









Mary Baker Eddy

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY
HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
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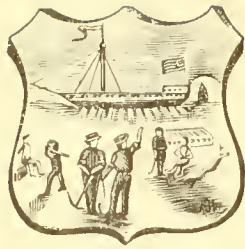
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CAMPBELL This is a name famous in Scotch history and it has contributed in no small measure to the honor and glory of America. It has long been well represented in New Hampshire, and is widely and creditably known throughout the United States.

(I) Sir John Campbell, as duke of Argyle, assisted at the coronation of James the First of England. He was an officer of William the Prince of Orange in 1690, and participated in the battle of the Boyne Water in the north of Ireland. He later settled in Londonderry, Ireland, where he married and became the father of several children, one of whom was Henry.

(II) Henry, son of Sir John Campbell born 1697, married, 1717, and in 1733 came to America, accompanied by his wife and five children, and settled in Windham, New Hampshire.

(III) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Campbell, married Jeanette Mack, who was born on the ocean and died 1776. In 1705 the family moved to Londonderry, New Hampshire, and later Henry Campbell resided in Fletcher, Vermont, where his death occurred in 1813. He was the father of five sons, among whom was John.

(IV) John, son of Henry (2) Campbell, born 1786, was a blacksmith and farmer at West Henniker, and was among the best known and most respected citizens of the town, his influence for good being felt throughout the community. He was honored by his townspeople with many offices of trust, the duties of which he performed in an efficient and creditable manner. He married, December 23, 1812, Sarah, daughter of Oliver Noyes, and their children were: Eliza, Cyrus, James, and John C. John Campbell, after an active and useful life, died September 7, 1863. His wife died April 30, 1858.

(V) John C., son of John Campbell, born in Henniker, New Hampshire, January 11, 1822, was reared on the homestead and received his education in the district schools. In 1861 he removed to Hillsborough and accepted a position as cashier in the Hillsborough National Bank, which he held up to the time of his death, 1896, the unusual period of thirty-five years, his tenure of office being noted for ability and integrity. His active career was characterized by the sterling qualities which insure good citizenship, and he won and retained the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact, either in business, political or social life. For more than two decades he served as town treasurer, and during the greater portion of this time was elected by both parties, this fact amply testifying to his popularity. He was a director in the Petersborough & Hillsborough Railroad and was instrumental in having the line completed from Hillsborough to Petersborough. He was treasurer of the Society of the Congregational Church, and was a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masons at Henniker, in which he held many offices and took great interest. Mr. Campbell

married Julia Darling Butler, born in Boston, Massachusetts, who bore him six children, namely: E. Jennie, married Almon Oate, of Manchester. Mary E., married George A. Upton, formerly a lumber dealer of Townsend, Massachusetts, who died 1899. Julia D., married Walter Steele, of Stoneham. James H., died in infancy. James H., see forward. John B., born December 21, 1866, engaged in the express business in Concord, New Hampshire. The mother of these children died in 1898.

(VI) James H., son of John C. Campbell, was born in Hillsborough. July 27, 1865, was reared in Hillsborough Bridge and attended the schools there, also high school and business college of Manchester, New Hampshire. Prior to entering the insurance business in Manchester, in which line of work he is engaged at the present time (1907), he served in the capacity of teacher, for which calling he was thoroughly qualified. Mr. Campbell married Sarah Louise, daughter of Bushrod W. Hill (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children: Bushrod Hill, born July 12, 1893; John Clifford, April 6, 1897.

This is unquestionably of English RIXFORD descent and was early planted in New England. It is probably an offshoot of the Connecticut family of Rexford, but the connection has not been established by extensive research. The family was strongly represented in the Revolution by William Rixford and his sons, in Massachusetts.

(I) William Rixford was found in Medway, Massachusetts, as early as 1751. The records of Mendon, Massachusetts, show that he was married November 13, 1751, to Anna Thayer. He is then styled of Medway and he resided in that town until March, 1761, when he removed to Grafton, Massachusetts. At the Lexington alarm in 1775 he served in Captain Luke Drury's company of Minute Men, and marched April 19, and remained under arms sixteen days. He was still living in Grafton in 1782, and it is conjectured that he removed to Hardwick, Massachusetts. Five children were born to him in Medway, namely: Elizabeth, William, Samuel, Henry and Simon; and six in Grafton, namely: Anna, Phoebe, Samuel, Elijah, died young; Joseph and Elijah.

(II) William (2), eldest son and second child of William (1) and Ann (Thayer) Rixford, was born December 7, 1754, in Medway, Massachusetts, and lived a few years after 1774 in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He served three enlistments in the Revolution from that town, and about 1782 he removed to Winchester, New Hampshire, accompanied by his brothers Henry and Simon, and settled there permanently. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and in the Massachusetts rolls is credited with having marched from Grafton in Captain Luke Drury's company of Minute Men, belonging to Col-

onel Artemas Ward's regiment, April 19, 1775. Having cleared some ten acres and erected a log cabin he returned to Grafton for the purpose of bringing to their new habitation his family which consisted of his young wife, an infant son and his aged mother, all of whom journeyed thither on one horse. He reclaimed from the wilderness and brought to a good state of cultivation the farm which is now or was recently owned by A. A. Putnam, and the primitive log cabin that originally sheltered the pioneer family, stood directly opposite the present dwelling house. It contained a Dutch fire place capable of holding a log eight feet long, and afforded ample protection from the wolves, which frequently besieged it at night, but finding it impregnable they contented themselves by devouring the sheep. He married, January 28, 1779, Lucy Wilson, of Northboro, Massachusetts and his children were: Luther, Lucy, Ephraim, William, Sally, Artemas, Harriet, Solomon, and Finis, all of whom were natives of Winchester except the eldest.

(III) Captain William, third son and fourth child of William and Lucy (Wilson) Rixford, was born at Winchester. It is quite probable that he acquired his title in the militia. He remained upon the homestead farm, and having assisted his father in erecting a more pretentious frame dwelling, he was left in possession of the cabin, which he continued to occupy for some years, or until completing another frame dwelling. Some twenty-five years later he removed to his father's residence, and his death occurred at the old homestead in 1869. He was an upright, conscientious man, a good neighbor and an honored citizen. He married Betsey Willard, daughter of Lieutenant Amos Willard, and was the father of five children: Eliza, now the widow of Clark Dodge and resides in Keene. Emily, who married (first), Willard Farrington, and (second) Ebenezer Clark, of Keene, where she spent the remainder of her life. William, Jr., Willard and Lucius, the two last named being twins.

(IV) Willard, of the children of Captain William and Betsey (Willard) Rixford, was born in Winchester, July 25, 1812, and died July 16, 1906. He grew to manhood as a farmer at the homestead, and his active years were devoted to that independent calling. He resided in the house erected by his father nearly one hundred years ago, up to his decease, when he had attained his ninety-fourth year. He married Rhoda Coombs, and she became the mother of five children: Emily E., Henry W., Harriet E., Mary C. and William, who died in infancy. Of these the only survivor is Henry W., of Winchester.

(V) Henry W., second child of William and Rhoda (Coombs) Rixford, was born in Winchester, January 9, 1842. He attended the public schools, and at an early age began to assist his father in farming. Like his ancestors he has found agriculture an agreeable and satisfactory occupation, and for many years he has ably managed the homestead farm. Mr. Rixford has always refused to hold office, although he is a Republican of the stalwart type. The family attend the Universalist Church.

On January 1, 1868, he married Elsie P. Stowell, born in Winchester, January 18, 1847, daughter of Roswell Stowell, whose birth took place in Chesterfield, this state, November 17, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Rixford are the parents of three children:

Della G., Nellie R. and Jessie P. Della G. married Burton G. Willard, and has two children: Elsie M. and Ella R. Willard. Nellie R. married Jesse Loreno Putnam, and they have six children: Willard A., Harold R., Marshall H., Bertha M., Marian B. and Clarence E. Jesse P. married P. H. Willard.

The original bearer of this cognomen MOSELEY took it without doubt from the locality in which he dwelt. The assumption of the name indicates that he was one who dwelt permanently at that place, and was a person of settled habits. When the religious troubles of the seventeenth century arose, a descendant of the first Moseley found his environment made intolerable by fanatical oppression and removed from England to the freedom of the New England forest, and settling there was the first of five generations who lived contentedly, like their descendants, in the same town. The name and the record of the family both show that the Moseleys were (and still are) of that class of citizens who are well thought of by their neighbors, love home and can succeed wherever they choose to make their abiding place.

(I) John Moseley, whose name in the ancient records is spelled with many variations, as Mawdesley, Modesley, Madesley, but has long been fixed as Moseley, came probably in the ship "Mary and John," which sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, was admitted freeman, March 14, 1639, and died there August 29, 1661. He married (first) Elizabeth (surname unknown), and by her had a son Joseph or John, born 1638, but whether any more children or not is unknown. His second wife, Cicely —, died November 3, 1661. She named in her will three children: John, Elizabeth and Thomas.

(II) Thomas, youngest child of John and Cicely Moseley, was born in Dorchester, where he died October 22, 1706. He was admitted to the church in 1658. He married, October 28, 1658, Mary, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, of Hingham. She died April, 1723. They had nine children: Increase, John, Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, Unite, Ebenezer, Nathaniel and Joseph.

(III) Ebenezer, fifth son and seventh child of Thomas and Mary (Lawrence) Moseley, was born in Dorchester, September 4, 1673, and died September 19, 1740. He was constable, 1705, town treasurer, 1720, town clerk, 1721, and selectman, 1719-21. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of William Trescott, and (second) Hannah, daughter of John Weeks.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Trescott) Moseley, was born May 19, 1695, married, May 29, 1718, Elizabeth Atherton, born April 14, 1701, daughter of Humphrey and Elizabeth Atherton, of Dorchester.

(V) Thomas, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Atherton) Moseley, born in Dorchester, June 2, 1728, married, April 23, 1752, Esther Davis, born in Dorchester, November 7, 1731, daughter of Jonathan, Jr., and Sarah Davis. She died April 21, 1811.

(VI) Samuel Moseley, son of Thomas and Esther (Davis) Moseley, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1765, died in Weathersfield, Vermont, June 20, 1828, aged sixty-two years. When



Henry W. Reiford



Franklin Mosely.

a young man he went with his brother Ebenezer to Weathersfield, where he resided and carried on the business of tanning. He married, December 29, 1793, Priscilla Baker, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail Baker. Mr. Baker died May 24, 1798, aged fifty-seven years. His wife died January 24, 1780. The children of Samuel and Priscilla (Baker) Moseley were: Baker, Fanny, Elmira, Laurena, Franklin and Francis (twins), Abigail Preston, Esther Christia and Eleanor.

(VII) Franklin, second son and fifth child of Samuel and Priscilla (Baker) Moseley, was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, August 4, 1804, and died January 12, 1894, in Concord. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where he went to school and between terms rendered such aid as he could to his father. When about sixteen years of age he went to Boston, and as he had but little money, but was possessed of a sound physical constitution and plenty of energy, he made the journey on foot, as was not an uncommon thing in those days. On his arrival in Boston he took a place as clerk in a dry goods store, where he worked for a time. From Boston he went to New Chester, now Hill, New Hampshire, and in January, 1828, he and his twin brother Francis entered into a partnership and opened a general store.

In those days money was not plenty, and many who bought goods could only pay for them in work. To accommodate this class of customers the Moseley firm bought palm leaf strips which the women wove into hats that were sent to Boston to be sold. After the partnership had existed some years, Francis Moseley died June 30, 1833, and Franklin continued the business alone, and also had other stores at Sanbornton and Danbury. In addition to the mercantile business he engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He had a shop in which he employed twenty or thirty men, and this constituted a large business in those days, when all the goods were hauled by teams between Hill and Concord, twenty-seven miles distant, and transportation between Concord and Boston was principally done by the Boston and Concord Boating Company, which ran a line of boats between those two cities by canal and the Merrimack river, a distance of eighty-five miles, until 1842, when the Concord Railroad was finished. Mr. Moseley's business ability and personal integrity are made evident by the fact that while a resident of Hill he was elected to and filled the offices of town clerk, selectman, justice of the peace, and representative in the state legislature.

In 1852 he removed to Concord and entered the employ of J. A. Gilmore & Company, wholesale dealers in flour and grain, and October 30, 1854, he and David T. Watson bought out the interest of J. A. Gilmore (afterward governor), but kept the old name of J. A. Gilmore & Company. This firm then consisted of Asahel Clapp, John H. Pearson, Benjamin Grover, David T. Watson and Franklin Moseley. Subsequently the name of the firm was J. H. Pearson, Barron & Company, Barron, Dodge & Company, J. V. Barron & Company, Howe, Moseley

& Company, John H. Barron & Company, and Moseley & Company.

After his removal to Concord, Mr. Moseley never sought official recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens. He attended the South Congregational Church, of which he was a liberal supporter. His political affiliations were Democratic. He was emphatically a business man, and his life was one of steady and active devotion to business and family. He retired from active mercantile pursuits about 1870, with success achieved through long years of faithful attention to business and upright dealings.

He married, in Hill, February 24, 1835, Lydia Rowell Hoyt, born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, April 12, 1806. (see Hoyt VII) and their children were: John Francis and Carroll and Carlos Beckwith (twins).

(VIII) John Francis, oldest of the three sons of Franklin and Lydia R. (Hoyt) Moseley, was born in Hill, July 20, 1838, and died in Concord, August 12, 1905. He received a common school education, and learned how to transact mercantile business in his father's store. On the removal of his father's family to Concord John F. accompanied them, and from 1853 to 1898 was actively engaged in the flour and grain business, from which he retired in 1900. During this period he was associated either as clerk or as partner in most of the firms of which his father was a member in Concord. For several years before his death he was interested in the firm of G. N. Bartemus & Company, though not in an active personal sense.

Mr. Moseley was a good business man and took a pride in doing things well. He was a man of high principles and sterling character. Of a naturally reserved and retiring disposition, the number of his acquaintances was not large. Those who were brought into his favored circle speak in terms of highest admiration of him. Without display he acted well the part of an exemplary citizen, and found true success in business by giving every man his due. In the sphere where he was best known he is greatly missed and truly mourned. His principles were thoroughly established, and he was a sincere Democrat, though he took no active part in political movements. While he shunned often-proffered official responsibility, he never shirked his duty as a citizen, always expressing his convictions at the polls, and leaving political preferment to others who might desire it.

He married, August 23, 1880, Abbie Fletcher, born June 6, 1845, in London, New Hampshire, daughter of James and Catherine (Orr) Fletcher, the former a native of Loudon and the latter of Chester or Auburn. James Fletcher was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Chase) Fletcher, who were married in 1799, and Joshua was a son of James Fletcher. Mrs. Moseley resides in the beautiful home erected in 1890-1900 by her husband, located on Warren street, Concord.

(VIII) Carlos Beckwith, youngest son of Franklin and Lydia R. (Hoyt) Moseley, was born July 15, 1843, in Hill, and educated in the common

schools of that town and in Concord, after the removal of his father to the latter place. In 1860 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Concord post-office and filled that place a year. From 1861 to 1863 he was employed as a telegrapher, and the following seven years as a clerk in the offices of the Concord Railroad Company. In 1870 he took a position in the flour and grain business, where he was steadily engaged for the following thirty years, devoting his time and energy to that business, first as a clerk and later as a partner, and meeting with well deserved success. He retired in 1900, at the same time as his brother John, and has since that time been interested in real estate at York Beach, Maine. Diligence in business, reliability, and an affable manner have been three important factors in Mr. Moseley's success. He is a Democrat, but takes no active part in political affairs, and attends the South Congregational Church.

Carlos B. Moseley was married in Concord, November 28, 1872, by Rev. F. O. Ayer, pastor of North Congregational Church, to Helen A. Morgan, daughter of Charles L. and Josephine A. (Spiller) Morgan, of Concord. They have two children: Charles Franklin, the elder, married Lida B. Knowles, of Fort Fairfield, Maine. Lydia Josephine, married Frank Webster Sanborn, and has one child, Waldo Moseley Sanborn. All reside in Concord. In 1898 Mr. Moseley began the erection of his handsome home, on Merrimack street, Concord. It was completed in 1900, and is fitted with the appointments, adornments and comforts of a thoroughly modern dwelling.

The Scotch blood which is borne by DUNLAP many citizens of New Hampshire has done much to maintain the high moral standard of the state, and has also been active in clearing away the forest and developing its resources and industries.

(I) Archibald Dunlap removed from the north of Ireland and was among those to early arrive in New Hampshire, settling in Chester. He located on home lot No. 26 of that town. In 1741 he married Martha, daughter of Joseph Neal, of that town, and their children were: Joseph, James, John, Mary, William, Sarah, Samuel and Martha. The father and the three daughters died within a period of three weeks of a throat disorder, which was probably diphtheria.

(II) Samuel, youngest son and seventh child of Archibald and Martha (Neal) Dunlap, was born in Chester, and was bound out to learn the carpenter's trade. While residing in Chester he worked largely at his trade in Concord, and assisted in erecting the steeple of the first church built in that town in 1783. Soon after attaining his majority he married Nancy Corcoran and settled first in Henniker. In 1797 he removed to Salisbury, New Hampshire, and there died August 2, 1830. On December 30, 1806, he bought a half interest in the saw mill of David Pettingill, on the site of the present Prince Mill, and on the tenth of the following March he pur-

chased the other part of the property, thus becoming sole owner. To this he added a gristmill and the records show that on April 13, 1811, he sold saw and grist mills to his sons, John and James. His children were: Sarah, Joseph, Samuel, John, James, William, Mary, Thomas (died young), David, Nancy, Thomas, Daniel and Joel.

(III) David, seventh son and ninth child of Samuel and Nancy (Corcoran) Dunlap, was born April 2, 1794, in Henniker, New Hampshire, and early in life went to Schenectady, New York, where he learned the trade of saddler with his uncle, William Dunlap. He settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and died there in November, 1829. He married in that town, February 4, 1824, Fanny, daughter of Abel and Bridget (Smith) Bartlett. She was born January 15, 1801, in Newburyport, where she died September 24, 1829. Their children were: Joseph D., William and Henry S. The eldest son resides in Westfield, Massachusetts. The second in Salisbury and the third in Concord, New Hampshire.

(IV) William, second son of David and Fanny (Bartlett) Dunlap, was born August 23, 1826, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and went to Salisbury, New Hampshire, when three years of age to live with his uncle, James D. Dunlap, and remained with him sixteen years. In the meantime he had the advantages of the excellent schools of Salisbury, and at the same time learned the milling business which he continued for many years. He was a student for a time at Tilton Academy and then entered the employ of Cyrus Gookin at West Salisbury. At the age of eighteen years he went to Concord and for two or three years was employed in the manufacture of sash and blinds, which was conducted by Daniel H. Dunlap. Returning to Salisbury he became a partner of Cyrus Gookin, January 1, 1857, and for seventeen years they conducted a mercantile business at West Salisbury. After the death of Mr. Gookin Mr. Dunlap continued the business alone and purchased the interest of his partner from his heirs, and thus continued until old age compelled his retirement from active labor. He died February 23, 1897. For many years succeeding the establishment of a postoffice at West Salisbury he was the postmaster in charge. He was several years clerk of the town, and in 1893 represented the town in the legislature. In political principles he was a Democrat. He married (first), May 22, 1851, Emelia T. Severance, daughter and thirteenth child of Joseph and Anna (Currier) Severance, of Andover. She was born April 12, 1826, and died March 31, 1855, in Concord. Mr. Dunlap married (second), May 2, 1858, Ellen C., daughter of Richard and Alice H. (Watson) Fellows, of Salisbury. She was born July 16, 1834. She is the mother of all of his children, namely: Frank H., Willie G. and Fred A. The second resides in Concord and the third in Antrim.

(V) Frank Henry, eldest child of William and Ellen C. (Fellows) Dunlap, was born January 8, 1860, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, where he now resides. After attending the common schools he

was a student at Proctor Academy in Andover, after which he was employed as a clerk in the store of his father at West Salisbury. In 1857 he went to Meredith, New Hampshire, and was there employed by J. W. Bead & Company, grocers, until 1880. In that year he was engaged by J. T. Taylor, of Tilton, with whom he continued four years. He then returned to Salisbury, and was engaged in his father's store until the death of the latter, when he became his successor and is still conducting the business. In 1884 Mr. Dunlap established a poultry business in Salisbury, beginning with twenty hens and has now five hundred and out of their earnings has built thirteen houses for them. Since 1880 this business has netted him about ten thousand dollars. This is a very positive, affirmative answer to the oft-repeated question in agricultural journals, "Do hens pay?" Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat in principle, but is independent in political action and is popular with his townsmen. For four years he served the town as treasurer and was elected representative in 1889. He is a member of Merrimack Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Franklin, and of the Royal Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the same town. He is a regular attendant and supporter of the Baptist Church. He has been successful in business as a result of his industry and correct calculations.

Mr. Dunlap was married, March 25, 1884, to Cara Prince, daughter of David and Caroline E. (Pierson) Prince, of Salisbury, and his three children are: Ralph, born February 4, 1888. Clifton, born July 26, 1891. Bernard, born May 9, 1894. The first two are students at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire.

In the records of the times when sur-
HULL names were beginning to be used are found mention of Nicholas atte Hulle. Jordan de la Hulle, Geoffrey de la Helle and John de la Hill, each designating a person more particularly by adding to his name Nicholas, Jordan, Geoffrey or John, a reference to the hull, or hell, that is, hill, on which he lived. In later times de la was dropped and Hull and Hill became surnames without further reference to the person's place of residence.

(I) George Hull was at Concord in 1747, and was taxed there in 1757 and 1758, and were the tax lists preserved they would probably show that he was taxed there about twenty years. He removed to Plymouth in 1765, and February 13 of that year, George Hull, weaver, of Concord, purchased one full right or share in Plymouth, which originally belonged to Meshech Weare, one of the grantees. He died in 1807. His wife's baptismal name was Mehitable. Their children were: Nathaniel, Samuel, Joseph, George, Mehitable, Moses, Jonathan and John.

(II) Jonathan, seventh child and sixth son of George and Mehitable Hull, was born in Plymouth, 1768, and died September 23, 1849, aged eighty-one. He lived in Hebron from 1791 to 1807, and then

purchased of his brother John the paternal farm. He was an intelligent, amiable man, fond of reading and music, and took care that the musical taste, which his children all inherited, should be developed in them. He married (first), March 19, 1795, Betsey Lovejoy, born in Hebron, daughter of Abial and Mary (Hobart) Lovejoy. She died November 3, 1815. He married (second), July 15, 1816, Lois Merrill. She died January 21, 1860. His children, all by the first wife, were: Betsey, Jonathan, Moses, Olive, Jacob Lovejoy, Nathaniel, Isaac Baxter and Phineas.

(III) Moses, third child and second son of Jonathan and Betsey (Lovejoy) Hull, was born in Hebron, March 29, 1800, and died in Plymouth, July 25, 1878. He inherited the paternal acres, and later owned and tilled what is known as the Phillips farm. He was a man of ability, and an honest and worthy citizen. He was a fine performer of the tenor drum, and for many years was drum major in the militia. In his age he was blind and infirm, but his ability to play the drum still remained. He married, November 24, 1825, after a courtship of eight years, Zilpah Ward, born June 11, 1799, and died September 10, 1875, daughter of Isaac and Polly (Thurlow) Ward. Their children were: William Gould, Harriet Ann, Arthur Ward and Mary Ellen.

(IV) William Gould, eldest child of Moses and Zilpah (Ward) Hull, was born in Plymouth, December 13, 1826. He received his education in the district school and at Holmes Academy. At the age of fifteen years he made his personal belongings into a small bundle which he took under his arm, and went to Plymouth and secured a place where he worked for his board and attended school. After attending Holmes Academy two terms he taught school a term, and then accepted a position as clerk which he filled several years. From 1872 to 1875 he was a member of the firm, Webster, Hull & Company, merchants of Plymouth. He then became a member of the firm of Ward, McQuesten & Hull, glove manufacturers, then the largest firm of the kind in the town. He was in that business five years, and then opened a summer boarding house, known as "Rose Lawn," in the central part of the village, which he managed until 1880, when Mrs. Hull died. After her death he was employed by the lumber companies as clerk and superintendent in Livermore and Woodstock, but retained his legal residence in Plymouth nearly all that time. In town affairs Mr. Hull's services have been frequently sought, and he has been selectman, road agent, representative and postmaster, and has filled acceptably many other positions. While a representative he served as a member of the committee for the Asylum for the Insane at Concord, and as chairman directed its business. In 1895, upon the request of his fellow citizens, he accepted the post-mastership of Plymouth, and served four years. As a member and treasurer of the Town History Committee, he is kindly remembered by his associates and the writer and his services were fully appre-

ciated by his townsmen. His duties in all positions have been performed in a faithful and efficient manner, and received the endorsements of his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Democrat of the Jacksonian type. Always mindful of the difficulties he had in acquiring his education, and desirous of helping young people to qualify for higher stations in life, he has assisted many of them in obtaining their schooling by lending them money. In social, political and financial circles his name is respected and honored. He married, July 12, 1854, Laura Elizabeth Taylor Crockett, born July 6, 1828, and died October 9, 1880. She was the daughter of Benaiah S. and Mary (Taylor) Crockett, of Holderness, and granddaughter of Rev. John Crockett, of Sanborn-ton. She was a lady of culture and literary attainments, and her memory is a sacred treasure of the family. Two sons were born of this union: Arthur C. and Heber W.

(V) Arthur Crockett, son of William G. and Laura E. T. (Crockett) Hull, was born in Plymouth, April 30, 1857, and educated in Plymouth, Exeter and New Hampton. He is a traveling salesman, representing the firm of J. C. Norris & Company, of Concord. He resides in Plymouth. He married, May 24, 1896, Annie P. Burgess, daughter of Joseph and Carrie Burgess, of Wareham, Massachusetts.

(V) Heber William, second son of William G. and Laura E. T. (Crockett) Hull, was born in Plymouth, October 29, 1861, and is a conductor on the Boston & Maine Railroad, with residence at Plymouth. He takes a lively interest in politics, is a Democrat, and was selectman in 1902-04; served as chairman of the board one year. March, 1907, he was Democratic candidate for county commissioner. He married (first), March 15, 1887, Mary J. Drinkwater, born in Portland, Maine, October 27, 1859, daughter of A. and May (Patrick) Drinkwater. She died August 29, 1890. He married (second), July 3, 1898, Rosa Frances Heath, born in Holderness, June 19, 1877. They have one child, Laura Frances, born in Plymouth, November 5, 1901.

(I) Nathaniel Ladd Drury was born in DRURY Malone, New York, June 11, 1823, and died in Claremont, New Hampshire, December 5, 1872. He was a cutler by trade and carried on the manufacture of cutlery for some years in his native town. Later he removed to Claremont and spent the remainder of his life there. His wife's maiden name was Harriet Adelaide Brown and she was born in Charlestown, N. H., October 24, 1827. They had three children: Kate, William Herbert and Nellie M. Of the two daughters, Kate died in childhood, Nellie M. still resides in Claremont.

(II) William Herbert Drury, the only son and second child of these parents, was born in Claremont, December 22, 1855, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, April 13, 1901. He was educated in the public schools of Claremont and graduated

from the Stevens High School of that town in the class of 1876. Later he attended St. Lawrence University of Canton, New York. As his parents were possessed of only moderate means he was compelled to work his own way in part, which he did with much ability. On completing his preparatory studies he entered the law office of Hon. Hosea W. Parker, of Claremont, with whom he read law for three years and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in the summer of 1880. He located in Epping, New Hampshire, where he practiced his profession from 1880 to 1887. For a time he also had a law office at Derry, New Hampshire, where he was associated with the late Fred. R. Felch. In November, 1888, he removed to Manchester and in January, 1889, he formed a partnership with Hon. Robert J. Peaslee under the firm name of Drury & Peaslee. This partnership continued until Mr. Peaslee's appointment as a member of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in July, 1898. From that time Mr. Drury continued in business alone until February, 1899, when the partnership of Drury & Hurd was formed, Henry N. Hurd, of Manchester, becoming the junior partner. This firm continued until December, 1901, when Mr. Drury became associated with Hon. David A. Taggart and Hon. George H. Bingham, the firm being known as Taggart, Bingham & Drury. Here his prospects were of the brightest when, after a few months, he was stricken with the illness which ended in his death. During his residence and practice in Manchester Mr. Drury became recognized as one of her soundest and most capable lawyers. He was a tireless worker and patient and constant in all of his research; he was a man of the strictest integrity, honorable in all his dealings and was implicitly trusted by those associated with him as well as by all with whom he came in contact. Upon first acquaintance he was somewhat retiring, but when once a friendship was formed he was known and appreciated as a genial and sympathetic companion and a firm and helpful friend. He gave to his many clients unsparingly of his ability, and his success was of steady growth and was constantly broadening. A great lover of home, his most enjoyable moments were spent with his family at his own fireside. In politics Mr. Drury was a Democrat and took an active part in political affairs. His judgment in business affairs was ever practical and sound, appreciating which his constituents twice elected him to the office of selectman in the town of Epping; and he was also sent to represent this town as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1889. In religion he was of the Universalist faith and attended the First Universalist Church of Manchester. He was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow and in the former order had attained high rank as past illustrious master of Sullivan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Epping; he also held membership in Washington Lodge, Mount Horeb Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council and Trinity Commandery of Manchester, and of Wildey Lodge, Independent Order of Odd!



J. G. Dwyer.

Fellows, of the same city. Shortly after coming to Manchester he became a member of the Calumet Club, a social organization, and was one of the originators and founders of the Manchester Gymnasium. November 21, 1888, Mr. Drury united in marriage with Mary Evelyn Tolles, a daughter of Edwin Wharton and Harriet Elizabeth (Mason) Tolles. The father was a native of Claremont and by occupation a merchant; the mother was a native of Hartford, Vermont. Mrs. Drury was born in Hastings, Minnesota, but spent most of her early life in Claremont and was there educated in the public schools, being graduated from the Stevens High School in the class of 1878. She is also a member and attendant of the same church as was Mr. Drury. Three children were born of this union, two of whom, Ralph Howard and Ruth Elizabeth, are now living, and are being educated in the public schools of Manchester.

This ancient occupative surname, DRAPER like Weaver and Taylor, which came from the calling followed by him who bore it first, is found in the early records of New England, and from those Puritan settlers who brought it here have descended generations of worthy successors.

(I) Jacob Draper was born in that part of Kingston which is now Sandown, about 1750, and died in 1817. He removed to Plymouth and settled in the south part of that town before 1776. He was in the Revolution, serving as a soldier on the frontier, in Captain Jeremiah Eames' company from July to October, 1776. He married, in Plymouth, December 4, 1777, Elizabeth Ladd, born in Kingston, January 6, 1756, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Clifford) Ladd, of Kingston and Alexandria. Their children were: Jacob, Jonathan, William, Sarah, Joseph, Nathaniel, Peter, Reuben, Hannah and Betsey.

(II) Nathaniel, sixth child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ladd) Draper, was born in Plymouth, in 1790, and died August 10, 1875. For a time he was a farmer on Ward Hill; he then removed to Plymouth village, where for several years he conducted a meat market and was a dealer in produce. He bought various kinds of goods in Canada which he disposed of in Plymouth. He was selectman in 1824-25. He married (first), in 1814, Mary Gill, born August 24, 1796, and died in Plymouth, December 22, 1837. She was the daughter of William and Ruth (Haselton) Gill, of Newmarket and Boscawen. He married (second), February, 1841, Rebecca (Shute) Shattuck, widow of Enos Shattuck. His children, all by the first wife, were: Mary Jane, Jason C., Eliza, Harriet, Nathaniel Fletcher, Emily (died young), and Mary Emily.

(III) Nathaniel Fletcher, second son and fifth child of Nathaniel and Mary (Gill) Draper, was born January 12, 1826, and died November 5, 1871. After spending some years in farming he went to Manchester, where he was engaged in the retail grocery business for some years as a clerk. From

there he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and was in the employ of Puffer & Company, grocery merchants, for some years, and also spent a year in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He afterward went to Hunterstown, Province of Quebec, Canada, and had charge of the mills and store of a large corporation six years. In 1857 he returned to Plymouth. He carried on a grocery business in Lower Intervale, and was also a partner with T. R. Hawley, in the firm of T. R. Hawley & Company, manufacturers of gloves. At the end of five years Mr. Draper sold out his business, both grocery and glove manufactory, and formed a partnership with Samuel Blanchard under the name of Blanchard & Draper, for the manufacture of gloves. This firm lasted until Mr. Draper's death. Mr. Draper was a staunch Republican. He married, June 16, 1849, Emma Bridgman, born in Dorchester, January 12, 1827, and died September 21, 1892, daughter of Elbridge Bridgman. Five children were born of this union: Jason Fletcher, Harriet Emeline, Henrietta Florence, Walter Kendrick and Jennie May. Jason Fletcher is the subject of the next paragraph. Harriet E., born July 5, 1852, married, March 28, 1872, John F. Maynard of Manchester, and died April 12, 1879. Henrietta E., became the wife of John F. Maynard, February 24, 1881. Walter K., born August 23, 1859, died April 19, 1890. He married (first) Helen Clough, and (second) Lillian Fadden. He lived in Ashland.

(IV) Jason Fletcher, eldest son of Nathaniel F. and Emma (Bridgman) Draper, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 10, 1850. He was educated in the schools of Plymouth, at Master Hiram Cass's private school at Center Harbor, and at Tilton Seminary. The two years next succeeding his school days he was in the employ of Sargent Brothers & Company, dry goods merchants, Boston. Then returning to Plymouth he became a traveling salesman for his father, selling gloves throughout New England and Canada, continuing for fifteen years. On the death of his father in 1871 he took his place in the business, and was a partner with a Mr. Blanchard for six years, until the latter retired, and Mr. Draper formed a partnership with George A. Draper, of Bristol, and Lemuel Draper, of Winchester, Massachusetts, which continued for two years. A son, F. Draper, then continued the business with his brother-in-law, John F. Maynard, of Manchester, under the firm name of J. F. Draper & Company, until November, 27, 1897. The business was then incorporated under the name of the Draper-Maynard Company, with a capital of \$25,000. The company conducted a factory in Ashland nineteen years, removing the manufacture to a new factory in Plymouth in December, 1900. In February of the same year the capital stock of the corporation was increased to \$50,000, and December 31, 1902, again increased to \$100,000, and in July, 1906, raised a third time to \$150,000; the officers being: President, John F. Maynard; treasurer, Harry S. Huckins; general manager, Jason F. Draper; directors, the above named officers. The regular

manufacture of gloves gave place to the manufacture of sporting goods in 1904. The average number of pairs of gloves manufactured for some years was many thousands. The number of persons now employed by the establishment is one hundred and fifty. In political faith Mr. Draper is a Republican. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Plymouth Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Plymouth, and of the New Hampshire Club of Boston, of which he is one of the early members.

Mr. Draper married, February 26, 1881, Hattie Cora Russell, born June 3, 1855, daughter of Pelatiah and Mary Ann (Woodman) Russell, of Plymouth. Four children have been born to them; Mary Emma, May 5, 1882; Catherine Muriel, February 25, 1884, died March 21, 1885; Harriet Marguerite, July 17, 1889; and Jason Russell, May 27, 1900.

Dr. Shea, of Nashua, is descended from SHEA the Sheas of county Kerry, Ireland, and therefore belongs to one of the most noted families of the Emerald Isle. Many of this name, which is of great antiquity in Ireland, emigrated to the United States, becoming useful citizens, and their children and grandchildren are now in the midst of successful careers in business and professional life.

(I) John Shea resided in county Kerry and was contemporaneous with the patriots of 1798.

(II) Timothy Shea, son of John, also resided in county Kerry and was a veterinary surgeon.

(III) Daniel Shea, son of Timothy, was born in county Kerry, August, 1840. Emigrating to this country at the age of sixteen years he found employment in the cotton mills of Nashua and was subsequently enabled, through his habits of industry and thrift, to purchase a farm, which he cultivated energetically for the rest of his life. He married Catherine McDonald, also a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Edward McDonald. Her father, who was at one time the steward of an Irish estate, went to the island of Jamaica, West Indies, where he purchased a plantation, and while visiting the old country for the purpose of removing his family to their new home, he was seized with a violent attack of fever which proved fatal. Mrs. Catherine Shea became the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living: John, who is now superintendent of the Clinton Manufacturing Company's Mills, in Clifton, South Carolina; Timothy H., who is now serving in the United States Marine Corps; Augustus W., M. D., who will be again referred to; Mary B., wife of Michael Kelly; Adeline, wife of Thomas F. Mulvanity; and Ann G., who is a school teacher. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

(IV) Augustus Washington Shea, M. D., son of Daniel and Catherine (McDonald) Shea, was born in Nashua, August 9, 1865. His early education was acquired in the public schools including the Nashua high school, and after being graduated from the medical department of the University of

Vermont in 1887, he pursued a special course of study in New York City and completed his professional training abroad. Returning to Nashua, he inaugurated his professional career in the midst of his friends and acquaintances, and having rapidly acquired a high reputation as both physician and surgeon, he has built up an extensive practice. In addition to his private practice Dr. Shea finds ample opportunity for professional work of a semi-public nature as president of the Nashua Emergency Hospital, member of the Nashua Hospital Association and local surgeon for the Boston & Maine Railway Company. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New York Association of Railway Surgeons; the Order of Foresters, and the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Politically he acts with the Democratic party, and at the present time is serving on the board of public works. He married, June 25, 1902, Lucy Kelly, of Brooklyn, New York, and has two children: Lucy and Kathryn.

The ancient family of this name BOISVERT has been long established in the province of Quebec, Canada, where it was founded by an immigrant from France long previous to the English occupation of the country.

(I) Onesime Boisvert was born in St. Thomas of Pierreville, province of Quebec, Canada, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1873. He resided in Pierreville until he came to the United States, and settled in Manchester, New Hampshire, in July, 1865. He married Zoe Faucher, who was born in St. Thomas and died August 23, 1906, at the age of seventy-three years. The children of this union were: Adelia, Adeline, Aime Edward, Emma, Vitaline, Amelia, William W. and Clara.

(II) Aime Edward, eldest son and third child of Onesime and Zoe (Faucher) Boisvert, was born in St. Thomas of Pierreville, July 8, 1863, and came with his parents to Manchester when two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, St. Joseph's High School and the New Hampshire Business College. When he was ten years old his father died and from that time he earned his own way in life and worked at such occupations as offered the greatest inducement, the law at that time not prohibiting child labor as at present. Up to the age of twenty he was employed as a clerk in dry goods houses in Manchester. He then became the owner of the National Laundry, which he conducted four years. May 26, 1889, he was appointed special agent of the General Land office by President Harrison, and served until April, 1893. He traveled over the United States and Mexico, inspecting local offices and investigating land claims, also ascertained the birthplaces of all the Indians at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in order to determine whether the Indians were entitled to land in the United States, a number being found at that time who were natives of Canada. In 1893 he began the study of law in the office of Edwin F. Jones, then city solicitor of Manchester, and was admitted to

the bar of New Hampshire, June 25, 1895, and to the bar of the United States District Court, December 20, 1898. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began practice in Manchester, where he has since continued to reside. His progress has been rapid and continuous and his practice successful. In politics he is a Republican and he has been active in public affairs since he attained his twenty-first year. In 1897 he was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and served as chairman of the committee on unfinished business. In 1902, and again in 1904, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for county solicitor for the county of Hillsboro. In 1906 he was again a candidate, received the nomination, was elected on November 6 of that year and assumed the duties of the office in April, 1907. Mr. Boisvert is essentially a selfmade man, having received nothing but what he has obtained by his own efforts. He is thoroughly American, having lived practically all his life in the United States, and yet he may be considered the advanced representative of the French Canadian in politics and in law in New Hampshire. He is a bright, animated and logical speaker, and possesses the advantage of speaking both French and English with equal fluency and correctness. His speeches have always received favorable criticism from the press and the public generally. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and a generous supporter of his church. He is connected with various societies. He is a member of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste d'Amérique, in which he has held the office of doyen or elder; member of the Association Canada-American, of which he drew the first charter and in which he has held nearly every office, and is the general legal adviser; a member of the Queen City Tent, No. 7, Knights of Maccabees, and Manesquo Tribe, No. 28, Improved Order of Red Men. He married, May 10, 1893, in Manchester, Alexina Anabilis Jeanelle, who was born at St. Thomas of Pierreville, province of Quebec, Canada, April 10, 1866, daughter of Francois and Adelaide (Belisle) Jeanelle. She came with her parents to Manchester when a child and was educated in the schools of that city and at the Convent of St. Hyacinthe, province of Quebec. The children of this union are: Amelia A. E., William Edward, Clara Arline, Robert Arthur (died young), Ida Robertine, George Ernest and Theodore Robert.

This name which is also found
TURCOTTE with the variations Turcot, Turcault and Dutaut, is one of the very early names among the Canadian immigrant settlers, and among the Turcots (as the name was originally spelled) were soldiers, Indian fighters, voyageurs and coureurs de bois. Abel Turcot, miller, of Moulleton, diocese of Maillezais Paitou, was born in 1631, and died September 17, 1687, at Ste. Famille, Isle of Orleans. He married Marie Giroux, who was born in 1641, at La Fremblade, diocese of La Rochelle Annis, and died February

25, 1713. Their children were: Francois, Marie Renee, Marie Madeleine, and Louis. From them there are many descendants.

(1) Jean Turcotte was born at St. Pierre, province of Quebec, in 1822, and died in 1862, aged forty years. He was always connected with enterprises of navigation and for years before his death owned and operated a ship, which he used to convey passengers across the St. Lawrence river between St. Pierre and Batiscau. He married Olympe Gauvreau, and they were the parents of children: Alfred, Rezaire, Evangeliste, Xerias, Joseph Octave, Eloise and Arthur. Four others died young. In 1867 Mrs. Turcotte moved with her family to Manchester, New Hampshire, where the children now reside. She died in 1894, aged seventy-three.

(11) Joseph Octave, fifth child and fourth son of Jean and Olympe (Gauvreau) Turcotte, was born at St. Pierre, province of Quebec, February 18, 1838. His father died when Joseph was six years of age, and the mother and a large family of young children were left to make their own way in the world as best they could. Three years later Joseph came with his mother and the other children to New Hampshire and settled in Manchester. He received his primary education in the schools of that city and at the age of sixteen went to Assomption, province of Quebec, where he attained a higher institution of learning one year. He was ten years old when he began work in the cotton mills, being employed first in the Manchester Mill, then in the stocking mill. At eighteen he became a clerk for Barton & Company, dry goods merchants. A year later he entered the employ of P. McDonough, grocer, and three or four years later, clerked for Gauvreau & Morency, and finally for McQuade Brothers. Since 1885 he has been engaged in trade for himself. Starting in a small way he has constantly increased his stock, and now has a large supply of goods, and does a good business as a house furnisher, carrying all kinds of house furnishing goods. He is a Catholic in religion and a Republican in politics. He is a member of various societies, among which are the Maccabees, the Society of St. John the Baptist and the St. Augustine Society. He married (first), June 24, 1883, Mary Louise Monette, born in St. Hyacinthe, province of Quebec. She died in 1900, and he married (second) Corrine Cabana, of Manchester. The children of the first wife now living are: Edward L.; Berthilda, married Napoleon J. Pichette, of Manchester, has one child: Alexie; Corona; Regina. Of the second wife: Leonard and Yvonne.

With the settlers of Nutfield, the
NEALLEY founders of Londonderry, came the ancestor of the Nealleys of New Hampshire and Maine. He was a man of energy and sterling worth, and his descendants, now numerous, partake of the characteristics that made him a worthy man and a respected member of the pioneer settlement.

(1) William Nealley was of a Scotch family,

born near the city of Londonderry in the north of Ireland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He came to this country with his family in 1718, they being one of the one hundred and twenty families who emigrated from Londonderry and vicinity with their religious instructors, and came to New England, landing at Boston, whence they settled in several towns, the larger number founding the present towns of Londonderry and Derry. It is not known where William Nealley and his family passed the few years preceding their settling in Nottingham, about 1725, but probably in Boston, and some of his children may have been born there. William Nealley purchased a tract of land from one of the Boston proprietors of that town, just then beginning to be settled. This farm has always been called the "Ledge Farm" from the fact that the house stands on a ledge, about a mile below Nottingham Square. One ledge is on a location which commands a beautiful landscape view, and the farm land is very fertile. The farm has always remained in possession of his descendants since his death, six generations. The name Nealley is spelled in various ways in ancient documents, as Nealy, Neely, Nealley, but the latter has long been the established orthography. William Nealley was a sturdy Scotch Presbyterian; he was a man of great energy and force of character; he was not given to office seeking or officeholding, but he did his share in subduing the earth and making it yield its bounty as the Good Book directs. He does not appear to have had any trouble with the Indians, as he is not on record as making any complaint; but it is quite probable that while he read his Bible and had his morning prayer with the family he was careful to have his trusty gun handy and kept his powder dry, ready for any emergency. He died in 1760; while sitting in his chair before the broad, open fire he suddenly expired without a struggle or murmur. So far as known he had four sons and one daughter. Three of them were: William, Matthew and John, who married and had families.

(II) Matthew, son of William Nealley, was born at Ballygarra in the county of Derry, Ireland. He came with his parents to America, and grew up in Nottingham. There is no mention of him except his birth record earlier than the time of his marriage. He was an industrious, prosperous and worthy citizen, but does not appear to have held any public offices. He brought up his children, as he had been trained by his father, in the good old Scotch Presbyterian ways of living and thinking and walking in the ways of rectitude. The Bible was their text book of schooling, and in its teachings they were thoroughly trained by that mother of whom so little is known. He married Margaret Beverland, a native of Ireland, November 27, 1739. The marriage ceremony took place in Portsmouth and the marriage certificate was signed by Governor Wentworth, so probably he performed the nuptial ceremony as he was accustomed to do on many occasions. It appears that they resided on the homestead farm at "The Ledge." They had two sons

and four daughters: Joseph, Andrew, Sarah, Jenny, Peggy and Molly.

(III) Joseph, son of Matthew and Margaret (Beverland) Nealley, was born in Nottingham about 1746. He resided on the northwest side of Nottingham Square, a most beautiful spot which commands a grand panoramic view from the White Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean. He was a prominent citizen of Nottingham. He held various offices, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. At the beginning of the war for independence, in August, 1776, he refused to sign the "Association Test" when the selectmen canvassed the town, by order of the committee of safety, to find out who were willing to take up arms against King George III if it became necessary to fight for their legal rights under the British constitution. The Association Test was a pledge indorsing the rebellion. Joseph Nealley was a man who did his own thinking, independent of what others might say. Like many others he did not then think that all hope of pacification had expired; hence he manifested his sturdy independence of opinion by refusing to sign the test. Six months later, however, January 24, 1777, the events that had happened had convinced him that all hope of peace was lost without fighting for it. He decided to fight, hence on that date he enlisted in Captain Weare's company, Colonel Scammell's regiment, for three years. During that term he was engaged in some of the hardest service of the war. In 1777 he was in the battle of Ticonderoga, from which he retreated with the New Hampshire troops before the advance of the British forces. On the retreat he participated in an encounter at Fort Ann, where the captain of his company, Richard Weare, was killed. Soon after this he was engaged in the battle of Stillwater, following which he was in the fiercest of the fight at Bemis's Heights, and last of the series at Saratoga, where Burgoyne surrendered the whole British army of the north. Previous to this he had been promoted from the ranks to sergeant of his company. Sergeant Nealley had the proud satisfaction of seeing the haughty Burgoyne and his army march past the American troops after the surrender. Scarcely was the scene over when word was received from Albany that General Clinton was advancing up the Hudson with a strong force, with the design to capture that town. Sergeant Nealley was one of the command which made a forced march at and from Saratoga to Albany, and arrived in season to prevent Clinton's proposed attack. From Albany Sergeant Nealley went with his regiment into the campaign under General Washington in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. One of the great battles in which he was engaged was at Monmouth, where the New Hampshire men fought so bravely and skillfully that they received the special praise of General Washington. In 1779 he was with General John Sullivan in the great and hazardous campaign against the Seneca Indians in New York. In 1780 he was with the army at West Point when Arnold attempted to betray the post into the hands of the



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British. In 1781 he was in the southern campaign with Colonel Scammell, and participated in the siege of Yorktown, where he finally witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis and the British army which practically ended the war. Thus it appears that Sergeant Nealley was present at the greatest crises of the war, the surrender of Burgoyne and the surrender of Cornwallis. Sergeant Nealley's record is without a flaw.

Sergeant Nealley married, in 1771, Susannah Bowdoin, who was born about 1752, daughter of John and Huldah Bowdoin, of Exeter. John Bowdoin, a descendant of Pierre Baudoin, a settler at Casco Bay, Maine, in 1687, was a wealthy man. He died in 1765, and the inventory of his estate shows property valued at £7,717. He was of the same family as was James Bowdoin, the distinguished merchant of Boston and governor of Massachusetts, who founded Bowdoin College. Joseph and Susannah (Bowdoin) Nealley had six children, all of whom married and left descendants. They were: Jane, Matthew, John, Joseph, Benjamin and Edward. Jane married Greenleaf Cilley, son of General Joseph Cilley, of Revolutionary fame, and was the mother of children, two of whom—Colonel Joseph Cilley, of the War of 1812, and Hon. Jonathan Cilley, Congressman from Maine, had distinguished careers. The sons also had distinguished descendants.

(IV) Benjamin Nealley, fourth son and fifth child of Sergeant Joseph and Susannah (Bowdoin) Nealley, was born in Nottingham, April 4, 1782. He resided in Nottingham, engaged in farming until all his children had grown up and settled elsewhere, when he finally removed to South Berwick, Maine, where several of his sons resided, being well established in business. He did not hold public office of any kind, but was an industrious and successful farmer, a good citizen in every way, and he and his wife trained up a family of boys who were successful in their various walks of life and were good citizens. Benjamin Nealley married, in 1806, Sally Ford, daughter of Captain Eben Ford, of Nottingham. She was born October 22, 1784, at the old Ford farm on the north side of Nottingham Square, where her ancestors settled early in the history of the town, coming there from Newbury, Massachusetts. The children of this union were eleven: Eben Ford, John Bowdoin, Benjamin Mason, Andrew Jackson, Charles M. T., George Kittredge, Sarah J., Susan P. and Sylvester, who grew up, and Joseph and Margaret, the fourth and ninth, who died young.

(V) Benjamin Mason, third son of Benjamin and Sally (Ford) Nealley, was born October 3, 1811, and died July 29, 1888. He learned all about farming, and when a young man went to Dover and entered the employ of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company, at the upper factory where the company first operated a mill. A few years later he went to South Berwick, and engaged as overseer of the card room in the cotton mills there, which position he held until 1858, when he accepted an

offer to become overseer of the card room in the mill of the Laconia Manufacturing Company, Biddeford, Maine, in which position he worked ten years. In 1868 he became agent of the jute mill in Salem, Massachusetts, which position he held several years, when his health failed and he retired from active labors and went to live in Dover, where his sons were already located in business. He continued to reside in Dover until his death. In all of the positions which he occupied Mr. Nealley was an industrious, efficient and faithful man. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Biddeford. When he went to Dover to reside, in his last years, he became a member of the Washington Street Free Baptist Church, and kept his connection there until his death. He was a sincere Christian worker to the end, ever ready to help in any good cause. In his early years he was a Whig and remained such until that party was dissolved and the Republican party was formed, when he identified himself with it and ever after voted that ticket. He married, August 8, 1836, Abby Pray, born May 1, 1817, and died January 29, 1895, aged seventy-seven. She was the daughter of James and Annie (Fogg) Pray, whose ancestors were among the very earliest settlers of Old Kittery, Maine. Nine children were born of this union, five of whom died young, and two sons and two daughters grew to maturity and were married. They were: Benjamin Frank, A. Josephine, Mary Emma and John Haven. Benjamin F. is mentioned later. A. Josephine, born February 25, 1844, married, May 12, 1863, Joseph G. Deering, of Saco, Maine, one of the leading business men and lumber dealers in that city. Mary Emma, born December 28, 1849, married, January 1, 1889, Robert H. Foss, of Chicago, Illinois, who was for many years one of the prominent business men of the city, but a native of New Hampshire. Mr. Foss died in July, 1893, and his widow resides in Dover with her brother, B. Frank. John H., born August 4, 1853, is a dry goods merchant, and resides in Dover. He married, September 12, 1879, Emma Caroline Cushing, daughter of Thomas Harrison and Caroline (Torr) Cushing, of Dover. He has been mayor of Dover, representative and state senator.

(VI) Benjamin Frank, eldest son of Benjamin M. and Abby (Pray) Nealley, was born in South Berwick, Maine, October 24, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and in South Berwick Academy. At the age of eighteen he went to Dover, New Hampshire, and engaged in the dry goods business, in which he continued thirty-six years with marked success. In 1893 he retired from that business, but has kept himself busy in various useful ways, as the public has made liberal calls for him to serve it. In city affairs he has been identified with many of its most important enterprises. He was one of the directors of the Dover National Bank for nine years, resigning in 1885. For several years he has been vice-president of the Strafford Savings Bank, and has been one of the trustees of that institution for more

than a score of years. He has been a director in the Strafford National Bank many years. When the Masonic Building Association was organized he was made one of the trustees, which position he has held continuously to the present time, and when it was voted to rebuild the Masonic Temple, after its destruction by fire in March, 1896, he was placed at the head of the building committee and superintended the construction. In 1878 he assisted in organizing the Dover Navigation Company, and has been its secretary and treasurer since its incorporation. In 1883 he was representative from his ward in the general court, and served efficiently on important committees. In 1887 he was state senator from the twenty-third district, and was one of its influential members. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Dover and was re-elected in 1890, and his term of office was one of the most important in the history of the city, as measures were devised and steps taken which have had a far-reaching influence for the benefit of the municipality. The old City Hall was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1889, which necessitated erecting a new one, resulting in the fine structure which will be a credit to the committee as long as the building stands. Mayor Nealley served on the committee until the edifice was completed, in 1891, being the chairman from the beginning to the end. He has been prominent in Masonic circles since 1880. He is a member of Strafford Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Royal Arch Chapter, Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters, and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Dover. He was worshipful master of Strafford Lodge, 1886-87; and eminent commander of St. Paul Commandery, 1900-01. In Scottish Rite Masonry Mr. Nealley has received thirty-two degrees, and is a member of the Ineffable Grand Lodge of Perfection, and Grand Council Princes of Jerusalem, both of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Chapter of Rose Croix, Dover, and of the New Hampshire Consistory at Nashua. He is a member of the First Church (Congregational), also a member of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He served several years as member of the school committee, in which he rendered efficient service in managing the financial affairs of the board as well as in other ways. He was also city treasurer several years. In all the years of his residence in Dover, Mr. Nealley has been followed by the constant favor of his fellow-citizens, who have repeatedly placed him in positions of trust, honor and responsibility, and in no instance has he betrayed the confidence placed in him.

Benjamin Frank Nealley married, August 1, 1866, Harriet Ruth Colby, of Dover, daughter of the Rev. John Taylor Gilman Colby, whose wife was Cornelia Horne, of Rochester. Mrs. Nealley was born May 14, 1846, and died October 12, 1903. Both of her parents were descended from the first settlers of New England. She was a woman of remarkable gifts as a singer, and beautiful in personal appearance, and was ever ready to lend a helping

hand to any good work. She was a member of the First Church, member of Margery Sullivan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Northern Colonist Society, a local historical society. She took a keen interest in historical research, as regards local history, and read several valuable papers before both the chapter and society.

This is one of the oldest French LECLAIR names that has been brought to America, and is traceable to a very early period in the history of Canada and from that region back to France. Its representatives in New Hampshire, are men of worth, including the pastor of the Holy Rosary Church, at Hooksett.

(I) The first of whom we have record is Jean Leclair, "dit, La Frenaye," whose wife was Perrine Marceau. They resided in the parish of Saint Nicholas, in the city of Nantes, France.

(II) Jean (2), son of Jean (1) and Perrine (Marceau) Leclair, "dit Francœur," was the founder of the family in Canada in 1691. He settled at L'Islet, near Quebec, Canada, and thence removed to Saint Ours, where the family has since been continually represented. His wife was Madeline Langlois.

(III) Alexis Leclair, son of Jean and Madeline (Langlois) Leclair, was born at Saint Ours, 1749. He married Maria Josette Ville, daughter of J. Baptiste Ville.

(IV) Joseph Leclair, son of Alexis and Marie Josette (Ville) Leclair, was born January 7, 1782, at Saint Ours, province of Quebec, Canada. He was married to Josette Gatineau, daughter of Jean and Marie L. (Menard) Gatineau.

(V) Francois J., son of Joseph and Josette (Gatineau) Leclair, was born October 10, 1821, at Saint Ours, and married Marie Ann Thibault, daughter of Toussaint and Marie (Carpentier) Thibault.

(VI) Aime Leclair, son of Francois J. and Marie Ann (Thibault) Leclair, was born in August, 1832, at Saint Ours, and was reared on his father's farm. After attaining his majority, in 1853, he came to New Hampshire and located at Nashua. He was one of the first to protect the integrity of his adopted country, and enlisted July 23, 1861, in Company E, Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He was known in the army, by the name Emery LaClair, which arose no doubt, from the difficulty of pronouncing French names, among his American comrades. He was mustered into service, August 23, 1861, as a private, and re-enlisted and was mustered in, February 15, 1864, serving during the war of the Rebellion. On August 16, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, and was discharged on account of his injuries, December 31, 1864. This regiment endured great hardships and very severe service, and Private Leclair was never known to falter in his duty. The following extract from the history of Nashua describes some of the experiences of that regiment. "Drewry's Bluff leads the entire line for fatalities.

In this regiment were many Nashua men. No less than fifteen were wounded and three killed. The engagement following at Bermuda Hundred, in front of Petersburg and Ware Bottom, were multiplied and resulted in severe losses, while at Deep Bottom, Virginia, on August 16, the regiment was nearly annihilated in repeated charges and counter charges. Entering the fight with less than two hundred men, it captured some three hundred prisoners with many of its men having but seven days to serve, before being entitled to return to their homes. Its killed, wounded and missing numbered ten officers and eighty-three men." Mr. Leclair passed away at his home at Nashua, March 7, 1889. After the war he was employed, for many years, by the Nashua Manufacturing Company as plumber. This was his occupation until his last illness. He married, March 17, 1864, Marie Lambert, daughter of Edward and Marie (Lusignan) Lambert. Edward Lambert was a member of the Third New Hampshire Regiment, under General Burdette, in the service about New Orleans, and rose to the rank of sergeant. He died in Nashua, in the fall of 1879. Aime Leclair and wife were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living: Aime, the eldest, resides at Hooksett; extended mention of the second, Francis X., see forward; Albina, the third, is the second wife of Ernest F. Tessier of Nashua, in which city the youngest, Mary, also resides.

(VII) Reverend Francis Xavier Leclair, son of Aime and Marie (Lambert) Leclair, was born September 19, 1871, in Nashua, New Hampshire, where he grew up, receiving his primary education in the public and parochial schools of that city, subsequently attending college at Saint Hyacinth, in Canada, and finishing his theological course at Saint John's Seminary, Brighton, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. He was ordained to the priesthood, December 19, 1896, and his first labor in this calling was in the capacity of assistant priest of Saint Francis parish, Nashua. He was subsequently, for two years, stationed at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and went to Saint Aloysius, Nashua, in 1903. In October, 1904, he was appointed in charge of the Holy Rosary parish at Hooksett, where he has since remained and is also in charge of the mission at Pittsfield, New Hampshire. In each of these charges, about seventy-five families are included and a parochial school is maintained at Hooksett, in which two teachers are employed. Father Leclair is an earnest worker in his field of labor and is highly respected by the citizens of Hooksett, and loved and venerated by his parishioners. He is a cultivated gentleman, a genial companion and a most excellent citizen of the commonwealth, cherishing the warmest sentiments of American patriotism in common with those whose ancestors were "to the manner born."

Chester, in connection with several of the present day towns that originally formed it. It is of Scotch origin, and has been borne by men noted for the strong virtues and characteristics of the race. Among the most notable was the Rev. Moses Patten, whose death at Hooksett was widely lamented and which took from earth one of its best and ablest men. A theologian and student, he left an impress upon the life of his time, and his treatise on infant baptism is destined to be an authority among theologians for many generations to come.

(I) The first of the name in this country was Deacon Robert Patten, who came from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Boston about 1725. He was a stone mason and was employed by the colonial government upon the fortifications of Boston Harbor. He had several children born in Boston. In 1739-40 he moved to Exeter, New Hampshire, and soon after to "Long Meadows," in that part of Chester which is now Auburn. July 7, 1741, he purchased from Samuel Emerson, Lot No. 79, of the second part of the second division of land in Chester, and lived upon it until his death in 1754. He had three sons, Thomas, John and Robert, the last named being the son of the second wife.

(II) Thomas, eldest son of Deacon Robert Patten, was born about 1725 in Boston, on what is now known as Common street, and attended school in that city on Pemberton Hill. In 1740 he went with his father to Exeter, and later to Auburn. In 1752 he married Mary, daughter of David McClure, and two years later he purchased from McClure the west half of the latter's farm, which was Lot No. 30, in the same division as his father's farm, being in what is now Candia. Here his wife died in 1815, and he in 1816, at the age of ninety-one years. Their children were: Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, Jean, Martha, Sarah, Richard, Margaret, Hannah, Ruth, Samuel and Moses.

(III) Moses, youngest child and fourth son of Thomas (2) and Mary (McClure) Patten, lived on the paternal homestead in Candia. He married Hannah, daughter of Ephraim Eaton (see Eaton, V).

(IV) Rev. Moses, son of Moses and Hannah (Eaton) Patten, was born July 4, 1824, in Candia, and grew up on the paternal farm. He was bred in the New England rule of judicious use of time, as of other things, and applied himself to study with the same diligence which characterized his attention to farm duties. He attended a high school and Pembroke Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1850. Pursuing a thorough course of preparation for the gospel ministry, he was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1855. After supplying several congregations, he was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church and in the pastorate at Townsend, Massachusetts, June 7, 1860. He remained three years at Townsend, and was subsequently in charge at Plympton, West Dracut and Carlisle, in the same state. His health was never rugged and he was ob-

This is among the best names of early
PATTEN New Hampshire, and is intimately associated with the history of ancient

liged, during this period, to take sea voyages and rests to recuperate his strength. He was in charge of parishes at Greensboro, Rochester, Ripton and Danby, Vermont, and retired from the ministry in 1888, because his health would not permit continuous labor as a pastor. He continued to preach occasionally, as opportunity offered, or his strength would permit, until 1900. From the time of his retirement he resided in Hooksett, New Hampshire, and devoted much of his time to the preparation of a work on infant baptism. His deep study and steady application doubtless shortened his life and robbed the world of a most useful and beloved man. The failure of his strength almost prevented the completion of his treatise, which was a work very dear to his heart, and he was barely able to complete its publication, being taken away before he could make arrangements for its circulation. It is an exhaustive work, showing deep research and the work of a master mind. No doubt it will find its way into theological schools in time and will be a valued authority, thus continuing the work of this good man in the world. During the last five years of life he was an invalid and suffered much but without complaining. He was a most companionable man, highly esteemed by his fellow clergy, as well as by all who were privileged to know him. A contemporary says of him: "He was a fine Bible scholar, conservative in his theology, a keen critic and a clear thinker." Mr. Patten married (first), 1862, Lydia (Eames) Parsons, a widow who died June 1, 1884, in Ripton, Vermont. She was the mother of three children: Edith Parsons, now the wife of Edward Green, residing at Lancaster, Massachusetts; Mary Elizabeth and Dana Albee Patten, the latter a citizen of Brooklyn, Greater New York. The second daughter died in 1902, unmarried. In August, 1885, Mr. Patten married (second), Lydia S. Goss, widow of Joseph Towle Goss of Hooksett, (q. v.), and daughter of Simeon and Lydia (Bailey) Stearns (see Stearns, VI). She was the companion and stay of his last years, and cherishes his memory as that of a noble and kind man.

The influx of Scotch-Irish immigrants HOGG into New England in 1718 was followed for years afterwards by occasional parties and individuals, friends of the earlier settlers; among these latter was Robert Hogg, the subject of the next paragraph.

(I) Robert, son of James Hogg, was born in the North of Ireland, February 25, 1732, and came to America at the age of twenty-two, and resided for some time in Londonderry, where his elder children were born. In 1764 he settled in New Boston and bought three lots of land, including the farms of Solomon and Israel Dodge and John Cochran, and built his house on the hill back of Solomon Dodge's house, and there he and his wife died. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were highly esteemed for their consistent piety. Her maiden name was Margaret Gregg; her parents were Samuel and Mary (Moor) Gregg, of London-

derry. Mrs. Hogg died of consumption at the age of fifty-five or fifty-six. Mr. Hogg died January 23, 1795, aged sixty-three. They had thirteen children, some of whom died young.

(II) Abner, son of Robert and Margaret (Gregg) Hogg, was born in Londonderry, February 15, 1759, and went with his parents to New Boston when he was five years old. He remained with his father until 1776, and then enlisted in the Revolutionary army, his brother James having been in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Abner enlisted in June, 1776, under Captain Barnes, of Lyndeborough, and went to Ticonderoga in the division under General Horatio Gates, and returned in December. The next spring he enlisted for three years in Captain Livermore's company, in the Third New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel Alexander Scammel, went to the vicinity of Ticonderoga and suffered greatly from sickness and frequent skirmishes with the enemy, in one of which he lost everything but his life. He was in the battle of Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. Subsequently he joined Washington's army near Philadelphia, and took part in many of those signal conflicts that resulted in the independence of the colonies. He returned home in May, 1780, after having taken part in ten battles. He held the office of sergeant two years, and from March, 1831, until his death he drew a pension. After his marriage he settled on a farm where he passed the remainder of his life. He was chosen second lieutenant by the town in 1787, all military, like civil, officers, at that time being chosen by the voters of the town at their legal meetings. In the years 1844 and 1845 he was elected to represent the town in the legislature, which he did with credit to himself, though more than eighty-five years old. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but in 1805 he united with the Baptists. He possessed a firm constitution, and retained both physical and intellectual powers to a remarkable degree, unimpaired even to the last year of his life. He rendered much valuable aid to the historian of New Boston in the preparation of the sketches of the early settlers of that town. He died October 16, 1856, aged ninety-seven years eight months and one day.

He married, October 21, 1784, Rosanah Ferson, whose mother was born in 1718, during a passage across the Atlantic to America. The children of this union were: Sarah F., Robert, Hannah (died young), Hannah, Jennet F. and Rebecca. Sarah the eldest child, married David Tewksbury, and lived in New Boston (See Tewksbury II). Robert took, as did some of his brothers, the name of Bently.

From several unrelated ancestors EDMUNDS who were early settlers in New England a numerous progeny of Edmundses have sprung, whose surnames has been written in various forms, Edmonds, Edmunds, Edmands, being some of them. Among the distinguished men of the name are an English writer of



F. M. Edmunds.

the time of Queen Elizabeth and James, an American painter, an American jurist, and an American senator. In the Revolutionary war were seven men who spelled their name Edmond; fifteen who spelled it Edmonds; one, Edmun; two who spelled it Edmund; and twenty who spelled their name with the final "s," Edmunds. The vital records of New Hampshire afford little information concerning the name.

(I) The first mention in the New Hampshire archives is Lieutenant Edward Edmonds, of Candia, New Hampshire, who was married in that town December 7, 1790, by Rev. Jesse Remington, to Molly Bagley. Their children were: Jacob Sargent, Polly, John, Sally and Edward.

(II) Edward (2), youngest child of Lieutenant Edward (1) and Molly (Bagley) Edmonds, was born November 5, 1802, in Candia, and resided in Chichester, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and innkeeper throughout his life. He was married in Chichester, December 28, 1820, by Rev. Josiah Carpenter to Betsey Lane, and they were the parents of a large family; five children grew to maturity: Jefferson, Nathaniel, whose sketch follows; Ebenezer; Sarah Ann and Susan.

(III) Nathaniel Edmunds, son of Edward and Betsey (Lane) Edmunds, was born in Chichester, and died in the same town. He was a farmer. He married Hannah Goss, and the children of this union were: Edward S., of Suncook, New Hampshire. Ida Roxie, wife of William Fowler. Noah, a farmer of Chichester. Frank M., who is mentioned below. Anson, a farmer in Chichester.

(IV) Frank Mack Edmunds, fourth child and third son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Goss) Edmunds, was born in Chichester, October 15, 1852, and educated in the common schools. He worked at carpentering about home for a time and about 1873 removed to Franklin, where he continued in the same employment for about three years longer. For the next twelve years he had charge of the wood and iron repairs of the Franklin Paper Company. He next became a retail vendor of wood and coal, in which business he has been successfully engaged. In the fall of 1904 he organized the Merrimack Coal & Fuel Company, of which he is the principal owner. He married, in Franklin Falls, October 14, 1875, Mary Scribner born in Salisbury, May 24, 1855, daughter of Lowell and Charlotte (Bean) Scribner of Salisbury. They have had two children: Edith Frances, deceased wife of Arthur Chase; and Arthur Lowell, graduate, 1907 of the Chicago Veterinary College, and now practicing in Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and his wife are members of the Order of Pilgrim Fathers, a fraternal insurance society, and New England Order of Protection.

The Loring's of Massachusetts and LORING. New Hampshire descend from three brothers, John, David and Solomon, who emigrated from the province of Lorraine, in

France and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. It is said that these three were the younger brothers of a marquis, and that the original family name was Lorraine.

(II) John, son of John Loring, the immigrant ancestor, was living in Methuen, Massachusetts, about the year 1797 when he immigrated to New Hampshire and settled in Francestown. Three years later he removed to New Boston, where he died December 29, 1804, aged thirty-six years. He married Johanna Morse, a native of Methuen, and a sister of Jacob Morse, of Lyndeboro and Francestown. She died in Lyndeboro, December 1, 1848, aged eighty years. Their children were: John, born in Methuen, Massachusetts, July 5, 1793. Hannah, born in Methuen. Thomas, born in Methuen. Sally, born in Francestown. Betsy, born in Francestown. Silas, born in New Boston.

(III) John, son of John and Johanna (Morse) Loring, born in Methuen, July 14, 1792, died in New Boston March 24, 1868. His boyhood was spent with the family of Joseph Kingsbury, of Francestown, and he was afterward employed by Daniel Fuller for nine years, upon his quarry. He enlisted in the war of 1812, being the first man from his town to offer his services in that war. He knew much of the early history of the towns in his vicinity. He married Desire Fuller, daughter of Daniel Fuller, of Francestown, December 30, 1821. She was born September 18, 1802, and died September 24, 1861. Their children were: Loriuda, born October 22, 1823. John Eaton, born July 18, 1825, died on the Pacific Ocean on board the old "Golden Gate," April 11, 1853. Daniel Fuller, born July 10, 1827, died March 11, 1838. Aaron Fuller, born August 6, 1829, died August 6, 1854, in Sonora, California. Desire Abigail, born October 27, 1832, wife of James Paige Todd. (See Todd). George Fuller, born June 8, 1834. Sarah Elizabeth, born July 14, 1838, died April 8, 1845. Catherine Hannah, born July 14, 1841.

Among the French families long THERIAULT resident in the Province of Quebec which now have representatives in New Hampshire, is that of Theriault.

(I) Jean Theriault, the descendant of a long line of French-Canadian ancestors, born in St. Jacques, Province of Quebec, Canada, June, 1801, died in 1879, was a stone mason by trade, and resided at St. Gabriel of Brandon, and later at Joliette. He married Adele Houle, and they were the parents of five children: Jean, Constance, Julienne, Delphine, and Elie, who is next mentioned.

(II) Elie, second son and fifth child of Jean and Adele (Houle) Theriault, was born in St. Gabriel of Brandon, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 22, 1832, and died October 11, 1899. He was an upright and influential citizen, a prosperous tinsmith and hardware merchant, and was several times alderman of Joliette. He married Louise Morin, born in St. Paul de Joliette, in 1839, died at Joliette, October 6, 1901, daughter of France and Marie

(La Fortune) Morin. They were the parents of thirteen children: Marie Louise, Philomene, Celimia, Joseph, Narcisse, Frank, Edward, Elise, Philias, Julia, Adelard, Alfred and Gaspard.

(III) Joseph Theriault, M. D., eldest son and fourth child of Elie and Louise (Morin) Theriault, was born in Joliette, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 9, 1860. He received his primary education in the common schools of Joliette, then attended Joliette College, and subsequently took the course in medicine in The Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery (now a department of Laval University), from which he graduated in 1883. He first located at Ishpeming, Michigan, where he practiced one year, and then removed to Lake Linden, in the same state, where he practiced successfully the next six years. In 1889 he removed to Laconia, New Hampshire, where he practiced seven years, and then, 1896, removed to Concord, where he is the only French physician in a population of one thousand, five hundred French-Canadians. Dr. Theriault is a man of good judgment, an enterprising, skillful, and successful physician, a good citizen and an entertaining conversationalist. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and New Hampshire Medical Society. He is a popular leader among his countrymen, and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature from Laconia in 1893. He is a Democrat of the liberal type, and an admirer of President Roosevelt. Among the fraternal orders of which he is a member are the following: French-Canadian Association, Franco-American Foresters, and Canadian Literary Circle. He married, in Laconia, in 1895, Mary Foy, daughter of Patrick and Angele (Bulduc) Foy, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of St. Marie de la Beauce, Province of Quebec, Canada. They have two daughters, Yvonne and Edwina.

The Huses of New Hampshire are all HUSE descended from an earlier Massachusetts branch and the still older Welsh family of the same name, which is one of great antiquity in that country. The progenitors of the New Hampshire branches were three brothers who came from Amesbury, Massachusetts, soon after the Revolution and settled in the town of Sanbornton. Each of them served with credit in the war then just ended, and each in his new place of abode made for himself a comfortable home, a good name, and raised a family.

(I) Nathan Huse, with whom this sketch begins, was born about 1716 and for many years was a physician in the west parish of Amesbury. He died April 23, 1809, being then in his ninety-third year. He married Rachel Sargent, who bore him eleven children: Sargent, Elizabeth, Hannah, Nathan, Joseph, Ebenezer, Rachel, Sarah, John, William and Nathan (the elder child of that name having died young).

(II) William, son of Dr. Nathan and Rachel (Sargent) Huse, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 22, 1760, and died in Waterbury,

Vermont, in 1838 or '39. Like his brothers he served in the Revolution and soon afterward came to the town last mentioned, locating first on lot 51 of the first division, but afterward settling on the old Mountain road next to the New Hampton line, where he was the first settler. There all of his children except the eldest were born. He was a devout member of the Congregational Church, having been received in full communion September 24, 1786. On the same day his wife took the covenant and was baptized and received communion. The town records in Epping show that William Huse married Rachel Bryer (Brier), July 18, 1780. After living many years in Sanbornton he removed to Orange, Vermont, later returned to Sanbornton, but eventually went back to Vermont with one of his sons and died in Waterbury. William and Rachel (Brier) Huse had children: Rachel, Joseph, Nathan, Hannah, Theophilus N., Mercy, William, Sarah, Ebenezer, Mary and Abigail.

(III) Joseph, second child and eldest son of William and Rachel (Brier) Huse, was born March 2, 1783, in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and died in Waterbury, Vermont, January 24, 1856. For many years he was proprietor of Huse's mills at North-Sanbornton, and lived there until 1835, when he removed to Waterbury. He married, November 5, 1805, Sarah Emery, born August 26, 1782, died June 27, 1855, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Woodman) Emery, and a descendant of John Emery, of Romsey, England, who was one of the first settlers in Newbury, Massachusetts (1635). Joseph and Sarah (Emery) Huse had five children: Rachel, Daniel Morrison, William Brier, Woodman Emery and Ebenezer B. Huse.

(IV) Daniel Morrison, second child and eldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Emery) Huse, was born December 8, 1808, and was a farmer in Thornton, New Hampshire, until 1847, afterward in Sanbornton and removed thence to Northfield, New Hampshire, in 1880. He married, November 25, 1830, Eliza Dudley, born June 16, 1807, daughter of Samuel C. and Mercy (Thorn) Dudley, and a descendant of Captain Roger Dudley, of England, whose son, Thomas Dudley, was the second governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Children of Daniel Morrison and Eliza (Dudley) Huse: Lovina A., Sarah Emily, married Benjamin Ward Plummer, see Plummer, VII, and Ann Eliza Huse.

This name is not a common one in COLLIS New England, but it was probably brought to America in a later emigration than that of the Puritans. Only one man of the name appears in the Massachusetts war roll. There were and are families of the name in New Jersey. It appears only once in the seven books of Connecticut marriages. It has, however, borne an honorable part in the present day civilization.

(I) The first that we find on record was John Collis, who with his wife Lois lived in South Brimfield, Massachusetts, several years previous to 1778. This town was a parish of Brimfield from 1702 until



Mr. M. Collis

1775, when it was incorporated as a separate town, and this was subsequently divided and the towns of Wales and Holland were created from it. In the Revolution John Collis was a soldier credited to South Brimfield. He enlisted May 13, 1775, as a private in Captain Amos Waldrich's company of Colonel David Brewer's ninth regiment of Massachusetts troops. The muster rolls show that his services at this time cover two months and twenty-three days. He enlisted, September 26, 1777, in Captain Reuben Munn's company of Colonel Elisha Porter's regiment, and was discharged in October following, having served seventeen days, travel included, in the northern department. He was also with the Massachusetts troops detached to General Gates' army in New York and was credited with thirty days service. He participated in the siege of Boston and the battle of Bunker Hill, and was at Ticonderoga in 1777. In 1778 he removed from South Brimfield to Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and it is probable that he removed thence after 1790 to Western, now Warren, Massachusetts. Five children were born to him in South Brimfield and six in Sturbridge, namely: Solomon, Thankful, Jonas, Benjamin, John, Olive, James, Joseph, Rhoda, Susanna and Jonathan.

(II) Jonathan, youngest of the eleven children of John and Lois Collis, was born October 16, 1790, in Sturbridge, and resided in Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he died October 27, 1868. He was a farmer, but had lived in Herkimer county, New York, and later returned to Massachusetts, and only one child was born in Herkimer county. He married, November 1, 1810, Phebe Parker, who died May 6, 1864. The children of Jonathan and Phebe (Parker) Collis were: Luther, born July 23, 1811, married April 5, 1837, Delina Converse. Maranda, died young. Louisa, married Lemuel Moores. Joseph, born July 23, 1717, married Lydia Howard. John, married Cynthia Ciloway. Charles married Martha Belknap. Ann, died unmarried. Silas, born October 26, 1825. Cynthia, married George Smith, of Amherst, Massachusetts. Mary, died young.

(III) Luther, son and eldest child of Jonathan (2) and Phebe (Parker) Collis, was born in the town of Herkimer, New York, July 23, 1811, and by principal occupation was a farmer, although he spent much time in teaching school during the early part of his life in the towns of Brimfield and Palmer, Massachusetts. His first wife, whom he married April 5, 1837, was Delina Converse. She died December 17, 1860. He married, (second) December 30, 1863, Elizabeth Palmer. His children, all by his first marriage, were as follows: Luther W., born January 11, 1838, married November, 1858, Lemira Potter, who died August 6, 1898. James M., born July 3, 1839, died January 19, 1843. Henry H., born July 17, 1841, married (first) March 8, 1876, Estella Fermin and (second), March 23, 1880, Dorcas Fermin. Marcus M., born October 19, 1843, married Josephine Griswold. Mary A. D., born July 29, 1846, married, November 22, 1866, Willard Nelson. Sarah A., born October 25, 1848, married, September 4,

1873 Franklin Royce. Charles H., born June 25, 1851, married, May 1, 1872, Abbey Morse. Martha M., born February 5, 1854.

(IV) Marcus Morton, fourth child and fourth son of Luther and Delina (Converse) Collis, was born in Weare, Massachusetts, October 19, 1843, and was a boy when his parents removed to Palmer, Massachusetts. He lived at home on the farm and went to school until he was seventeen years, and early during the Civil war enlisted as private in Company H, Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry, and from that time until his muster out in 1865 was constantly on duty or, still worse, a prisoner at Andersonville, Georgia, or Florence, South Carolina. A complete narrative of his army services and experiences belongs to a volume, and in this place mention can be made only of some of the more important battles in which he took part with his regiment. After muster-in the Twenty-first went to Annapolis, Maryland, and was assigned to guard and garrison duty, but a little later its fighting began. He was with Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and was in battle at Roanoke Island, Newberne and Camden, then at Newport News, where the regiment was attached to the Ninth Army Corps. After that he fought at Fredericksburg, Chantilly, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Bull's Gap, Blue Springs, Campbell Station and also took part with his regiment in the siege of Knoxville. On May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, Mr. Collis was captured with many of his comrades and from that time was a prisoner at Andersonville and Florence until February 26, 1865, when he was released on parole. On May 4 following, he returned to what was left of his regiment and found it consolidated with the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry; and before his service was ended the regiment last mentioned was compelled to consolidate with the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts in order to maintain its numerical strength.

Mr. Collis was mustered out of service with his regiment at Readville, Massachusetts, July 12, 1865. He then went to Palmer, Massachusetts, worked there for a time, then learned the trade of carpenter and millwright and afterward worked in Boston. In 1873 he came to Portsmouth and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1896. In 1895 he was appointed deputy sheriff and jailer of Rockingham county, under Sheriff Weston, whom he succeeded in office in 1901. This office he still holds. For many years Mr. Collis has been prominently identified with various fraternal organizations and orders. He is a Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow, past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of New Hampshire, a Son of the Revolution, and a Granger. He married, January 21, 1870, Josephine Griswold, daughter of Mr. George Griswold, of Granby, Connecticut, and has two children, Grace A., born April 10, 1871, at Boston, married Clifton Stewart Humphreys, April 30, 1894; they have three children: Mildred Josephine, born April 9, 1895; Grace Stewart, born November 30, 1896; and Philip Morton, born October 3, 1898, all

born at Madison, Maine, where they now live. George L. Collis.

(V) George L., only son of Marcus M. and Josephine (Griswold) Collis, was born July 16, 1873, and received his education in public schools in Portsmouth. For twelve years he was a clerk in his father's store, and afterward was a student in Boston University Law School. In 1902 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and is now serving in that capacity. He married, June 8, 1904, Carrie L. Brown, of Rye, New Hampshire.

The early history of this noted New Hampshire family is not easily discovered from existing records and genealogical references to the surname are very few. The history of Amherst, New Hampshire, gives the name of John Harvell, who was born in 1736 and died in 1821, and furnishes a reasonably complete record of his children and some others of his descendants, but nothing of his parentage and the earlier generations of the family in New England. The descendants of John Harvell are quite numerous in Hillsborough county, and others of them are scattered throughout the east.

James Harvell was a brother of John Harvell, but whether older or younger is not known. The "History of Plymouth" mentions James Harvell as one of a family prominent in the early annals of Litchfield, in Hillsborough county, and the year of his removal to Plymouth is given in 1767. He was an intelligent and honored man, selectman of Plymouth in 1774-75-76; coroner of Grafton county by appointment dated January 9, 1789; one of the committee of safety in 1775 and grand juror from Plymouth in 1805.

James Harvell, of Plymouth, died December 13, 1819. He married (first) Mary Snow, May 10, 1770, daughter of Joseph Snow. Married (second), December 23, 1784, Anna Flagg. Married (third), in Rumney, New Hampshire, November 26, 1794, Mary Morey, of Rumney. In the written papers used in connection with the settlement of his estate appear the names of four children: Mary (or Polly), who married (first) James Keyes, and (second) ——— Johnson. Betsey, married ——— Hough. Gershom and Esther. The mention of only these names is not conclusive evidence that James Harvell had no other children and there is good reason for the belief that he had a son James, who is known to have lived in Plymouth at a time contemporary with that of the children whose names have been mentioned, although the scene of his life was chiefly laid in the province of Quebec in Canada.

(1) James Harvell lived at one time in Plymouth, New Hampshire, and removed from that town to Compton, Canada. Of his early life little is known, but it is certain that he was a person of superior education and attainments, and family tradition has it that he was a school teacher of considerable note; and upon the same authority it is be-

lieved that he came of a military family, as his bearing indicated an association with men in that arm of the service. During his residence in Canada he was for a number of years connected with the militia of the province, and when the so-called Patriot war was in progress (1838) he held a captain's commission. Later he was commissioned major and was so known and addressed. He also was invested with the title and office of Esquire, indicating a connection with the judicial branch of government and a familiarity with the laws of the province and their administration. In private life he was a farmer, and his home in Compton was on what is known as Sleeper hill. His wife before marriage was Pettie Spafford, and she bore her husband four children: John W., born (probably) in July, 1818, and died in Coadicook, August 28, 1906. Charles, who removed when a young man to New York. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and afterward served in the Union army during the Civil war. He married and his family now lives in New Jersey. Spafford, whose business life was spent in the cities of Boston and New York, and who died of fever in a Boston hospital. Amanda, who died in childhood.

(II) John W., eldest child and son of Major James and Pettie (Spafford) Harvell, was a school teacher during the earlier part of his life and later became proprietor of a paint shop and business. He retired from active pursuits several years before his death. About 1845 he married Sarah Ann Jameson, daughter of William and Nancy Margaret (Armstrong) Jameson, and had four children: 1. Mary, died at the age of seven years. 2. James, a skilled mechanic, who died unmarried August 15, 1895. In April, 1875, he went to California and from there to Gold Hill, Nevada, where he worked at his trade in connection with the operation of the famous Belcher mine. After about five years in that region he returned to New Hampshire and lived in Laconia until about 1883 and again went west, locating in Arizona. After something like a year and a half in that territory he came back to Laconia, much broken in health, and after recovery worked as a machinist in the car shops until a short time before his death. Mr. Harvell was a Mason, having become a craftsman in Coadicook, province of Quebec, in 1874, and afterward demitted to the lodge in Gold Hill, Nevada. He also was a Knight of Pythias. 3. Clara A. (twin), born in Compton, province of Quebec, December 6, 1856, married, October 24, 1894, Stephen Coffran Robinson (See Robinson III), of Laconia, New Hampshire, who died August 10, 1905. 4. Charles A. (twin), born in Compton, province of Quebec, December 6, 1856, now lives in Laconia. Mr. Harvell has been a member of the Laconia police force more than ten years and since September, 1906, has been assistant marshal. He married Emma Burbank, of Upper Bartlett, New Hampshire. Four children have been born of this marriage: Ralph, born February, 1895; child, died in extreme infancy; Ruth, born 1899; Eddie, born 1903, died February, 1905.

The origin of this name is traced to the Hazelton (now town) where hazel bushes grew. This was in the early history of England. Hazelton was sometimes added to the single name of some citizen of that place, or some person who had come from there, as a distinction, and finally became fixed as the surname of the family. The same license has been taken with the orthography of this name that was common in centuries past, and it is spelled Hazelton, Hazleton, Haseltine, Hesselton, Hezzleton, and in divers other ways. The forbears of the race came to Massachusetts in 1637, and founded a family which has an enviable record for the piety and sturdy probity of its members.

(I) The immigrant ancestor, John Haselton, is first found in Bradford, Massachusetts. Late in life he removed to Haverhill, same colony. While residing in Bradford, he gave an acre of land for the site of the meeting-house in that town. He married Joan Auter, who died July 17, 1698, having survived her husband more than seven years. He passed away December 23, 1690, in Haverhill. Their children were: Samuel, Mary, Deacon John, and Nathaniel. (John and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(II) Lieutenant Samuel, eldest son of John and Joan (Auter) Haselton, was born February 20, 1646, and died August 10, 1717, in his seventy-second year. He lived on the paternal homestead in Bradford, and was an ardent member of the church in that town. He married, in Haverhill, December 28, 1670, Deborah Cooper, of Rowley, born August 30, 1650, in that town, daughter of Peter and Emma Cooper. Their children were: Deborah, Elizabeth, Samuel, John, Nathaniel, died young; Hepselah and Nathaniel.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest son and third child of Lieutenant Samuel (1) and Deborah (Cooper) Haselton, was born May 30, 1676, in Bradford. He married, June 10, 1701, at Newbury, Emma Kent, daughter of John and Sarah (Woodman) Kent. She was born April 20, 1677, and died September 7, 1735, in Tewksbury. She was admitted to the church in Bradford in 1711, and her husband the following year. In 1723 they removed to Billerica, and lived in that part of the town which is now Tewksbury, where he died May 29, 1760. His children were: Judith, Sarah, Hannah, Stephen, Emma, Samuel, Tabitha, Rebecca and Deborah.

(IV) Stephen, eldest son and third child of Samuel (2) and Emma (Kent) Haselton, was born January 28, 1707, in Bradford, and in manhood settled in the town of Hellis, New Hampshire, where he died in 1801. He was twice married, and his first wife was the mother of the son, mentioned in the succeeding paragraph.

(V) Samuel (3), son of Stephen Haselton, was born 1735, in Hollis, and removed to Hebron, New Hampshire, where he died January, 1812. He married (first) Mary Farley, and (second) Mary Graves, who died December 12, 1801, and both are buried in the private cemetery on his farm in

Hebron. The children by the first wife were: Benjamin, Mary, Rebecca, Betsey, Samuel, Sally, Lucy, Johanna and Daniel.

(VI) Benjamin, eldest child of Samuel (3) and Mary (Farley) Haselton, was born February 25, 1762, in Hollis, and died October 8, 1812, in Hebron. He married, November 20, 1788, Deborah Cross, born 1761, in Methuen, Massachusetts, and they had the following children: Benjamin, Deborah, died young; Mary, William, David, Jonathan and Deborah.

(VII) William, second son and fourth child of Benjamin and Deborah (Cross) Haselton, was born June 20, 1794, in Hebron, New Hampshire, and died December 31, 1838, in Dorchester, same state, where he was a shoemaker. He enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was drum major, and served in the battle of Plattsburg. He was an old line Democrat, and a man of firm principles. He married, May 22, 1821, Sally Elliott, born November 14, 1800, who survived him many years, dying June 5, 1877, in Canaan. After his death she became the wife of Josiah Clark, Jr., with whom she removed to Canaan. William Haselton's children were: William, Sarah, Deborah, Elizabeth, Charles, David and George W.

(VIII) David, third son and sixth child of William and Sally (Elliott) Haselton, was born in Dorchester, September 2, 1832, and educated in the common schools of Groton and Canaan. Leaving school at the age of twenty-one, he was engaged in farming for nine years in Canaan. He then sold his farm and became a bridge builder for the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and followed that occupation twenty-five years, retiring in 1890 after the road passed into the hands of the Boston & Maine. He had charge of the bridges and buildings of the entire system, and had his office in Boston, but resided in Winchester, Massachusetts. After his retirement he moved to Concord, and now (1906) resides with a daughter in that city. He cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce as a presidential candidate, but since that time has acted with the Republican party. He is a consistent and generous member of the Advent Church. He married, in Canaan, August 20, 1854, Paulina Dean, born August 18, 1830, in Danbury, New Hampshire, and died April 13, 1902. She was the daughter of Joel and Mary (Sleeper) Dean, of Canaan. At the time of her death she and her husband had been wedded forty-eight years. Two children were born of this union, one of whom died in infancy. Mary Esther, the surviving child, was born January 17, 1857, and married, in Concord, November 28, 1876, Isaac Franklin Mooney, of Concord. He was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, October 28, 1852, and is a son of Isaac F. Mooney, who was born in Sandwich, December 11, 1808, and died December 11, 1892, aged eighty-four, and his wife Mary Ann (Vickery) Mooney, who was born July 25, 1822, and is now living in Concord. Isaac F. Mooney has been a conductor on the Boston & Maine Railroad for twenty-five years, and is now on the

Woodsville division. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney have had four children: Edward Frank, died young; Emma Mary, Edward Franklin, deceased; and Harry Haselton.

(II) John (2), third child and second son of John (1) and Joan (Auter) Haselton, was born probably on that part of Rowley, now called Bradford, in 1650. By occupation he was a carpenter and ship builder. He was a deacon in the First Church in Haverhill, where he made his will which was dated June 16, 1732, and proved April 23, 1733. He was eighty-two years old at the time of his death. He married, July 17, 1682, Mary, daughter of Philip Nelson, and they had eight children: John, Philip, Sarah, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, died young; Elizabeth and Benjamin.

(III) Philip, second son and child of John (2) and Mary (Nelson) Haselton, was born March 13, 1685. He was mentioned in his father's will in 1732, but had probably left Haverhill before that time. He married, January 9, 1718, Judith Webster. They had ten children: John and Philip (twins), James, Tryphena, Ann, Lois, Joseph and Benjamin (twins), Stephen and Asa.

(IV) James, third son and child of Philip and Judith (Webster) Haselton, was born March 28, 1721. He married (first), at Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 13, 1741, Elizabeth Hutchins, who died July 12, 1750. Married (second), November 5, 1751, Ruth Ladd. His children were: Asa, Philip, Annie, James, John, Elizabeth, Ruth, Ladd and Tryphena.

(V) Asa, eldest child of James and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Haselton, was born June 15, 1742. He lived in Atkinson and elsewhere, but died in Manchester, New Hampshire. He married, December 6, 1763, Mary Ober, and they were the parents of ten children: Asa, David, Philip, John, James, Stephen, Polly, Betsey, a daughter unnamed, and Nancy.

(VI) John (3), fourth son and child of Asa and Elizabeth (Ober) Haselton, was born in Atkinson, and died in Manchester, aged seventy-seven. He settled in Manchester and owned a farm near the Londonderry line. He frequently engaged in teaming, and hauled lumber to Newburyport and brought back loads of provisions, using oxen to draw the load. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Lydia Flint, of Reading, and they had twelve children: Lydia, Stephen, Kadmiel, Caleb, Betsey, John, Lucinda, Lavina, Washington, Adaline, Leonard and Reuben.

(VII) Stephen, eldest son and second child of John (3) and Lydia Flint Haselton, was born in Manchester, December 25, 1800, and died in Manchester, March 15, 1872. He purchased a home near the paternal homestead, and resided there all his life. He, like his father, was a Democrat. He married, 1810, Mary Malvina Messer, daughter of John and Sally (Hadly) Messer, of Goffstown. John Messer died in 1820, aged seventy, and his wife died in 1844, aged about seventy-two. Mrs. Haselton died at the house of her son Henry in

Manchester, in 1882, aged seventy-five. Two children were born of this marriage: George W., long time superintendent of the cotton mills at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, now superintendent of the Pittsfield Mills, Pittsfield, New Hampshire; and Henry J., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VIII) Henry Irving, second son and child of Stephen and Mary (Messer) Haselton, was born in Manchester, March 1, 1847. He attended the district schools until he was seventeen years old, and then (1864) became an employe of the Manchester Mills. There he worked till 1880, when he was offered better wages to go to the lower Pacific Mills, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, which he accepted, and was employed there as second hand two years. At the end of that time he was invited to return to Manchester to take charge of the worsted combing department in the then Manchester, now Amoskeag Mills, at an increased salary. He accepted the offer and is still holding this position; he has since resided in Manchester. By a diligent use of his ability for the benefit of his employers, Mr. Haselton has gradually worked his way from size-boy, card grinder, section hand and second hand to his present position. He is now overseer of the worsted washing, carding, combing and drawing departments of the Amoskeag Mills. Mr. Haselton is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board one year, and of the common council one year, but he is not inclined to take a part in politics, and the offices came to him unsought. In religious sentiment he inclines to Universalism, and attends the church of that faith. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and is an honored member of the following named divisions of that body: Lafayette Lodge, No. 41; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander, all of Manchester; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua. He is also past grand master of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Hampshire.

He married, in Manchester, January 1, 1877, Emma French, born in Norwich, Vermont, February 4, 1854, daughter of George and Ellen (Crittenden) French, and great-granddaughter of Nathaniel French, who removed from Connecticut and settled in Vermont. George J. French and wife removed to Plainfield, New Hampshire, and he died after a residence there of more than fifty years. She is still living. Mrs. Haselton is a member of Ruth Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and is a prominent worker in that order, and in the Universalist Church. Of this marriage there is one child, George Irving, the subject of the next paragraph.

(IX) George Irving, only child of Henry I. and Emma (French) Haselton, was born in Manchester, July 19, 1878, and educated in the common schools. When twenty years of age he entered the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's Mills, and was employed in the dye house until the fall of 1906. For two years he was a second hand. After leaving the mill he went to Washington, D. C.,

where he is now (1907) taking the law course in the George Washington University. He is a Republican, and takes an active interest in politics. He was made president of the common council of Manchester, and was also ex-officio member of the school board, and served in these bodies from 1904 till 1906. He is a past master of Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and Bek-tash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He married, in 1905, Fanny Trenholm, born in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, May 15, 1881, daughter of Robert Trenholm.

It is probable that John Hasel-tine, who was born November 19, 1780, was a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, or that his father was, but nothing can be found in the vital records of New Hampshire or of Haverhill to locate him. The record of his birth is found in his own handwriting in his family Bible. He died August 5, 1865, in Amherst. He married (first) Betsy Batchelder, daughter of Captain John Batchelder, who was born in that part of Amherst, now Mont Vernon, June 19, 1825, and died April 20, 1842. He married (second), February 25, 1845, Mrs. Hannah Smith, born 1793, who survived him nearly twelve years, dying March 10, 1877. The children of the first wife were: Charles, Eliza, John, Roxanna, Frances, Mary A., Caroline and James G.

(II) James G., youngest child of John and Betsey (Batchelder) Haseltine, was born February 22, 1825, in Amherst, and died May 7, 1903. He attended the district school and an academy. Early in life he learned the trade of blacksmith and became a machinist. He also engaged in farming, and was an auctioneer. He married at Milford, New Hampshire, Mary J. Hinds, born March 19, 1822, in Sandwich, New Hampshire, daughter of Barzillai and Patience Hinds (see Hinds, II).

(III) John Edward, eldest son and second child of James G. and Mary J. (Hinds) Haseltine, was born April 9, 1860, at Chestnut Hill, in Amherst, New Hampshire. His education was supplied by the common schools and Mont Vernon Academy, and he abandoned the school-room at the age of eighteen years to engage in farming upon the homestead, where he continued until he was twenty-two years of age. For one year he was a clerk in a grocery store at Amherst, and then removed to Reed's Ferry in the town of Merrimack, where he was for five years a clerk in the general store of I. A. Porter. At the end of this time he purchased the store from his employer, and conducted the business for eight years with a partner under the style of Haseltine & Co. They erected a building on the corner opposite that occupied by the old store, and in this continued business until 1898, when Mr. Haseltine bought the interest of his partner and became sole owner. On January 1, 1903,

the business was consolidated with the Fessenden & Lowell Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Haseltine has continued as manager of the store and is vice-president of the corporation. For eight years he was assistant postmaster, and September 20, 1894, was appointed postmaster, which post he has continued to fill until the present time. Mr. Haseltine is a member of the Congregational Church. He has been the school treasurer of the town since 1897, and takes an active interest in every movement calculated to promote the welfare of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Grange from the time he was eighteen years old until 1902. He was a member of Hillsboro Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester, and became a charter member of the lodge at Reed's Ferry, in which he has filled all the principal chairs. In 1905-06 he constructed a handsome residence at Reed's Ferry. He married, November 22, 1892, Mabel Lucrecia Lowell, born November 15, 1870, daughter of Levi F. and Hannah B. (Hutchinson) Lowell, of Reed's Ferry. (See Lowell VIII). She was educated at McGaw Institute and Tilton Seminary, and is a member of the Congregational Church. They have three children. Hazel Louise, born June 14, 1894; Franklin Lowell, born April 10, 1896; and Elizabeth Hinds, born November 4, 1899.

The name of Brackett, the antique BRACKETT spelling of which was Brocket, originated in Wales and became distributed through England and Scotland. Among the nine hundred colonists who embarked with Governor Winthrop at Yarmouth, England, April 7, 1630, were four brothers of this name, said to have been natives of Scotland. They were Captain Richard, who first settled in Boston but afterwards went to that part of Braintree which is now Quincy; Peter, who located in Connecticut; William and Anthony, who came to Portsmouth with Captain John Mason, in 1631. The Bracketts of Plymouth now being considered are probably descended from one of these brothers, and there is some reason for believing that their original American ancestor was Captain Richard.

(I) Samuel Brackett, probably a descendant of Captain Richard, the immigrant, was residing at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1762. The christian name of his wife was Elizabeth.

(II) William, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Brackett, was born in Dedham, May 7, 1762. He married, November 22, 1784, Anna Lauchlen, born December 26, 1765, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Haws) Lauchlen, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts.

(III) William (2), eldest son and child of William and Anna (Lauchlen) Brackett, was born in Sudbury, October 9, 1785. In 1799 he went to Littleton, New Hampshire, as a lad of fourteen years, and in early manhood engaged in trade, opening a general store on the meadows. He subsequently transferred his business to the village, where he

became a prosperous general merchant and one of the most prominent residents of the town. When Andrew Jackson was nominated for the presidency he withdrew his allegiance from the Federalists in order to support the hero of New Orleans, and he was thenceforward allied with the Democratic party. He served as town clerk from 1814 to 1826, as selectman in 1817 and as representative to the legislature in 1819-20. He was a staunch Free Mason, belonging to Morning Dawn and Burns lodges, and is said to have deserted the Federal party on account of its anti-masonic attitude. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist. Mr. Brackett died December 7, 1859. February 10, 1811, he married Lorana Campbell, born June 12, 1791, daughter of Hector Campbell, of Chester, Massachusetts. Her death occurred May 11, 1874. She bore him six children, namely: William C., Cephas, Laura, Charles W., George S. and Caroline A.

(IV) William Campbell, eldest son and child of William and Lorana (Campbell) Brackett, was born in Littleton, October 1, 1812. Having acquired a good knowledge of mercantile pursuits as clerk in his father's establishment, he opened in company with his brother, Charles W., another general store, which prospered as the population increased, and he also engaged quite extensively in lumbering. After withdrawing from trade he became local express agent and continued in that capacity until his death, which occurred February 14, 1863. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican. He married, January 8, 1842, Mrs. Julia A. Hutchins (nee Ross), born in Bath, New Hampshire, February 9, 1817, daughter of Samuel Ross, and widow of George Hutchins, by whom she had two daughters, Julia and Emma R. Mrs. Brackett married for her third husband Colonel Cyrus Eastman, of Littleton, and died in Boston, May 15, 1898. William C. and Julia A. (Ross-Hutchins) Brackett were the parents of four children, namely: William R., who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph; Edward Dudley, born November 6, 1845; Horace, born May 8, 1848, died June 18, 1849; and Harvey Smith, born December 22, 1852.

(V) William Ross, eldest son of William C. and Julia A. (Ross-Hutchins) Brackett, was born in Littleton, November 24, 1842. He began his education in the public schools of his native town and completed it in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. His first opening was in the express business at Concord with Messrs. Cheney & Company, in whose employ he remained about a year, at the expiration of which time he became telegraph operator at Littleton, and a few years later went to Plymouth in a similar capacity. He was shortly afterwards appointed general ticket agent of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, and when that road became a part of the Boston & Maine system he was made general baggage agent with headquarters in Boston. This latter position he retained for eleven years, and since relinquishing the regular service he has lived in retirement at his pleasant home in Ply-

mouth. Mr. Brackett is a Master Mason and a member of Burns lodge in Littleton.

May 13, 1868, Mr. Brackett married Ella Eliza Stearns, born in Worcester, Vermont, December 15, 1850, daughter of Wilbur C. and Lucy (Reed) Stearns. Mr. and Mrs. Brackett have had three children, of whom the only survivor is Lucy Stearns, born June 23, 1879, was graduated from the Plymouth high school and completed her education at the Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Massachusetts. She resides in Plymouth. The others were: Bessie Stearns, born August 3, 1874, and William Cephas, born March 15, 1876, both of whom died in infancy.

Like so many surnames, the name SCRIBNER is derived from the original occupation of the early mem-

bers of the family. In this case the word scrivener, a professional writer or conveyancer, and the American pioneers, following the English fashion, spelled their patronymic with a "v." There were at least four families in England named Scrivener, who were the owners of considerable landed estate. The first of the name in America was Matthew Scrivener, a member of the Council of the Virginia Colony in 1607. He was spoken of by Captain John Smith as "a very wise understanding gentleman," but he was drowned in the James river a week or two after his arrival. Benjamin Scrivener, of Norwalk, Connecticut, is said to be the ancestor of most of the Scribners in the United States. He married Hannah Crampton, March 6, 1680, and they had four sons: Thomas, John, Abraham and Matthew. Matthew Scribner was the great-grandfather of Charles Scribner, the eminent publisher and founder of Scribner's Magazine. The following line does not appear to be connected with the Virginia or Connecticut Scribners, but to be descended from another pioneer, who came directly from England.

(I) John Scribner, born probably in England, settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1662. His wife's christian name was Mary, and they had several children. Among them was Thomas, mentioned below. John Scribner died in October, 1675.

(II) Thomas, son of John Scribner, was born in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and lived in Dover, New Hampshire. He moved to Kingston, this state, where he made his will in 1718. The name of his wife is unknown, but one of their children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(III) Samuel, son of Thomas Scribner, was born early in the eighteenth century and lived in Kingston, New Hampshire. His early married life was spent in that town, where six of his children were born, but on March 1, 1753, he bought a lot of land in Salisbury, this state, then called Bakerstown. The land was bought from Jonathan Sanborn, who like most of the other grantees of Salisbury, lived in Kingston, and never actually moved to the new settlement. Samuel Scribner is recorded as fifth in the list of actual settlers of Salisbury, and it is probable that he built his log cabin there in the

summer of 1753, though his family remained in Kingston for some time after that. On August 17, 1754, Samuel Scribner and his fellow workman, Robert Barber, were captured by the Indians while engaged in haying on the Proctor meadow on Salisbury North road. They camped that night on the shore of what is now Webster lake, and in the early morning the captors and their victims started for Saint Francis, Canada, which place they reached after a journey of thirteen days. For the last nine days they subsisted on berries, roots, and whatever they could pick up in the wilderness. Scribner was sold to a Frenchman at Chamblee; Barber was also sold to a Frenchman, but succeeded in making his escape, September 26, 1755, while Scribner remained in Canada for almost two years or until ransomed by the state government. After his return from captivity he went to Kingston where he found his wife and children. Just before Scribner's capture he had got out the lumber for a large two-story house. This had remained untouched during his absence, and after his return he built the house on Salisbury North road. Samuel Scribner married, November 4, 1740, Hannah Webster, daughter of Ebenezer and Susan (Bachiler) Webster, and a sister of Ebenezer, father of Daniel. They had children: Hannah, married Samuel Raino, lived at Andover, this state; Captain Iddo, who served in the Revolution, married (first) Mrs. Judith Brown, (second) Mrs. Huldah (Morss) Jewett; Josiah, whose sketch follows; Ebenezer, moved to Tunbridge, Vermont, afterward returned to Dover; Susan.

(IV) Captain Josiah, second son and third child of Samuel and Hannah (Webster) Scribner, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, about 1753. He moved with his people to Salisbury about 1757, and afterward became a drover and cattle dealer at Andover, this state. There seems to be some confusion about his marriage. The *Grafton County Gazetteer* gives the name of his wife as Phebe Cross, while the "History of Salisbury" says that he was twice married, and that his first wife was named Webster, and that his second was Mrs. Mary A. (White) Farmer. The names of the thirteen children correspond, except that the "History of Salisbury" has omitted John, whose sketch follows. Assuming that its record is correct in other respects, the children of the first marriage were: Samuel, Josiah, Parker and William. The children of the second marriage were: Benjamin F., Isaac W., a physician and author, Jonathan F., Phebe, Hannah, Arethusa, Polly, Mary A. It is probable that John was one of the earlier children.

(V) John, son of Captain Josiah Scribner, was born at Andover, New Hampshire, January 28, 1784. He was a successful farmer and cattle drover in his native town, where he lived most of his life, though he spent the last three years in Ashland. John Scribner married Abigail Emery, daughter of Josiah Emery, who was born in Loudon, New Hampshire, October 10, 1787. They had six children: Ambrose, Franklin, John C., Darius, Lewis and Aseuath.

John Scribner died January 5, 1887, in Ashland, aged eighty-three years, and his wife died there December 18, 1878, aged eighty-nine years.

(VI) Franklin, second son and child of John and Abigail (Emery) Scribner, was born July 9, 1810, at Andover, New Hampshire. He moved to Ashland, and with his elder brother Ambrose began the manufacture of shoes for a Massachusetts firm. Franklin Scribner afterward sold out his interest, and with his brother Lewis built a paper mill, and they manufactured manila paper and straw board for many years. In 1880 Franklin Scribner was elected treasurer of the Ashland Savings Bank. On May 20, 1855, he married Marcia E. Hackett, daughter of Chase T. and Susan Hackett, of New Hampton, New Hampshire, where she was born July 6, 1833. They had three children: Ida G., Carrie A., and George E., whose sketch follows. Franklin Scribner died February 9, 1885, at Whitefield, New Hampshire, and his widow died December 3, 1889, in South Framingham, Massachusetts.

(VII) George Edwin, only son and third and youngest child of Franklin and Marcia E. (Hackett) Scribner, was born December 7, 1863, at Ashland, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, graduated from the Tilton Seminary in 1883, and afterward took a commercial course at the New Hampton Institute, this state. After completing his education he entered the employ of the Ashland Savings Bank. In 1886 he helped organize the Ashland Knitting Company, taking the office of treasurer, which he has held ever since. Mr. Scribner is a Republican in politics, and was representative to the New Hampshire legislature in 1907. He is a member of Mount Prospect Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Ashland, and a member of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia. On June 1, 1807, George Edwin Scribner married Emma H. Mead, daughter of Edward Hilton and Loanna Stevens (Sherburns) Mead, of Northwood, New Hampshire, where she was born November 28, 1863. There are no children.

The McElroys are of Scotch-Irish origin, and although late-comers to America they possess the same sterling qualities as those which predominated in the characters of their predecessors of the same religious and liberty-loving race.

(I) Samuel McElroy, a native of Scotland, went to the north of Ireland and settled in Londonderry.

(II) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) McElroy, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1800. He learned the trade of gunsmith, which he followed in connection with that of shuttle maker, and also had a small shop for the weaving of linen. He devoted his attention to these various occupations until his death in January, 1863. In the fall of the year 1863 his family emigrated to the United States, locating in Manchester, New Hampshire. His wife, Martha (McLane) McElroy, was the mother of

four sons and four daughters, six of whom attained years of maturity. Their children were: 1. Samuel, enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, for service in the Civil war, was wounded three times, and participated in several notable engagements. 2. Elizabeth, married Daniel Price, resides in Manchester, New Hampshire. 3. Sarah, deceased. 4. Mary, widow of Fred. Holt; she resides in Sunapee. 5. William, see forward. 6. John, deceased. 7. Martha, died young. 8. An infant son, deceased. The mother of these children was a member of Grace Episcopal Church. She died 1887, aged seventy-seven years.

(III) William, son of Samuel (2) and Martha (McLane) McElroy, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, March 18, 1851. He arrived in Manchester, New Hampshire, with his mother in 1863, when twelve years old, and the untimely death of his father made it absolutely necessary for him to contribute at that tender age toward the support of the bereft family. The textile mills, wherein so many men of genius began the activities of life, were open to him, and for some years he was an operator in the spinning department of one of the large Manchester corporations. But an inherent ambition for advancement caused him to devote his spare time to study, and after completing a commercial course at a local business college he obtained a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Horatio Fradd & Company, of Manchester, grocers, which he retained for a period of twenty-three years. He then engaged in the tailoring business, but relinquished it seven years later and turned his attention to dealing in real estate, in which line of work he has attained success. He also conducted a retail wood business.

Prior to his majority he was elected ward clerk, and for the past thirty-five years has been an active participant, officially and otherwise, in local civic affairs. He was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1902; was elected a member of the street and park commission in 1905, and in 1906 was re-elected for a period of six years, and was appointed chairman of the board, in which responsible position he is still serving, having fully demonstrated by his marked ability the wisdom displayed in his selection. Aside from his duties as general supervisor of repairs and improvements in the streets and parks, he is interested actively in other important matters of a semi-public nature, being president of the Manchester Building & Loan Association, being re-elected for a third term in 1907, and his knowledge of the relative value of real estate makes him especially serviceable to that institution. In Masonry he is well advanced, being officially connected with Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, of which he was chaplain many years. Mt. Herch Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Adoniram Council, Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, in which he held office many years, all the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree, and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which body he is a member of the orchestra. He also affiliates with the

American Benefit Society. Politically he is a Republican, being a firm believer in the principles of that party. His religious affiliations are with St. Andrew's Church, in which he is the present senior warden and treasurer. Previous to joining St. Andrew's Church he was a member of Grace Church, in which he served as vestryman many years, and as treasurer of the Sunday school for fifteen years. He is a member of the Art Institute and also of the orchestra there. He is proficient in both vocal and instrumental music, and directs the choir at St. Andrew's Church.

Mr. McElroy married for his first wife Mary H. Schofield, and the children of this union are: Joseph W., a student at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. John Samuel, who now assists his father in the wood business. Gertrude M. William F., a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. McElroy was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, but resided in Manchester, New Hampshire, where her father was engaged in the machine printing department of the Manchester Print Works, now the Amoskeag Corporation, for many years. Mr. McElroy married for his second wife Fronia Adams Richards, of Goffstown, only child of Eliphalet Richards, now deceased, who was a noted lumber merchant in Goffstown, Weare and New Boston.

This family name has been widely distributed not only over England, but over most of the northern countries of Europe, and instances of its occurrence are to be met with in very early times. As early as the fifth century it appears in Germany in the forms Gudwin and Godwin. In English records it also appears very early. In 1238 Robert Goodwin was a citizen of Norwich; in 1300 Adam Goodrich was a Burgess of Calchester; and in 1347 Galfridas Goodwin was assessed for his lands at Rockland in Norfolk, when Edward III levied an aid for the marriage of his son. Two Goodwins from whom the greater number of the name in New England have sprung are Elder William Goodwin and his brother Osias. The former sailed from London in the ship "Zion," June 22, 1632, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16 of the same year. He settled at New-town, where he was very soon made a ruling elder in the church, and was for the remainder of his life a leading member of the community. When Osias Goodwin came to America is uncertain. He first appeared as a landholder in Hartford in 1640. He was not a man of prominence. On account of the loss of some records and ill-kept condition of others, there are many families of Goodwin in New England who descended from one of these two progenitors, but cannot be traced.

(I) Deacon Joshua Goodwin lived in Londonderry at the beginning of the nineteenth century. His wife Rebecca died May 27, 1806, aged forty-one years, three months, and twenty days. His second wife was Elizabeth.

(II) Josiah, son of Deacon Joshua and Elizabeth Goodwin, was born in Londonderry, November



Wm. McElroy.

28, 1807, and died July 27, 1893, aged eighty-six. He was a very well known man, of excellent character, a hard worker, and a good neighbor. He was thoroughly conversant with the Bible, which he read regularly and often and interpreted literally. For more than sixty years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and active as a superintendent or teacher in the Sunday school. He was a man of great physical strength and possessed of exceptional powers of endurance. He was married in Milford by Rev. Humphrey Moore, D. D., November 24, 1831, to Esther Jones, born December 5, 1810, and died March 9, 1888, aged seventy-eight. She was the daughter of Abram and Hepzibah Jones. November 24, 1881, this couple celebrated with much cheer their golden wedding, and lived yet seven years to enjoy life on the old homestead in Londonderry, where they began life together. Six children were born of this marriage: Daniel, Henry, John, Esther, Miranda and Joseph Stone.

(III) John, third son and child of Josiah and Esther (Jones) Goodwin, was born in Londonderry, May 23, 1838, and died October 27, 1875, aged thirty-seven years. He grew up on his father's farm, and when a young man removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he operated a McKay stitching machine in a shoe factory until a short time before his death. He was a good man, and a faithful and skillful mechanic. He married, in Londonderry, New Hampshire, May 17, 1863, Caroline W. Bolles, who was the eldest child and only daughter of Lewis and Eliza H. (Whorf) Bolles, of Londonderry; she was born in Londonderry, December 17, 1843, and died June 18, 1867, aged twenty-four years. One child was born of this union, Elmer D., whose sketch follows.

(IV) Elmer Daniel, only child of John and Caroline W. (Bolles) Goodwin, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 12, 1866. He was educated in the public school of Charlestown, at Pinkerton Academy in Derry, and Tilton Seminary. The death of his mother, when he was eight months old, left him in the care of his maternal grandparents in Londonderry, and the father dying when the son was eight years old, he was early thrown on his own resources. In 1882 he was employed for a short time by George S. Rollins, grocer at Derry Depot, and then entered the employ of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, now a part of the Boston & Maine system, as assistant station agent, where he remained about six years, until the formation of the firm of Priest & Goodwin, dealers in coal. Later Mr. Goodwin, the junior partner, sold his interest to Mr. Priest, and took a position in the employ of Brooks & Company, Boston, retail house-furnishers, who had a store at Derry. In 1892 he removed to Manchester, and became bookkeeper for Clark M. Bailey, a prominent wholesaler. In 1899 he bought out the undertaking business of Alfred E. Morse, which he has since carried on with success. Mr. Goodwin is a gentleman and a man of sterling integrity, and has many warm friends. In politics he is a Republican, and is now serving his

second term as a member of the city school board. He attends the Franklin Street Congregational Church. He is a member of the board of trade, of the Derryfield Club, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of General Stark Grange, No. 277, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; is past high priest of Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; is past thrice illustrious master of Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; is past commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; member of Edward A. Raymond Consistory of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua; is past patron of Ruth Chapter, No. 16, Order of the Eastern Star, and a member of Bektash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is a member of Oak Hill Lodge, No. 97, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester; is past chancellor of Rockingham Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias, of Derry; past master workman of Derryfield Lodge, No. 342, Ancient Order of United Workmen; member of Evening Star Council, No. 10, Order of United American Mechanics; James E. Shephard Colony, No. 118, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 348, New England Order of Protection; the Order of High Priesthood (Concord); the Passaconaway Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men; honorary member of Tresche Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic. He went to California as commander of the Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, 1904, and traveled over Europe, 1906, with DeMolay Commandery, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Goodwin married, August 15, 1887, in Derry, New Hampshire, Ella L. Sargent, of Searsport, Maine, daughter of Edward M. and Elizabeth A. (Green) Sargent, and they had one child, Louis Byron, born June 22, 1893.

The name of Pottle appears in the early town records of Hampton, New Hampshire, in which it is sometimes written Pottell, but the family now in hand is the posterity of an English emigrant who came over in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

(I) Rev. Henry Pottle, who was born in England, came to America when a young man and located in Maine. He became a Baptist clergyman and settled near Fryeburg, Maine, about the year 1800.

(II) Aaron Maztin, son of Rev. Henry Pottle, was born in Maine, 1810. He followed agriculture in his native town and at Sugar Hill, from which latter place he removed to Jefferson, and his death occurred in that town in 1891. He was quite active in political affairs, and supported the Democratic party. He married Serena M. Martin, daughter of John Lang Martin, of Jefferson, and had a family of eight children, three of whom are living, namely: George A., who is residing in Boston; Serena M., wife of Edwin Moulton, of Lakeport, this state; and John Lang, of Jefferson.

(III) John Lang, son of Aaron M. and Serena M. (Martin) Pottle, was born in Landaff, April 6, 1851. His preliminary studies were pursued in the public schools, and he completed his education at the Lancaster Academy. He was reared to farm life and is therefore an expert tiller of the soil, but being a man of energy and progressive tendencies he does not confine his efforts exclusively to that occupation. Perceiving the advantages of Jefferson as a summer resort he located in that town, and in addition to general farming established himself in the hotel business. At the present time he is proprietor of the Highland House, which has ample accommodations for fifty guests, and his table is supplied with the products of his nearby farm of one hundred and thirty acres, all of which is under cultivation. He also conducts a winter resort at Southern Pines, North Carolina, which is delightfully situated and well patronized by northern tourists. An unusually active and enterprising man, Mr. Pottle is realizing excellent financial results as a reward for his efforts, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence both of his fellow-townsmen and his guests. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the blue lodge at Southern Pines.

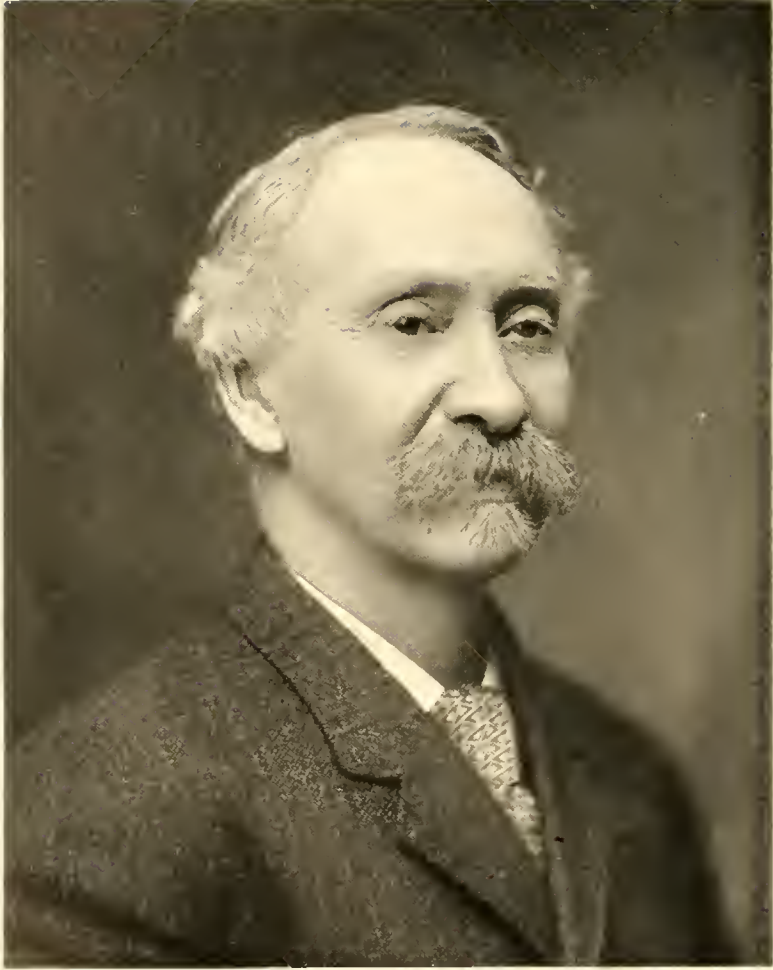
He married Charlotte Crawshaw, of Jefferson. His children are: Frank B. and Florence Irene. Frank B. Pottle, who is associated with his father in business, possesses that keen intelligence and capacity for enterprise which characterized the elder Pottle, and a successful business career is undoubtedly before him.

Call is a name that is intimately associated with the very earliest settlement in New Hampshire, north of Concord, and the Calls, whose record has come down to us, have been men in the best sense of the word, strong, courageous, patriotic, and ever at the front in war or peace.

(I) Philip Call is said to have been one of two brothers who came to America from England. Philip is known to have been at Contoocook (Boscawen), as early as 1733. He was the first settler in that township after the granting of the Masonian proprietors, and was subsequently made a grantee, as is shown by the records. In 1753 the grantees voted "to build four houses, and that Philip Call's shall be one of them." This shows that Philip Call already had a house there. His name appears upon the roll of Captain Jeremiah Clough's Company as a scout, from September 26 to December 16, 1733. For his service he received one pound and fifteen shillings, provisions being extra. Again in 1746, from July 4 to December 4, he was on scout service, for which he received eight pounds and thirteen shillings, and again in 1747, from January 5 to November 2, receiving sixteen pounds, ten shillings and ten pence. The Call family was noted for the muscular activity, swiftness of foot and bravery in Indian fighting of its members. The site of the Call house is to be seen and easily recognized by a pile of broken bricks and stones, which once con-

stituted the chimney, and a large apple tree in close proximity. The site is on the "Orphan's Home Farm," southwest from the house on the west side of the railroad track, a mile north of the Boscawen line, and near the Salisbury fort. Indians, under Captain John Sasup, attacked the place where the family resided, August 15, 1754. Philip, his son Stephen, and Timothy Cook, whose father had been killed in 1746 at Clay hill, were at work in a field and witnessed the attack. Mrs. Call and her son's wife and infant were in the house. Upon the approach of the Indians, Mrs. Philip Call met them at the door, and was instantly killed by a blow from a tomahawk. She fell across the threshold. Mrs. Stephen Call, with her infant, crawled into a hole behind the chimney. The Indians, about thirty in number, rifled the house, but she succeeded in keeping her child quiet, and was not discovered. When the savages appeared and the purpose of their visit became evident, Stephen wanted to shoot at them, but his father, discovering that there was a large party, would not let him do so for fear the Indians would kill them. The Indians seeing the three whites, pursued them. Cook fled toward the Merrimack, plunged in, but was shot and scalped. Philip took the path for the fort at Contoocook (Boscawen), but finding the Indians close upon his heels, plunged into the Merrimack river and swam to the Canterbury shore. The Indians still pursuing, he swam to the western shore, and thus continuing, he swam back and forth six times, and eventually reached the fort. Stephen ran into the woods and saved himself only by dropping his "nice new hat," which so pleased his pursuers, that while examining it he escaped. Philip served in Colonel Nathaniel Meseroe's Regiment, Captain John Titcomb's Company, in the expedition against Crown Point in 1757. It is said that Philip Call built the house subsequently occupied by Colonel Ebenezer Webster as a tavern. His son may have owned it, as Philip died previous to November 28, 1763, and probably before 1759, and was buried in the eastern side of the Webster yard. His wife's name is not known. We have a record of children, Stephen and Sarah. Sarah Call, of Durham, spinster, by deed dated May 30, 1759, for one hundred pounds old tenor, conveyed to Stephen Call one-half of two tracts of land in Contoocook, which she had of her father, Philip Call.

(II) Stephen, son of Philip Call, like his father, did scout duty, serving in Captain Jeremiah Clough's Company one month and three days. In Captain Ladd's Company he did scout duty about Canterbury and Concord, in 1746, receiving for his services one pound and ten shillings. He also served in Captain Goff's Company, scouting on the frontier from May 28 to July 15, 1748, receiving four pounds, fourteen shillings and three pence, and in Captain Ebenezer Webster's Company, Colonel Nichol's Regiment, in the Rhode Island campaign of 1776. He was chosen one of the selectmen at the first town meeting after the incorporation of the town and subsequently held other offices. He was



Whiting R. Call

a man of character and ability. He married a sister of Nathaniel Danforth, who settled at Franklin, formerly Andover, about 1750. She died in 1816, and he a few years later. Their children were: John, Nathaniel, Philip, Sarah and Susannah. This John Call was the first white child born in Salisbury.

(III) Philip, third son and child of Stephen and ——— (Danforth) Call, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire. He removed to Sanbornton, where he was engaged in milling operations, and finally went to Stanstead, province of Quebec, about 1805. He had a farm of one hundred and fifty acres near Magog, in connection with the cultivation of which he carried on blacksmithing. He married Keziah Morrison, daughter of David Morrison, and they had seven children: James, Richard, Daniel, Phœbe, Polly, Whiting and Amanda.

(IV) Daniel Call, third son of Philip and Keziah (Morrison) Call, was born in Magog, April 14, 1809, and died in Magog, August 14, 1876, aged sixty-six years. He was a farmer and lived in Hatley from 1837 to 1850, when he removed to the paternal homestead where he resided until his death. He was a Conservative in politics, and in religion a Calvinist Baptist, as was his wife. He married Almeda Turner, born in Magog, December, 1809, daughter of Daniel and Adaline (Willard) Turner, natives of Vermont. She died at eighty-five years of age. They had six children: Lucretia W., deceased; Augusta V., deceased; Whiting R.; Philip O., deceased; Emma E., married Henry Gazeille, resides in Manchester; and Mary P., deceased, all of whom removed to New Hampshire.

(V) Whiting Rexford, third child and eldest son of Daniel and Almeda (Turner) Call, was born in Magog, September 30, 1839. He attended the public schools and the Magog Model School, from the latter of which he graduated in 1860. The three years following he taught school, two years of the time in the vicinity of Magog, and one year in his alma mater. In 1863 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire. The six succeeding years he was employed as a clerk in the grocery house of Childs & Company. In 1867 he opened a photograph studio on his own account, and from that time until now (1907), forty years, he has kept steadily at that employment. He is one of the veteran photographers of New Hampshire. The excellence of his work has brought him a large and profitable business, which receives his careful personal attention to the same extent now that it did the day he started out to establish a business for himself. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, was treasurer of the Sunday school from 1889 to 1906, and for more than forty years has been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars. No man in Manchester is more highly esteemed for his Christian character and moral worth than Mr. Call. He married, in Manchester, 1868, Ellen Brown, who was born in Bethel, Vermont, September 19, 1845, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Stone (Turner) Brown, the former born in Mere-

dith, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816, died in Manchester, November 16, 1890, aged eighty-three; the latter born in East Randolph, Vermont, February 26, 1817, died December 8, 1892, in Manchester, aged seventy-five.

Right Reverend Denis M. Bradley.

BRADLEY D. D., the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Manchester, was born in Castle Island, county Kerry, Ireland, February 25, 1846, and was the eldest son of Michael and Mary (Kerins) Bradley, who were the parents of five other children: Patrick, Mary, Margaret, Cornelius and John. Margaret and John died in childhood.

Shortly after the death of his father, and when the boy Denis M. was but eight years old, his widowed mother, with her family of five small children, came to the United States, settling in Manchester, New Hampshire. The future bishop attended the Park Street grammar school several years, and under the direction of the veteran master, Thomas Corcoran, was fitted for college. In 1863 he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, where he continued until he closed his academic course, in June, 1867. His course in ecclesiastical science was made in the seminary at Troy, New York, and here he was prepared, by the reception of the different orders, for the priesthood, and June 3, 1871, was ordained priest at the seminary chapel by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, New York.

Shortly after his ordination to the priesthood, Father Bradley was assigned duties at Portland, Maine, under Bishop Bacon, and subsequently under Bishop Healey, by whom he was named rector of the cathedral, chancellor of the diocese, and bishop's councilor. For some years he discharged the many responsibilities of his several important charges at Portland in a manner that justified the confidence reposed in him by his ecclesiastical superiors, and merited for him the appointment to the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, Manchester, which had recently become vacant.

The ceremony of the consecration of Bishop Bradley took place at St. Joseph's Church, now raised to the rank of cathedral, on June 11, 1884. The concourse of the people who came from all parts of the city and state to witness this unique and imposing function was immense, only a fraction being able to enter the church. The consecrating prelate was Most Reverend John J. Williams, archbishop of Boston, assisted by Right Reverend Louis de Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vermont, and Right Reverend John Moore, of St. Augustine, Florida. Right Reverend James A. Healy preached an eloquent sermon, in which he paid a well merited and glowing eulogy to the first bishop of Manchester. Other prelates and nearly two hundred of the representative clergy of New England occupied places within the sanctuary. The Very Reverend John E. Barry, V. G., was assistant priest, while Right Reverend Henry Gabriels read the papal bulls. The esteem and affection of his colleagues in the priesthood was strikingly shown by the presentation to the

bishop of the generous sum of \$4,000. Many other appropriate gifts, elegant and costly, were given him by admiring friends; but the one that was particularly pleasing to him was a beautiful gold church service, valued at \$1,000, which had been bequeathed by the late Rev. John J. O'Donnell, of Nashua, to the first bishop of New Hampshire.

The diocese was officially organized, and the bishop entered actively and energetically into the work of spreading religion and upbuilding the faith in every part of the state. So zealously did he apply himself to this subject, that four years after his consecration twenty-seven active and zealous young priests had been added to the clergy of the state. In the large towns and cities new parishes were formed, and handsome churches began to multiply. Parochial schools were built that in material equipment and in educational proficiency are not surpassed by any under the public management. Religious societies and confraternities for the faithful were established, whose members and devotional enthusiasm continue to be the cheering evidence of a living and ardent faith. In the semi-annual conference in May, 1890, Bishop Bradley expressed a sincere wish to make still further efforts to bring the blessings of religion to those Catholics located in manufacturing villages and in rural communities. His desire was heartily responded to by both clergy and laity, and churches at twenty-nine villages attest the success of the efforts to this end, and masses are now said at stated periods in every town of the state where there are Catholics to be found, and wherever it is possible a church edifice can be built. Within the ten years preceding the death of Bishop Bradley, much missionary work was done. In that time and since priests, encouraged by their bishop, toiled and suffered, walked and drove over long rough roads, in the blazing heat of summer, and the depths of winter, slept in lumber camps, partook of coarse fare, bore with ignorance, sustained contempt, and spent years of their lives in the solitude of New Hampshire hill towns. Alone and unseen they progressed, and Catholic faith and Catholic feeling penetrated much deeper into Puritan society than one would suspect. Whole townships and counties received the leaven, and it is fermenting; and communities where prejudice and ill-disguised hostility for anything Catholic once strongly prevailed, now fraternize with Catholics, many of them regularly attend Catholic churches, and are received into the fold.

The tenth anniversary of the creation of the diocese of Manchester was marked by the solemn consecration of Saint Joseph's Cathedral. Two years previous the original church had been enlarged, the capacity of the sanctuary increased, and the whole interior richly ornamented in a manner which reveals the highest artistic taste. Costly altars of marble and Mexican onyx, stained glass windows, enriched with beautiful paintings, stations and statues, masterpieces in design and coloring, have contributed to effect such a transformation that it is almost impossible to recognize the lines of the

original structure. Beautiful, chaste and dignified, it has become a noble sanctuary, and worthy of the title of a cathedral church.

But the zeal and activities of the bishop were not confined to the episcopal city, and churches and chapels sprung up to meet the pressing demands. The entire ecclesiastical body had become imbued with the earnest progressive spirit of its worthy head. The system of parochial schools was extended and improved, new charitable institutions were added to those already existing, and the finely equipped hospital of the Sacred Heart under the management of the Sisters of Mercy was opened to supply a need long felt, not only in Manchester but throughout the state. Fifteen years form but a brief period of the life of an organization, nevertheless, within that very limited space of time the Catholic growth in New Hampshire was phenomenally rapid, and its results effected in no small degree the religious thought and life of the people of the state. The forty-five thousand Catholics who in 1884 were transferred to the jurisdiction of Bishop Bradley increased to one hundred thousand; eighty-one diocesan and ten regular priests labored in a territory where thirty-seven had been employed. In the same period the number of churches doubled, fifty-two having resident pastors and nineteen being used as missions. There were in addition twenty-one chapels, and thirty-three stations. Charitable and eleemosynary institutions multiplied, and their flourishing condition is the best guarantee of their utility and efficiency. There were five orphan asylums, in which four hundred and thirty-two orphan children were cared for by the Sisters of Mercy, four houses for aged women, four homes for working girls, one night refuge for girls, and four hospitals, that of the Sacred Heart, Manchester, being in every respect equal in efficiency and equipment to any under public management.

Bishop Bradley was ever a popular man. He made a visit to Rome in 1887, and again in 1897. On his return from each of these visits the love and regard of the Catholics of Manchester gave evidence of their attachment for their chief pastor by a great popular demonstration, a grand outpouring of genuine affection and esteem, that was not confined to Catholic circles, but was heartily participated in by representative men of all creeds, and of no creed at all. Not only were addresses of welcome read, but generous purses were presented as tokens of sincere gratitude and affection on the part of the people for one whose life and labors were consecrated to their best interests.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Bishop Bradley's ordination was celebrated June 3, 1896. It had been his intention to have a private observance of the event, but so great was the love and reverence of his clergy for him, and so important did they deem the event, that they strenuously urged that it should have a public recognition. For once he yielded and the celebration of his silver sacerdotal jubilee was one of the most brilliant and successful ceremonies ever witnessed in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

In the autumn of 1903 Bishop Bradley's health became infirm, but he discharged the duties of his office until a very few days before his decease; he departed this life December 13, 1903, at 2:35 o'clock A. M., at the cathedral residence. The body lay in state, watched by the Sheridan Guards until the following Thursday. Long before the hour appointed for the burial rites, thousands of people filled the square about the cathedral to wait the opening of the church doors. Business throughout the city was suspended, the busy looms of the great mills were stopped, the hum of industry was hushed, all the stores without exception closed their doors during the hours of the service, and many of them exhibited in their windows portraits of the bishop draped in mourning. Even the post office was closed for some hours, a thing almost unheard of; but one of the most touching marks of respect was that given by the management of the street car service. Just at the moment of twelve, all the street cars in Manchester stopped and remained standing two minutes. Within ten minutes after the church doors were opened the entire edifice was filled as it never was before. No church in America could have held all who desired to be admitted. Thousands were disappointed, but even these tarried about the church in the cold, blustering winter morning, hoping against hope by some means to gain entrance. Never did Manchester see such an illustrious assemblage as was gathered within the walls of the cathedral. An arch-bishop, seven bishops, five monsignori, vicars-general, and heads of religious orders, directors of seminaries and colleges, and distinguished churchmen from all over New England, together with two hundred and fifty priests, testified by their presence their veneration for the illustrious dead prelate. The bishops present were the Most Reverend Archbishop Williams, D. D., of Boston, who consecrated Bishop Bradley, on June 11, 1884; the Right Reverend Bishop Harkins, D. D., of Providence, who delivered the eulogy; the Right Reverend Bishop Beaven, D. D., of Springfield, celebrant of the pontifical requiem mass; the Right Reverend M. Tierney, D. D., bishop of Hartford; the Right Reverend John Michaud, D. D., bishop of Burlington; the Right Reverend William H. O'Connell, D. D., bishop of Portland; the Right Reverend Bishop Gabriels, D. D., of Ogdensburg, who was in charge of St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, New York, when Bishop Bradley was a student there. The prothonotaries and monsignori were: the Right Reverend John Michaud, D. D., bishop Manchester; the Right Reverend William Byrne, P. A. V. G., of Boston; Monsignor Dionysius O'Callaghan, D. D., of Boston; the Right Reverend Monsignor Thomas Griffin, D. D., of Worcester; the Right Reverend Monsignor Arthur J. Teeling, D. D., of Lynn. The priests filled the sanctuary with its enteral chapels, and occupied a row of seats placed in front of the pews, and another extending down the main aisle. In the front pews sat His Excellency Governor Nahum J. Bachelder, with a number of his staff in full uniform. There

were also present the mayor and members of the city government, post office officials, the officers of the board of trade, the agents of the mills, the board of license commissioners, nearly every minister of the Protestant denomination, the vestrymen of Grace Church, and distinguished laymen from every walk of life, and from every part of the state. In the front pews, on either side of the middle aisle, sat the members of the religious orders of women teaching in the church schools. There were Sisters of Mercy from the various houses, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Providence, and Grey Nuns; all the sisterhoods were represented, two coming from each house. There were brothers of the Christian schools, Marist Brothers, and Brothers of the Sacred Heart. In the same section of the church sat the Bishop's two nieces, and his cousin, a Sister of Mercy, and more Sisters of Mercy looked down from the windows of the girls' school adjoining. The number and character of individuals constituting this great concourse assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the Bishop of Manchester, shows what sort of a man Bishop Bradley must have been, and how highly he was appreciated in life to merit and receive such distinguished honors in death. After the very solemn and deeply impressive funeral ceremonies were concluded, the mortal remains of the dead prelate were borne on the shoulders of the body guard of soldiers to the crypt of the church, where the benediction was sung, the last prayer said, and the stone slab shut out forever from view the form and face of the beloved Bishop Bradley.

At his death he left nothing. He kept only one bank account, and that was in the name of the "Roman Catholic Bishop of Manchester," the legal title of his office, so that his successor has but to sign his name and he inherits all that the bishop possessed. During all the years he acted as pastor of the cathedral parish, he drew no salary, and all he asked was that the parish pay his funeral expenses. The collection of Christmas day was taken up for that purpose. A small amount of insurance was divided between two orphan nieces of the bishop, and the charitable institutions of the city.

The story of the life of Bishop Bradley is the record of a life devoted to what he believed to be the greatest and highest interests of man. In all things he was intensely in earnest. At all the schools he attended he was easily noticeable for close application to study, for docility of conduct, for retentive memory, and a firm grasp of the knowledge imparted to him. From the day in early manhood, when he heard the call to God's service, to the day of his death, he knew no other object in life, and followed no other than his divine Master. For more than thirty-two years he labored in the ministry, and many a time in the two years preceding his death, when his labors made grave inroads on his health, he was expostulated with by well-meaning friends, and urged to take a well earned rest. In answer to one of these, he once said, "When I was ordained I promised God to do all that in me

lay for His service, and I must go on to the end." The twenty years of his episcopate were full of arduous labors. Long journeys had to be undertaken, and conveniences of travel were not then what they are now. All over New Hampshire went the bishop. Every city, town and hamlet knew his care. During these journeys he bore all kinds of hardships and discomforts. He preached many times in the same day, often driving twenty and thirty miles over mountain roads between mission stations. On these visitations no fatigue ever caused him to omit long hours in the confessional. He was always accessible to the humblest in the parish. No man in the state had so extended and varied acquaintance, and no one followed with such interest all that concerned the individual members of the flock, whatever they might be. He lived to see the population of his diocese increase almost three fold, and the number of priests to multiply in the same ratio. New churches sprang up everywhere, and to-day every part of the state is provided for spiritually. He built the beautiful cathedral, the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, St. Patrick's Church, the Rosary Chapel, and various schools, orphanages, hospitals, and an asylum.

He always rose at six, no matter what the fatigues of the day before. His morning meditation and prayer over, he celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at seven o'clock, and even on week day mornings he addressed the people a short instruction appropriate to the feast or the season. All day long he was ready to receive any callers, and his threshold was worn by the footsteps of the poor and the unfortunate. Patient, indulgent, sympathetic, he listened to their tales and relieved their wants. As the beginning of the day was spent in meditation, so was the end of it. He passed many hours in the little chapel of the household, seeking light and refreshment.

The relations between the bishop and his priests were most intimate and cordial. Bishop Bradley never had a case of contention in any ecclesiastical court. When correction or reproof was to be administered it was always done in the kindest, gentlest manner, and the one admonished never bore resentment. He was more like a father than a superior, and no bishop was ever more beloved by his priests. No guest was more welcome than he to their homes. His intercourse was always affable, and his conversation easy and entertaining. No man ever heard him say an unkind or uncharitable word of another, and he was always ready to take up the defense of the blind, the weak or the unfortunate. He in turn held in high esteem the priests of his diocese. To him they were the best priests in the world; they were to him a source of pride and joy, and he loved every one of them, to the least and last, with the tenderness of a fond father.

In his dealings with people in general Bishop Bradley was "All things to all men," that he might win all to God. He remembered names and faces, and never forgot family concerns. Though always dignified and reserved, he always made one feel at

ease in his presence and inspired confidence without fear, and the greatest sinner, as well as the timidest child, felt no hesitation in approaching him in the sacred tribunal of penance.

In the passing away of Bishop Bradley the diocese of Manchester mourns the loss of a good shepherd; the people of the city a devoted pastor; the state an eminent citizen; the poor a friend; the suffering a comforter; the bereaved a consoler; the doubtful a counselor; and all a benefactor.

This name was transported from England RIX to America before the middle of the seventeenth century, and has since been identified with the progress of New England and other sections of the country. It was very early planted in New Hampshire and is still numerously represented in this state.

(I) Robert Rix was a resident of Canninghall, England, and probably died there.

(II) Thomas, son of Robert Rix, was born 1622, at Canninghall, and was in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1649. He was a barber surgeon, and spent his last days with his son James in Old Preston, Connecticut, where he died October 30, 1718. He was buried in the "Rixtown Cemetery" in Old Preston. He was married (first) to Margaret, widow of Miles Ward, who died May 24, 1660. He was married (second) September 3, 1661, to Bridget (Musket), a native of Pelham, England, then the widow of William Fiske. She was the mother of his youngest child. His children included: Remember, Sarah, Esther, Thomas, James and Theophilus.

(III) James, second son and fifth child of Thomas and Margaret Rix, was baptized in the First Church of Salem, October 18, 1657. He lived in Salem and Wenham, Massachusetts, and in 1703 removed to Old Preston, Connecticut. He was a shipwright and farmer, and had a farm in the last named town, on which he died. He was buried September 29, 1729, in the "Rixtown Cemetery." His wife's Christian name was Margaret, but no record of her beyond that appears. Their children were: Abigail, James, Sarah, Margaret, Thomas, Lydia, Mary and Elizabeth.

(IV) James (2), eldest son and second child of James (1) and Margaret Rix, was baptized in the First Church of Salem in April, 1685. He was not of age when the family removed to Old Preston, Connecticut, where he resided and where his children were born. Before 1752 he removed to Mendon, Massachusetts, and the date of his death does not appear of record. He was married, September 7, 1711, to Anna Herriek, who was born February 5, 1696, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Cross) Herriek. The date of her death does not appear, but it occurred before his removal from Preston to Mendon. He was married in the latter town in 1752 to Mehitable Palmer, of Rowley, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Felt) Palmer. His children, born of the first marriage, were: Abigail, Nathaniel and Anna.

(V) Nathaniel, only son of James (2) and Anna (Herrick) Rix, was born June 6, 1714, in Preston, Connecticut, and was one of the first settlers of Boscawen, New Hampshire, where he located in 1733. He afterward lived in Concord for a time, the first two children being born there, and then returned to Boscawen. He was a soldier of the Colonial Wars; first, in 1745, in John Clough's company, and second, in 1755, in Captain Joseph Eastman's company. His death was caused by falling down a flight of stairs in a hotel in Concord. He was married in that town April 17, 1743, to Mary Peters, daughter of Seaborn Peters. Their children were: James, Peter, Sarah, Nathaniel and Christopher, besides a daughter who died unnamed.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), third son and fifth child of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Peters) Rix, was born July 17, 1753, in Boscawen, New Hampshire, and settled in Landaff, in this state, from which town he served three enlistments during the war of the Revolution. He removed to Stansted, Canada, in 1790, but subsequently returned to New Hampshire and died in Littleton, October 12, 1828. He married Esther Clark, who was born April 13, 1758, in Newmarket, New Hampshire, daughter of John and Esther (Knights) Clark. She survived him nearly four years and died in the same house, July 18, 1832. Their children were: Nathaniel, Esther, John, Ebenezer, Polly, George, Ruth, Clark, Hale, Margaret and William.

(VII) Nathaniel (3), eldest child of Nathaniel (2) and Esther (Clark) Rix, was born November 26, 1777, in Landaff, New Hampshire, and resided in Stansted, Canada, until the war of 1812 broke out, when he returned to his native state and settled in Littleton. He was an active citizen of that town and employed many years in town affairs. He died in Dalton, New Hampshire, October, 1856. He was married March 3, 1802, to Rebecca Eastman, who was born September 23, 1780, in Bath, daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Searls) Eastman. (See Eastman VII). She survived her husband more than ten years, and died in Dalton, April 27, 1867. Their children were: Guy C., Lucretia, Narcissa, Percis, Wilder P., Benjamin F., Charles and Rebecca J.

(VIII) Guy Carlton, eldest child of Nathaniel (3) and Rebecca (Eastman) Rix, was born December 14, 1802, in Stansted, Canada, and was brought up in Littleton, New Hampshire. Like most young men of his time he was reared on a farm, and in the old acceptance of that term was not liberally educated. His schooling was confined to the common schools, but this training was supplemented by careful study and voluminous research. To a strong practical training he added by his own exertions an unusual literature culture. He possessed a great taste for the study of classics. In early life he learned the trade of edge-tool making and proved to be a skillful workman. He became an itinerant mechanic, and lived in Barnston, Compton, and a second time in Barnston, Canada; in Kirby, Waterford, Danville and East St. Johnsbury, Vermont;

Rumney and Littleton, New Hampshire; Middleport, Hartland and Jeddo, New York; and Manchester and Dowagiac, Michigan. Before living in Dowagiac he spent a second period at Jeddo, New York. He died in Dowagiac, January 14, 1879. He was married January 4, 1826, to Martha Gates, who was born August 10, 1807, in East St. Johnsbury, Vermont, daughter of Thomas and Patty (Plumley) Gates. She survived him thirteen years, and died April 28, 1892, in Dowagiac, Michigan. Their children were: Caroline, Guy Scoby, Joel Eastman, Joseph, Thomas, John, Nathaniel, Martha, Benjamin Franklin, Charles and Wilder Pierce.

(IX) Guy Scoby, eldest son and second child of Guy Carlton and Martha (Gates) Rix, was born November 12, 1828, in Littleton, New Hampshire. He received a limited education in the common schools, and attended one term in the high school at Rumney, New Hampshire, and one winter in the common school in Middleport, New York, which was his last schooling. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his parents to Western New York, and in the fall of that year (1844) they removed from Hartland to Middleport, about ten miles away. A year later they removed to the little town of Jeddo, about five miles from Middleport, on the "Ridge Road." There he remained, working for his father in the shop until 1851, when his parents removed to Michigan and he returned east to visit his grandparents, who were living at Haverhill, New Hampshire. Here he met the lady whom he afterwards made his wife, and in consequence concluded to live in his native state. He entered the employ of Jonathan S. Nichols, of Haverhill, working in the blacksmith department, and remained until the spring of 1853, when he went to Littleton, his native town. Here he entered the employ of Daniel C. Quimby, a carriage manufacturer, but in July of the same year he left and went to Manchester, Michigan, where his parents were then residing. There he entered into partnership with Mr. Munroe Ingraham in the foundry and machine business. In May, 1854, he returned east for his bride and was married on the date of their meeting after a separation of almost three years. Immediately after their marriage he returned to Michigan, but was taken down in the fall with fever and ague, which malady also attacked his wife. Being dissatisfied with conditions there he disposed of his interest in business and returned to Littleton, and again entered the employ of Mr. Quimby. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and took employment in the shops of Lewis Downing & Sons, carriage makers, where he remained until the war of 1861, when he removed to western New York and located in a village between Niagara and Orleans counties. In company with his brother Joel he here began the business of carriage making and custom blacksmithing, and this continued until July 1, 1862, when he enlisted as a soldier in defence of the Union and became a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New York Volunteer In-

fantry, under Captain Erastus Spalding and Colonel Peter A. Porter, of Niagara Falls. He was mustered into the service August 22, 1862, at Lockport, and on the next day the regiment was on the way to Baltimore, Maryland, where it did guard duty in and around the city for some time. On December 18th of that year the regiment was reorganized as the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. In Grant's campaign, 1864, it was ordered to the front. Mr. Rix was appointed armorer at Federal Hill, Baltimore. October 26, 1862, and became brigade armorer at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, May 17, 1863, and artificer in May of the following year. He participated in the battles of North Anna River, Cold Harbor (June 30, 1864) and the engagements in front of Petersburg (June 16-17-18-22). In the last engagement he was wounded and taken to the rear. He was taken to Washington, D. C., and placed in Mount Pleasant hospital, where his right leg was amputated July 7, 1864. His wife went to Washington and cared for him until early in November of that year, when they both went to Jeddo, to the old home of his father, which he had purchased while in the service. In February, 1865, he returned to the hospital again in Washington, and was discharged March 25 of that year. He returned to Jeddo and commenced the carriage business anew, which he continued for eight years. In 1873 he made a visit to the east, and finding a favorable opening for himself he returned to New York and sold out his plant, and in November, 1873, moved his family to Concord, New Hampshire. Here he entered the employ of the Concord Carriage Company as foreman of the blacksmithing department. In 1879 he was offered flattering inducements to go to St. Louis as superintendent of a large carriage manufactory, and accepted, and a year later he moved his family to St. Louis, but the climate proved injurious to his wife's health, and he returned his family to Concord, but continued to hold his position in St. Louis for a period of four years. At the end of that time his employers abandoned carriage manufacturing and engaged in the production of street cars, and he resigned his position and returned to Concord and re-entered the service of the Concord Carriage Company. Since 1898 he has been retired from labor at his trade. Mr. Rix has always possessed a strong taste for literature, and despite his lack of education has turned out some very creditable works. He is the author of an exhaustive history of the Eastman family and of the Rix family, and has done a great deal of genealogical work in connection with various families. He has been a contributor of material to numerous town histories in his native state, and still at his great age manipulates the typewriter and produces genealogical matter of value to many people. He has been a strong temperance man all his life, and is probably the eldest "Son of Temperance" in this state, if not in the United States, having been initiated in June, 1847, in Jeddo Division No. 27, by the great temperance advocate, Philip S. White, of Philadelphia. He was also made an Old

Fellow in Moose Hillcock Lodge, No. 25, in Haverhill, New Hampshire, in January, 1852. He is a member of E. E. Sturtevant Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, at Concord. He is a justice of the peace and quorum. Both he and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Concord. He was married in Warren, New Hampshire, May 28, 1854, by Rev. James Adams, to Abigail Augusta Place, who was born February 1, 1835, in Haverhill, New Hampshire, daughter of James and Mary Lovejoy (Gould) Place. Following is a brief account of their children: Mary Louise, born in Strafford, New Hampshire, is the wife of Samuel Alfred Clay, residing in Concord, and has two children: Martha Abbie, a native of Concord, resides in that town, the widow of Herbert L. Trette, and she has three children; Guy Carlton, born in Concord, resides in Boston, Massachusetts, and had two daughters; Minnie, a native of Jeddo, New York, is a wife of Howard S. Smart, and resides in Concord, having two children, Frank, a native of Jeddo, is unmarried and lives with his parents. The same is true of James Carlton, who was born in Concord.

The family herein traced was not WHITAKER among the Puritan Pilgrims, but has long been identified with Massachusetts and New Hampshire in a worthy manner. It seems impossible to discover positively the time of arrival in America.

(I) The first of record appears in Shirley, Massachusetts, where John Whitaker had a son born in 1744. John Whitaker is supposed to have come from England, but no record is found of his birth, death or marriage.

(II) John (2) Whitaker, son of John (1), was born, 1744, in Shirley, Massachusetts, and died October 1, 1829. He was married in Groton, Massachusetts, December 23, 1766, to Thankful Pierce, who was born in the same year as himself, and survived him nearly two years, dying September 6, 1831. They were the parents of ten children, namely: David, John, Susan, William (died young), Susanna, William, Lucy, Asa, Levi and Anna.

(III) David, eldest son of John (2) and Thankful (Pierce) Whitaker, was born January 26, 1767, probably in Groton, and died September 24, 1852, in Pittsford, Vermont. His first wife was Lydia Fish, who died November 24, 1791, leaving one child, Polly, who became the wife of John Rice, and the mother of eight children. Mr. Whitaker married (second) Anna Beach, who was born August 3, 1771, at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and died April 21, 1867, in Bethel, Vermont. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom were born in Windsor, Vermont, namely: David (died young), Ira, Nancy, Marshall, John, David, George, Reuben, Chancey, Lydia Fish, Caroline and Paschal.

(IV) Lydia Fish, second daughter and tenth child of David and Anna (Beach) Whitaker, was born December 23, 1811, in Windsor, Vermont, and



J. M. Bishop's

died June 21, 1886, in Montpelier, same state. She was married January 11, 1828, to Mulfred Dayton Bullard. (See Bullard, VII).

This is a family long identified with the history of New Hampshire, and early implanted in Massachusetts. It was conspicuous in struggles with the Indians, in the days of settlement in the Merrimack Valley, and bore its part in subduing those enemies of civilization. It was also identified with the pioneer times of other sections of the state and aided in settling the Connecticut Valley, as well as the Merrimack.

(I) Edmund Bishop, emigrant ancestor of one of the several Bishop families early in New England, settled before 1640 in that part of Salem Village which is now in Beverly, Massachusetts. He was a husbandman and also a sawyer. His first wife Hannah, the mother of his children, died before 1680. He married (second) Budget Oliver, widow of Thomas Oliver. She was executed as a witch June 10, 1692, and he married (third), March 9, 1693, Elizabeth Cash. He was not living in 1715, and his children were: Hannah, Edward and Mary.

(II) Edward (2), only son of Edward (1) and Hannah Bishop, was born in 1648 and baptized April 23, of that year. Previous to 1703 he was a resident of Salem Village, and removed thence to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was an inn holder, and there died May 12, 1711. He married Sarah Wildes, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and their sons were: Edward, Samuel, Jonathan and Ebenezer.

(III) Edward (3), eldest son of Edward (2) and Sarah (Wildes) Bishop, was born about 1680 in Salem Village, and lived in Salem, Ipswich and in Newbury. The Christian name of his wife was Susanna, and they had sons, Josiah, James, Daniel and Benjamin.

(IV) Josiah, eldest son of Edward (3) and Susanna Bishop, lived in Ipswich until 1727, when he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts. About 1740 he removed to Boscawen, New Hampshire, and was there engaged in clearing land, but it is probable that his family remained in Newbury. Only one member became a resident of New Hampshire. In the summer of 1746, while at work in his fields at Boscawen, he was surprised and captured by the Indians, and because of his resistance he was slain. He was married February 7, 1704, to Sarah Adams, who was a daughter of Thomas Adams. Four of their children were born in Ipswich, and four in Newbury. They were: Bethia, Susanna, Sarah, Enos, Jeremiah (died young), Lydia, Benjamin and Jemima.

(V) Enos, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Bishop, was born January 31, 1705, in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Soon after attaining his majority, before 1739, he removed from Newbury, Massachusetts, to Boscawen, New Hampshire, and in 1754, when the Indians made their memorable at-

tack on the cabin and the family of Philip Call. Enos Bishop was one of the thirteen men who set out in pursuit of the enemy. The company fell into an ambush, and he was captured and taken to Canada. He subsequently escaped and returned to Boscawen, where he lived until 1760, when he removed to Li-bon, New Hampshire. In 1775 he served in Captain Jane Osgood's company of rangers upon the northern frontiers, and in the following year he completed an enlistment in Colonel Bedel's regiment. In the autumn of 1776 he enlisted in the Continental service and served in the first New Hampshire record of Colonel Cilley's regiment. In the descriptive roll of New Hampshire soldiers in 1778 he is called fifty-two years of age, and described as five feet seven inches in stature, with light complexion. He was reported sick January 10, 1778, and died in the service August 8 of that year. He was married in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 21, 1749, to Elizabeth Belamy. She died while he was in captivity, and he subsequently married Anna (surname unknown). Two children were born of the first wife, namely: Josiah, who was a prominent citizen of Lisbon (his name is erroneously printed Jonah in the "History of Boscawen"); and Susanna. The children of the second wife were: John, who lived in Lyme, New Hampshire; Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, Benjamin (who was a Methodist minister and lived in Lancaster), and Enos, who lived in Lisbon.

(VI) John, second son and third child of Enos Bishop, and eldest child of his second wife, Anna, was born December 10, 1757, in Boscawen, and was twelve years of age when his parents removed to Lisbon. He was a soldier in Colonel Bedel's regiment in 1776, and in the autumn of that year went into the Continental service and was assigned to Colonel Cilley's regiment, in which his father served. He was discharged in 1780, and in old age drew a pension for his military services. He resided in Lyme, New Hampshire, and was living as late as 1840. The records of this town have been burned, and full account of his family cannot be secured.

(VII) John (2), son of John (1) Bishop, was born 1784, probably in Lyme, and resided in Hanover, New Hampshire, where both he and his wife died in 1826. Both were admitted to the church at Hanover Center in 1816. He was chosen a town officer at the annual meeting in March, 1812. He was married in Hanover, October 29, 1809, to Abigail Parker, who was born March 7, 1780, in Hanover, daughter of Dan and Beulah (Smith) Parker. They had children: Harriet; Mary Ann; John Gilman, born August 28, 1817; James Monroe, whose sketch follows; and Isaiah Moody, born September 21, 1824. Dan Parker was a Revolutionary pensioner and was living as late as 1840 in Canaan, New Hampshire.

(VIII) James Monroe Bishop, second son and fourth child of John and Abigail (Parker) Bishop, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, May 14, 1821, and died at Stamford, Connecticut, June 16, 1891. At the age of seven years the death of both

of his parents left him an orphan, after which he was adopted by his maternal grandparents, who removed to Canaan, New Hampshire, about 1840. While living in Hanover he had attended school and there laid the foundation which he had not the means to complete in an academic course, but by working out among the farmers of the locality of his home, and by teaching school during the winter seasons, he earned money sufficient to improve himself in the academies at Lebanon and Canaan. In the spring of 1846 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Jones, of Canaan, afterward continued it with Dr. Wheat, and still later spent two years under the preceptorship of Dr. Mead, of East Andover. During this time in connection with his studies he taught school as a means of supporting himself.

In the winter of 1848-49 Dr. Bishop taught school in Maine, and in the following spring went to Plymouth as assistant to Dr. Goodrich, with the intention to succeed him in practice upon his removal from that town, which then was his purpose; but as Dr. Goodrich afterward decided to remain in Plymouth he went to Bristol, New Hampshire, and began practice there in November, 1849, and from that time until his death he was one of the most prominent and popular figures in medical circles in Grafton county.

His professional career was begun in accordance with the teachings of the old school of medicine, and at a time when the doctrines propounded by Hahnemann were attracting great attention in the medical world but were not tolerated in any of the established schools of medical instruction; nor were those who proposed to practice according to the law of similars permitted to matriculate at any of the so-called regular schools. Although he was well grounded in medicine and held a license to practice, Dr. Bishop felt the need of a medical course leading to the degree, and with a determination to accomplish that end he entered the Eclectic Medical College at Worcester, Massachusetts, completed the course of that institution and graduated M. D. in 1855. After graduation Dr. Bishop practiced general medicine in Bristol and its vicinity under the eclectic system for about fifteen years, and then became a full convert to the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*. As an eclectic he was a member of the New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society, serving as censor, vice-president and president of that body. During the last twenty years of his professional life he adhered strictly to the homoeopathic practice and was one of the ablest exponents of that school of medicine in the state. He held membership in the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New Hampshire and served as its vice-president, president and secretary, holding the latter office at the time of his death.

Dr. Bishop was seventy years old at the time of his death, which occurred at Stamford, Connecticut, while on the way to attend the session of the International Hahnemannian Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June, 1891. During the forty-

three years of his residence in Bristol he was closely associated with the best interests and history of that town. His practice always was large and occupied much of his time, yet he took an earnest interest in the welfare of the town and its institutions. He was town treasurer from 1860 to 1870; one of the incorporators of the Bristol Savings Bank in 1868; member of the superintending school committee in 1866, 1872, 1875 and again in 1884; member of the board of education of Union School District No. 2 in 1878 and 1881; trustee of the Minot-Sleeper Public Library from 1884 to the time of his death, and at one time a member of the Bristol Board of Health. He was a member and one of the officiators of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bristol, a Free and Accepted Mason, and in politics was a Republican.

Dr. James Monroe Bishop married, November 11, 1852, Margaret Ayer Locke. She was born in Concord, New Hampshire, August 13, 1832, daughter of Samuel B. and Betsey (Philbrick) Locke. Their children: Mary Abbie Bishop, their eldest child, was born in Bristol, graduated in Classical course from Tilton Seminary, taught school in Bristol one year, and studied music at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts. She now lives in Lynn, Massachusetts. Daniel Locke Bishop, their second child, was born in Bristol, May 15, 1856, and died August 26, 1856. Lizzie Belle Bishop, their third child, was born in Bristol, graduated from Chelsea (Massachusetts) high school in 1877, and from the classical department of Tilton Seminary in 1878. She afterward taught four years in the graded school of Bristol and one year in Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She married, August 23, 1893, Edwin H. Johnson, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who died March 22, 1894. Channing Bishop, their youngest son and child, is a practicing physician of Bristol.

(IX) Channing Bishop was born in Bristol, July 26, 1864. His earlier literary education was acquired in the Bristol public schools and Tilton Seminary, and his higher education at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. He was educated for the profession of medicine, first under the instruction of his father, and afterward at the Boston University School of Medicine, where he made the course and graduated M. D. in June, 1889. Since he came to the degree in medicine, Dr. Bishop has engaged in active general practice in Bristol, and in connection with professional pursuits has taken a commendable interest in that town and its institutions. He was appointed a member of the board of education of Union School District No. 2 in 1891, and served as superintendent from 1893 to 1896. On the death of his father, in 1891, he was appointed to succeed him as secretary of the board of trustees of the Minot-Sleeper Public Library, and since 1891 he has been a member of that board. He is a member, and in 1899 was master of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member and secretary of Cardigan Lodge, Independent

Order of Odd Fellows; charter member of Merrill Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and ex-member of the Bristol Board of Health

Dr. Bishop married, May 15, 1893, Lena B. Cragin. She was born December 24, 1866, a daughter of Richard W. and Nancy Jane (Emery) Cragin. Richard W. Cragin was born November 21, 1825, in Weston, Vermont, and was married July 15, 1860, to Nancy Jane Emery. She was born June 29, 1834, at East Andover, New Hampshire, a daughter of William A. Emery. The children of Richard W. and Nancy J. Cragin were: George E., born April 10, 1861; and Lena B., December 24, 1866.

Investigation tends to establish the WILLARD origin of the name Willard in the old German duchy of Alsace or in Lorraine, its neighbor. In the time of William the Conqueror, the family was fully established in England, and from the time of the compilation of Doomsday Book until now, Willards have been residents in the counties of Sussex and Kent. The immediate ancestors of Simon Willard, the immigrant progenitor of the Willards of this article, resided in the southwesterly part of Kent in the hundred of Brencley and Horsmonden.

(1) Richard Willard was a man of substance in the village of Horsmonden, and was residing there at the time of his death, February, 1616 (Old Style). He was married three times, his last wife surviving him only a few days, and being buried on the 25th of the same month. Seven children survived him: they were: Margery, Simon, George, Mary, Richard, Elizabeth and Catharine.

(11) Major Simon Willard, son of Richard Willard, was born at Horsmonden, probably in the early part of the year 1605, and was baptized in the church at that place April 7, 1605. His mother died before he reached the age of four years, and when he was twelve years old his father and stepmother died. He seems to have been well educated, and was probably engaged in active business during the years of his majority at Horsmonden. He embarked from England in April, 1634, in company with his sister Margery, and her husband, Captain Dolor Davis, and arrived at Boston about the middle of the month of May, after a short and very prosperous voyage. Six ships arrived at Boston about this time, and there is no record to show in which of these Simon Willard crossed the Atlantic. Soon after his arrival he established himself at Cambridge. He is entitled "Merchant" by Governor Winthrop in 1635. He dealt also extensively with the Indians of the interior, and engaged in the purchase and exportation of furs. August 4, 1634, a tract of land was granted him, consisting of one hundred acres, upon which he had a dwelling house. This was bounded on the east by Charles river. In the village of Cambridge he had a house lot, which he sold, probably about 1639. By trading with the Indians he had become acquainted with the situation of Musquetaquid, a place of pleasant aspect and

easy cultivation and to this he directed his attention. A grant was made by the general court, September 2, 1635, of "a plantation at Musquetaquid * * * six myles of land square to belonge to it." Winthrop says that this grant was made "to Mr. Buckley (Balkeley) and ——— (Simon Willard), merchant, and about 12 more families," and was named Concord. Here he was one of the leading men of the town, being town clerk till 1654, and representative fourteen years. He was chosen assistant twenty-two years from 1654 to his death, and was very much employed in the public business of the country. As a surveyor he was celebrated. About 1652 he was sent as a commissioner to establish the northern boundary of Massachusetts at the head of the Merrimack river, and it is said that the letters S. W. which some years since were found upon the Bound Rock near Lake Winnepesaukee are probably the initials of his name.

For prominent service in the settlement of Lancaster he was presented with a large tract of land, and it is supposed that he moved to that town in 1659. Subsequent to his removal he acquired a strip of territory in Groton, now situated in the town of Ayer. This land has been known as the Nonascoicus grant, it being adjacent to a brook of this name. Upon this tract he erected a house, probably in 1671. This house was attacked and burned by the Indians, March 13, 1676. The family were absent at the time, warning having been given of the approach of the Indians. The more prominent military service of Simon Willard as related to the public began when, in 1653, he was appointed sergeant-major of the forces of Middlesex county. In October, 1654, he was made commander-in-chief of a levy of a little more than three hundred footmen and horsemen who were sent out by the united colonies in an expedition against Ninigret, the Sachem of the Niantics, returning to Boston with his troops by October 24. The result of the expedition was the obtaining of a satisfactory agreement with Ninigret and also with the Pequod Indians.

In the early part of King Philip's war he organized the Colonial troops, and one of his first acts in the field was the relief of the Brookfield garrison. Soon after he was in command of a considerable force sent to range the country about Brookfield. In this service he was employed from September 20, 1675, to April 18, 1676. An old record states "the Major was employed about the country business, Settling of Garrisons in towns and settling of Indians at Concord and Chelmsford, and other business." For several months Major Willard was occupied in the various towns assisting in their defense, and soon after the return of the Narragansett expedition at the arrival of Canonchet in the Nipmuck country, the council ordered him to raise a large force of mounted men to do duty in the vicinity of Groton, Lancaster and Marlboro. He returned from the war and went to Charlestown, where he died April 24, 1676. He was not an ultra religionist, and was a very useful man in the colony.

He married (first), in England, Mary Sharpe, born at Horsmonden in 1614, daughter of Henry and Jane (Feylde) Sharpe. Married (second) Elizabeth Dunster, sister of Rev. Henry Dunster, of Harvard College. She died about a year after marriage. Married (third) Mary Dunster, a cousin of Elizabeth. She survived the major and married Deacon Noyes, of Sudbury. To Major Willard were born seventeen children, of whom nine sons and five daughters arrived at mature age. The children of the first wife were: Mary, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth, Dorothy, Josiah, Samuel and Sarah. By the third: Abovehope, Simon, Mary, Henry, John, Daniel, Joseph, Benjamin, Hannah and Jonathan.

(III) Henry, fourth child and second son of Major Simon and Mary (Dunster) Willard, was born at Concord, June 4, 1655, and died in Lancaster, August 27, 1701. He died, leaving a good estate, and a large heritage of children. He resided first in Groton, but spent the greater part of his life in Lancaster. He married, July 18, 1674, when at the age of nineteen, Mary Lakin, daughter of ——— Lakin, of Groton. She died probably not later than 1688, and he married (second), about 1689, Dorcas Cutler. She survived him, and married (second) Benjamin Bellows, for many years a resident of Lancaster. There were seven children born to Henry Willard by his first wife, and seven by the second. They were: Henry, Simon, John, Hezekiah, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Samuel, James, Josiah, Jonathan, Abigail, Susanna and Tabitha.

(IV) Henry (2), eldest child of Henry (1) and Mary (Lakin) Willard, was born at Groton, April 11, 1675. He resided in Lancaster, and by a change of town lines in Harvard after 1732. He married (first), July 21, 1708, Abigail Temple. Married (second), previous to 1810, Sarah Nutting. He had twelve children, as follows: Abraham, Henry, Simon, James, William, Daniel, Benjamin, Mary, Abigail, Sarah, Lydia and Ruth.

(V) Henry (3), son of Henry (2) and Abigail (Temple) Willard, was born at Lancaster about 1700, and died in Harvard, January 6, 1774. After 1732 he lived in Harvard, where ten or eleven children were born. He married, May 24, 1726, Abigail Fairbanks, of Lancaster. Among his children were sons Oliver, Timothy, Jacob and John, who were residents of Ashburnham.

(VI) Deacon John, son of Henry (3) and Abigail (Fairbanks) Willard, was born in Harvard, July 26, 1739, and died July 3, 1793. He moved to Ashburnham in 1768, and settled on a farm. He was a leading man in town affairs until failing health prevented a continued service. In 1772 he was chosen a deacon, and in 1788 expressed a desire to be relieved of the duties of the office. The esteem of his brethren is reflected in their responsive vote: "That the church thank him for his past services, and they wish him better health, and that he would officiate as often as his health will admit." He died after a lingering illness of consumption. He married, in 1765, Sarah Willard, born November 14, 1746, died November 18, 1834. Their mar-

riage intentions were recorded in Harvard, January 6, 1765. Their children were: John, Silas, Simon, Sarah, Henry, Susannah, Abigail, Elijah, Ezra and Jonas.

(VII) Captain John (2), eldest child of Deacon John (1) and Sarah (Willard) Willard, was born October 26, 1766, and died March 23, 1850, aged eighty-three years. He was a farmer, a captain of militia, and a selectman several years. He married, April 5, 1792, Deborah Wilder, born in Lancaster, in 1774, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Woodward) Wilder, of Ashburnham. She died October 24, 1859, aged nearly eighty-six years. Their children were: John, Caleb, Deborah (died young), Emery, Nelson, Elizabeth, Merrick, Deborah, Susan, Abigail, and an infant which died May 16, 1816.

(VIII) Emery, fourth child and third son of Captain John (2) and Deborah (Wilder) Willard, was born in Ashburnham, November 24, 1800. He lived in Brighton. He married Irene Benjamin, daughter of Daniel and Tamezin (Felton) Benjamin, of Ashburnham. She was the youngest of ten children, born February 20, 1805. They were the parents of eleven children.

(IX) Louisa Maria, daughter of Emery and Irene (Benjamin) Willard, was born in Ashburnham, and married Edward M. Simmons (see Simmons III).

The name of Lovewell, or Lovell.

LOVEWELL is connected with some of the most hazardous and daring acts recorded in the history of New England; and the name and services of Captain Lovewell will not be forgotten as long as the history of Indian warfare is read.

(1) John Lovewell is said to have been an ensign in Cromwell's army about 1653, and to have died about 1754, at the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty years, but there is perhaps no certain proof of his military service or of his remarkable longevity. However, he witnessed a will in Boston in 1660; and if he was then twenty years old, which is probable, he was one hundred and sixteen when he died. He probably settled first at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and later at Dunstable, in that part of the township (near Salmon brook) which afterward fell within the town of Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was one of the first permanent residents. He was with the famous Captain Church during King Philip's war, and in the great Narragansett swamp fight, December 19, 1675. He was one of five persons whose indomitable courage prevented the abandonment of the town of Dunstable by its white inhabitants on account of Indian troubles, not many years after its settlement. His name frequently appears in the town records, and he held the office of selectman and other offices. He was a man of remarkable courage and physical vigor. "In 1745, when he must have been about one hundred and ten years of age," says a writer, "he was very constant in attendance at church, and after 1752, 'used to chase the boys out of his orchard

with his cane." He had four children: John, mentioned below; Zaccheus, a colonel in the French war; Jonathan, a preacher, and afterward a judge; and a daughter Hannah, who married Lieutenant Josiah ———, who was killed at Pequawket.

(II) Captain John (2), eldest son of John (1) Lovewell, of Dunstable, was born October 14, 1691, and died at Pigwauket, May 8, 1725, aged thirty-four. He grew up in a very new country, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts, and was a typical man of his age and locality. Like his father, he possessed great courage and was fond of engaging in adventurous and daring enterprises. He was particularly successful in hunting wild animals, and in time of war was engaged in exploring the wilderness to find the lurking places of the Indians. There is a traditional account of his attacking and killing seven Indians on Lovewell's mountain in the town of Washington, in the southeast corner of Sullivan county, but there is no proof to substantiate the legend. The whole township was once the property of the Lovewell family, and the mountain takes its name from them—or him.

The story of Captain Lovewell's expeditions against the Indians is intensely interesting, but as it is part of the history of New England and is to be found in various published works, it will be given only in brief form here. The depredations of the Indians had caused the deaths of many settlers in Massachusetts shortly before 1724, when, thoroughly aroused, Captain Lovewell and others petitioned the general assembly for leave to go against the enemy. The various earlier expeditions which had gone out from Dunstable and the surrounding towns had met with such poor success that Lovewell could raise only thirty men instead of "near 40 or 50" as he desired, but with these he started on an excursion to the northward of Winnepesaukee lake. On December 10, 1724, the party killed an Indian and captured a boy, and returned home. January 27, 1725, Lovewell with a company now of eighty-seven, but later reduced to fifty-seven by sending away thirty, went up the Merrimack and before daylight of the 21st stole forward and killed an entire party of ten well armed Indians, who were on their way to ravage the New Hampshire frontier. As a reward for this signal success the company received in Boston a bounty of one thousand pounds from the public treasury. On April 16, 1725, Captain Lovewell, with forty-six men, started against the bold chief Panguis at Pigwauket, now Fryeburg, Maine. After building a fort and leaving a garrison at Osipee, with thirty-three men besides himself proceeded to Pigwauket where they ambushed and killed a lone Indian, but not before he had shot and killed Captain Lovewell. The command soon after engaged with thrice their number of Indians. The battle was a desperate one and lasted for ten hours. At sunset the enemy drew off the field, and at midnight the English started on their retreat to the settlements. The battle was stubbornly fought to a draw. What the issue would have been if Captain Lovewell had lived can not be decided now. Forty Indians including the chief, Panguis, were killed on

the spot, eighteen more died of wounds later, and about twenty escaped unharmed. Of the Colonists twelve were killed on the battlefield, eleven were badly wounded and nine others less seriously wounded. The percentage of mortality on both sides was very high. Captain Lovewell's body and the bodies of his dead comrades were left on the field. This battle was a disaster severely felt in all the communities sending forth men on this daring expedition, but these brave men did not perish in vain. The forces of the Indians were broken up and the remnant driven to seek other settlements, thus largely destroying their power to do harm. The fame of Captain Lovewell and his men has come down to us in song and story; his memory is perpetuated in the local nomenclature of the country. The pond which was the scene of the exploit in Wakefield, at the head of a branch of Salmon Falls river, has ever since been known as Lovewell's pond. The body of water on the banks of which the fight at Pigwauket took place is also called Lovewell's pond, and the battle is often referred to as "Lovewell's fight." The several expeditions against the Indians are often referred to as Lovewell's war. Only one other person in New England has had a war named for him, and that one is King Philip. June 8, 1726, the widow of Captain Lovewell, in a petition to the general court represents that by reason of his expense in raising volunteers to go against the Indians, &c., his estate is so much involved that it cannot pay the debts without selling the real estate. The inventory of his property, taken November 22, 1725, amounted to four hundred and forty-four pounds, five shillings and six pence. His lands and meadows were estimated at two hundred acres, and these and the buildings thereon, and the half part of a saw mill, were appraised at four hundred and twenty pounds. Another inventory of personal property at Chelmsford, made June 29, 1725, contained a list of property valued at fifty pounds and nineteen shillings. The general court responded to the widow's petition with a resolution to pay fifty pounds of Captain Lovewell's debts, and later made other appropriations for the relief of his widow. Suncook was granted in 1728 to those men who took part in the Pigwauket expedition as a reward for their services.

Captain Lovewell married Hannah ———, and they had three children: John, Hannah, and Nehemiah (a posthumous child). His widow married (second) a man named Smith. She died January 5, 1754.

(III) Hannah, only daughter of Captain John and Hannah Lovewell, was born in Earnstable, July 24, 1721, and married Lieutenant Josiah Farwell, and settled in Pembroke, New Hampshire. (See Baker IV).

An immigrant from England to America, as early as 1638, was the ancestor of a numerous progeny of this name, now scattered throughout the United States. The character of the family seems to have been excellent from the beginning of the record.

(I) Walter Haynes was born in England in 1583, in the town of Sutton, Mandeville, county of Wilts. He also owned a house and outbuildings in the village of Shaston, situated on the island of Purbeck, in the southeastern portion of Dorsetshire. He, with family and servants, arrived in Boston in 1638, in the ship "Confidence." In the same ship came Peter Noyes, yeoman, of Penton, county of Southampton, with children and servants, Walter Haynes was a linen weaver, and was fifty-five years of age when he came to this country. About a year after his arrival, he with others removed from Watertown, having obtained a grant for a township named Sudbury, where they settled, December 22, 1639. He was made freeman 1640, was representative in the years 1641, 1644, 1648, and 1651, and was one of the selectmen of Sudbury for ten years. He died February 14, 1665, aged eighty-two. Nothing is known of his wife Elizabeth. They had children (date or order of birth unknown): Thomas, John, Josiah, Suffrance, Mary, and another, name unknown.

(II) Josiah (1), son of Walter and Elizabeth Haynes, was born in England. He married, November 13, 1646, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Noyes, widow of John Freeman. They had children: Josiah, Caleb, Joshua, Deborah and Abigail. (1) Peter Noyes came from England in 1638, in the same ship with Walter Haynes, bringing with him three sons and three daughters. At this time he was forty-seven years of age. His children were: Thomas, Peter, Josephus, Dorothy, Elizabeth and Abigail. (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Noyes, married first, John Freeman, had one son, Joseph, and a daughter, who married Thomas Gats (?), of Stow; and after the death of Freeman, married (second) Josiah Haynes, as above stated.

(III) Josiah (2), eldest son and child of Josiah (1) and Elizabeth (Noyes) Haynes, was born in Sudbury, April 27, 1655. He married Abigail Stark, and they were the parents of several children.

(IV) Josiah (3), son of Josiah (2) and Abigail (Stark) Haynes, born 1701, died about 1793-5.

(V) Josiah (4), son of Josiah (3) Haynes, born December 31, 1732, died December 29, 1814. He married Susannah (probably Willis), born September 26, 1733, died January 15, 1818.

(VI) John, son of Josiah (4) and Susannah (Willis) (?) Haynes, born September 10, 1762, died November 21, 1820. He married, October 27, 1785, Sally Forbush, born January 12, 1765, died March 31, 1826.

(VII) Reuben, son of John and Sally (Forbush) Haynes, born April 2, 1789, and died May 1, 1854, married, September 26, 1813, Roxana Puffer, born October 31, 1795, died April 18, 1826. He resided in North Sudbury, was a master builder, owned a farm and kept a tavern.

(VIII) Sarah and Roxana, daughters of Reuben and Roxana (Puffer) Haynes, became successively wives of Daniel Holden. (See Holden VI).

Michael Sullivan, a native of SULLIVAN county Kerry, Ireland, emigrated to this country and settled in Lebanon, New Hampshire, from whence he removed to Bradford, and in 1859 took up his residence in Manchester. He was a trader throughout the active years of his life. He married Julia Kane, a native of county Kerry, Ireland, and nine children were born to them, three of whom are now living: Michael J., Roger G., see forward, and Mary B., wife of Benjamin J., Spaulding; all reside in Manchester. Mr. Sullivan and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Roger G. Sullivan, son of Michael and Julia (Kane) Sullivan, was born in Bradford, New Hampshire, December 18, 1854. He obtained his education in the public schools of Bradford and Park grammar schools of Manchester. He began work in the Manchester Print Works at an early age, and continued thus employed until fourteen years of age. He then went to South Amesbury, Massachusetts, and served three years' apprenticeship at the trade of carriage painting, which line of work he followed for two years thereafter. In 1874 he returned to Manchester and engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars, employing but one man, but by industry, thrift and rare good management he steadily built up the business, and at the present time (1907) ranks as the largest manufacturer of a ten cent cigar in the New England states. In 1889 he built his first factory; in 1895 his business had increased to such an extent that he was obliged to make a large addition to his factory; in 1906 he opened a branch factory at the corner of Auburn and Canal streets, Manchester, and now (1907) he gives employment to four hundred hands, his pay roll amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. He manufactures twelve million cigars annually, ninety-eight per cent of which are of the brand known as "7-20-4," which are hand-made and composed of pure Havana filler and imported Sumatra wrapper. This make of cigars is widely known and very popular, as is evidenced by the immense sale thereof. Mr. Sullivan pays to the United States a tax of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually.

Mr. Sullivan is a director in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Amoskeag National Bank, Manchester Traction and Power Company, and a trustee of the Public Library. He is a member of the Derryfield Club and of the Knights of Columbus. He attends the Catholic Church, and gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but has no time to devote to politics except in a quiet way. Mr. Sullivan has achieved success by understanding his business thoroughly and strictly attending to same. He has been alert and quick to discern his customers' likes and dislikes, and by paying due regard to them and by industry, perseverance and square dealing has built up an extensive and lucrative business, one of the principal industries in the city.



Roger Sullivan

Mr. Sullivan married, 1871, Susan C. Fernald, daughter of True O. and Susan G. Fernald, of Manchester. They have three daughters: Mima E., Susan A. and Frances E.

This old New England name has THAYER been borne by some of the ablest men of New Hampshire, and appears to have had some prominence in old England before brought to the Western World in its early settlement. A coat-of-arms was conferred at an early date upon Augustine Thayer, of Thaydon, a village in the County of Essex, England, about eighteen miles north of London. In early days the name had various spellings, as is common among the colonists of New England, and is found in the old world as Thear, Their, Theyer, and in its present form, as conforming to that used in the coat-of-arms. Its representatives have been potent factors in the development of the new world in various walks of life, and have been found ready to support the uplifting influences of the world generally.

The first of the name to come to America were Richard and Thomas Thayer and their families. The first record of these two families is that Richard Thayer was made a freeman in 1640, and Thomas Thayer was a freeman and received titles of lands in 1635. From the best information obtainable Richard and Thomas Thayer and their families must have come with the Massachusetts Colony in 1630 or thereabouts, as they were with other families that came from Braintree, County of Essex, England, and who named their town in the New World the same as the one they left in their native land. (Thomas and descendants are noticed in this article).

(I) Richard Thayer, the ancestor of this particular branch of the family, was born probably in the county of Essex, England, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, with his wife and three sons. He located with his family in the town of Braintree, Massachusetts, where he became a freeman in 1640, as above mentioned, and was one of the worthy citizens of his town, residing there until his death, August 27, 1695. He must have been a man of more than the ordinary mental endowments as the history of his descendants in each generation has shown men of remarkable attainments and executive ability. (His son, Nathaniel and descendants receive mention in this article).

(II) Richard (2), eldest son and child of Richard (1) Thayer, was born in England, probably in the county of Essex, and came to America with his parents, landing at Boston, and settled at Braintree. He married, October 24, 1651, Dorothy Pray, and seven children were born to them: Dorothy, June 30, 1653; Richard, July 31, 1655; Nathaniel, January 1, 1658; Abigail, February 10, 1661; Joanna, December 13, 1665; Sarah, December, 1667; and Cornelius, August 18, 1670. The deaths of Richard and Dorothy (Pray) Thayer occurred December 4, 1705, and December 11, 1705, respectively.

(III) Nathaniel, third child and second son of

Richard (2) and Dorothy (Pray) Thayer, was born January 1, 1658, in Braintree, Massachusetts. He resided in his native town throughout his entire lifetime, and was a man of worth and influence in the community. He married, May 27, 1679, Hannah Heydon, and eight children were the issue: Nathaniel, Richard, Hannah W., Zachariah, Ruth, Dorothy L., Lydia H. and David. Nathaniel Thayer (father) died March 28, 1729, and his estate was settled by his widow, Hannah Thayer, as appears on the probate records of Braintree.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), eldest child and son of Nathaniel (1) and Hannah (Heydon) Thayer, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1680, and died January 3, 1752. He married (first), November 25, 1704, Sarah Wales, who bore him two children—Sarah and Hannah—and died in 1707. He married (second), January 13, 1709, Relief Hyde, and by this union there were eight children: Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Josiah, Caleb, Abraham, Hannah, Relief and Lydia. Mr. Thayer, like his ancestors, resided in the town of Braintree and was an honored and highly esteemed citizen thereof.

(V) Nathaniel (3), eldest child and son of Nathaniel (2) and Relief (Hyde) Thayer, was born in the town of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 7, 1709. He was an active and prominent citizen of his native town, exerted a powerful influence in behalf of educational interests, and gave his children all the advantages obtainable in that early day. He married, April 3, 1735, Mary Faxon, daughter of Richard Faxon, and they were the parents of ten children.

(VI) Rev. Elihu Thayer, D. D., seventh child and fourth son of Nathaniel and Mary (Faxon) Thayer, was born in the town of Braintree, Massachusetts, March 18, 1748. He graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, and settled in the ministry at Kingston, New Hampshire, where he was ordained December 18, 1776. His salary was sixty pounds of lawful money, use of parsonage, and twenty cords of wood a year. He had clear and logical ideas of what a church in a community should be, and these ideas he carefully put into practice with the result that his church was instrumental in bringing many into the fold, and in aiding his parishioners to lead better and more useful lives. He was a man of deep piety and spirituality, an excellent scholar, an eminent and renowned preacher of the Gospel for more than three and a half decades, and a staunch adherent and supporter of the tenets of the Congregational Church. His earnestness, his clear reasoning, his logical arguments and his gift of oratory attracted large audiences, and his work was particularly successful not only in his own parish, but in the community about Kingston and throughout the state. From the organization of the New Hampshire Missionary Society, Dr. Thayer was annually elected president of that institution until 1811, when he publicly stated that his health obliged him to decline a reelection, which statement caused universal sorrow. He married, December 28, 1780, Hannah Califf, who

was born March 14, 1757, daughter of Colonel John Califf, one of the leading men in the eastern part of the state. Their children are as follows: Mary, born February 24, 1782; Nathaniel, August 6, 1783; Judith, February 26, 1785; Hannah, July 29, 1787; Samuel, July 31, 1789; Sarah, May 16, 1792; John, April 4, 1795; Martha, June 11, 1798; Calvin, July 2, 1800; died October 24, 1802; Elihu, August 25, 1802; and Calvin, June 20, 1805. Dr. Thayer died April 3, 1812, aged sixty-five years. His wife survived him for many years, passing away March 4, 1859.

(VII) Calvin, youngest child of Rev. Elihu and Hannah (Califf) Thayer, was born in the town of Kingston, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, June 20, 1805. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and became a teacher there. Subsequently he kept a hotel at Meriden, New Hampshire, whither he removed about 1855. In 1865 he went to Concord, this state, where he engaged in the insurance business, with satisfactory results. He was active as a business man, and took a prominent part in public matters in early life. While residing in Kingston, he was often employed in the settlement of estates, and represented the town in the State Legislature. He also served as treasurer of Rockingham county. He was a steadfast supporter of Republican principles, and in Concord was a member of the South Congregational Church. He died February 28, 1881. He married, November 25, 1841, Sarah Wheeler Fiske, who bore him three children: Elihu F., born February 15, 1845, died August 5, 1863; William F., March 13, 1846; and Clara E., October 1, 1848.

(VIII) William F., second child and son of Calvin and Sarah Wheeler (Fiske) Thayer, was born in the town of Kingston, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, March 13, 1846. His education was received at the public schools, and the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. In 1865 he went to Concord, and, accepted a position as clerk in the post office, Robert N. Corning being at that time postmaster. He soon became chief clerk and remained in that position for four years. Upon his return from the West, where he spent a few months, he entered the counting-room of the Elwell Furniture Company and remained there about eight months. In 1871 he entered the First National Bank of Concord, New Hampshire, as a clerk, and by faithful attention to his duties won the appointment of assistant cashier in 1873, and the following year was promoted to that of cashier, in which capacity he served until January, 1885, when he was chosen president. This responsible position he has held up to the present time (1906). Mr. Thayer's career as a bank official is remarkable and highly creditable to his ability as a financier and man of affairs. His industry, sound judgment and pleasing address won for him the favor of the employes and patrons of the bank, and under his management as executive officer the institution has attained a leading position among the national banks of the state. His loyalty and patriotism have ever

been marked, and those who know him best esteem him for his many sterling qualities. For a number of years he has held a directorship in the Contoocook Valley Paper Company, and the Northern New Hampshire railroad. In 1879 he was appointed treasurer of the city of Concord, which position he has since held with the exception of two years, 1899 and 1900, and he has also been treasurer of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital since its organization and is a trustee of the New Hampshire State Hospital. He is a member of the South Congregational Church of Concord, a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a Republican in politics, and although no office seeker, exercises a potent influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocates. He has been treasurer of the Republican State Committee since 1892.

Mr. Thayer married, October 20, 1874, Sarah Clarke Wentworth, who was born in the town of Sandwich, New Hampshire, April 19, 1850, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Sarah (Jones) Wentworth. (See Wentworth, XXVII). Their children are: Margaret, born August 9, 1882, and William Wentworth, April 15, 1884. The former graduated at Bryn Mawr College in 1905, and the latter at Harvard the same year. In that year he was appointed to a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, England, where he is now in attendance.

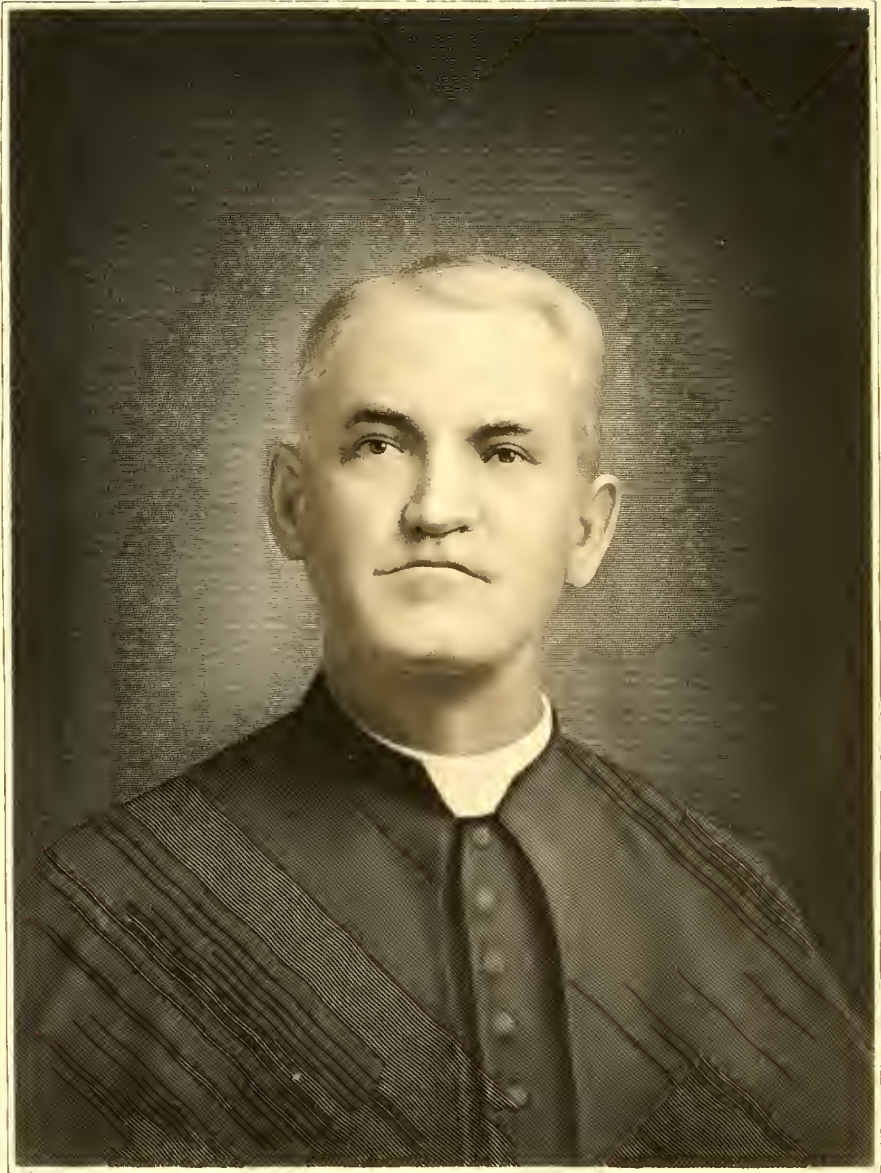
(I) Thomas Thayer came from Essex county, England, in 1630, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. Richard Thayer, who accompanied him, also settled there, and although it has been claimed that they were brothers, the fact has never been fully proven. Inter-marriages between the two families were of frequent occurrence during the earlier generations, and still continue as will be seen later on. Thomas and his wife Margery were the parents of three sons: Thomas, Jr., Ferdinando and Shadrach, all of whom were born in England.

(II) Ferdinando, second son of Thomas and Margery Thayer, resided in Braintree until his father's death, when he went to Mendon, Massachusetts, as one of the original proprietors of that town. He married Huldah Hayward, of Braintree, January 14, 1652, and their children were: Sarah, Huldah, Jonathan, David (died young), Naomi, Thomas, Samuel, Isaac, Jonah, Ebenezer, Benjamin and David.

(III) Ebenezer (1), seventh son and tenth child of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer, resided in Mendon. In 1695 he married Martha White, who was born August 28, 1675. She became the mother of Deborah, Ebenezer, Abigail, Hannah, Uriah, Daniel, Esther and Jerusha.

(IV) Uriah, second son and fifth child of Ebenezer and Martha (White) Thayer, resided in Bellingham, Massachusetts, where he married Rachel Taft, February 18, 1727-8. His children were: Uriah, Ebenezer, Rachel, Martha, Simeon and Grindall.

(V) Grindall, fourth son and youngest child of Uriah and Rachel (Taft) Thayer, was an early



Rev. Louis M. Caplante

settler in Richmond, New Hampshire, and in addition to carrying on a farm he engaged in the manufacture of brick. September 3, 1767, he married Sarah Parkhurst, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years, and was the mother of eight children, namely: Turner, Timothy, Thompson, Tryphena, Prentice, Sarah, Uriah and Wyman C.

(VI) Uriah, sixth son and seventh child of Grindall and Sarah (Parkhurst) Thayer, was one of the prosperous farmers of Richmond in his day. He was married in 1807 to Florilla Rockwood of Winchester, New Hampshire, who was the mother of Alanson B., Lucy R., William W., Lorenzo R., Maria, Sarah M., Henry F., Lewis A., Thomas W. and Marcena. Uriah was born in 1781.

(VII) Alanson B., eldest child of Uriah and Florilla (Rockwood) Thayer, was born in Richmond November 4, 1804. He was a well-known lumber merchant of that town. His death occurred in Winchester, September 21, 1853. On August 9, 1832, he married Lois Thayer, daughter of Ellis and Lois (Swan) Thayer, and also a descendant of Thomas, the immigrant, through Ebenezer (IV) Thayer.

(IV) Ebenezer (2), second child and eldest son of Ebenezer (1) and Martha (White) Thayer, married Sarah Wheelock of Bellingham, Massachusetts, in 1724, and settled in that town. His children were: Jeremiah, Sarah, Noah, Ebenezer (died young), Ebenezer, Jerusha (died young), Patience, Jerusha, Ezekiel and Nehemiah.

(V) Jeremiah (1), eldest child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Wheelock) Thayer. He went to Richmond, New Hampshire, settling upon a farm in the north-westerly part of the town. April 21, 1747, he married Alice Holbrook and was the father of Caleb, Jeremiah, Ellis, Nehemiah, Lydia, Rhoda, Hamlet, Comfort and Nathan.

(VI) Jeremiah (2), second son and child of Jeremiah (1) and Alice (Holbrook) Thayer, married for his first wife Ann Page. January 13, 1772. His second wife was Elizabeth Mann, a widow. She was the daughter of Caleb Cook. He resided in Richmond and was a farmer. His children were: Asa, Caleb and Ellis, all of whom were of his first union.

(VII) Ellis, youngest son of Jeremiah and Ann (Page) Thayer, inherited the homestead in Richmond, and was one of the representative farmers of the town. On January 20, 1811, he married Lois Swan, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Swan. She died October 11, 1828, and he married for his second wife Delia Ballard, whose death occurred February 8, 1854, at the age of eighty-four years. He died ——. The children of his first union were: Nelson, Lois, Andrew Jackson, Leander, Galinus and Phebe Lionel. Those of the second marriage were: Etta Esther and Alviras Leroy.

Alanson B. and Lois (Thayer) Thayer, were the parents of two children: Harriet S., born June 16, 1836; and Sarah L., born January 11, 1838.

(VIII) Sarah L., youngest daughter of Alanson B. and Lois (Thayer) Thayer, was married July 1, 1857, to Charles Jackson of Winchester (see Jackson).

The principal subject of the following sketch is a member of one of the ancient families of Canada, many of whose members were tillers of the soil and leading citizens of their neighborhoods. The Laplante family is now one of the largest in Canada, and men of that name are prominent in nearly all professions and employments.

(1) Louis M. Laplante, son of Joseph Laplante, was born in Nicolet, Province of Quebec, Canada, 1815, where he was a teacher, and subsequently went to St. Gregory, where he was inspector of schools. He died in 1879, aged sixty-four years. He married Adelaide Duval, born in Nicolet, 1818, and died January 2, 1907, in Berlin, New Hampshire. Her parents were Joseph and Marie Duval. Ten children were born of this marriage.

(II) Louis M. (2) Laplante was born in St. Gregory, province of Quebec, May 6, 1848, son of Louis M. (1) and Adelaide (Duval) Laplante, and was educated in the seminary of Nicolet, graduating from the latter institution in 1872, and was consecrated a priest for the Diocese of Three Rivers, province of Quebec. Immediately afterward he began his work of teaching mankind the better way of life, and for thirty-two years has been a faithful pastor in various places in Canada and New Hampshire. He was at Three Rivers, Canada, four and one-half years, and then went to Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1880, where he remained not quite a year. He then had the spiritual guidance of the people of the Roman Catholic faith four and one-half years at Lebanon, three years at Hooksett, nine years at Rochester, and in 1899 was stationed at Berlin, where he has since been curate of St. Anne's. His ministry has been a long, busy and successful one, and he has done all he could to make better men and women of those who have been under his care and guidance.

This race is of English origin, and the name of varied orthography and doubtful derivation. If from burgh, a castle, and ley or leigh, a sheltered place or an untilled field, then it suggests that the first taker of the name assumed it from the place of his residence, on the Burghley, or Burghleigh, the field belonging to the burgh. The orthography Burley was earliest employed in New Hampshire, in Sanbornton, and is now most common among the family in that town, though Burleigh is claimed by some as the more ancient, and is far more in vogue in other places. The records show nearly thirty different ways of spelling the name.

(I) Giles Burley was an inhabitant of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648, and a commoner in 1664.

He was a planter, and lived eight years on Brooke street, and owned division lot No. 105, situated on Great Hill, Hogg Island. July 18, 1668 (O. S.) "Ghils Berdley" made his will which he signed with his mark. The inventory of his estate was £241 4s 6d. He left a widow, Elizabeth, and children, Andrew, James and Giles. Perhaps there was a child, John, younger than any of those, who died before his father. February 23, 1669, Rebecca, widow of Giles Birdley, married Abraham Ffitt, of Ipswich.

(II) James, second son and child of Giles and Elizabeth Burley, was born in Ipswich, February 10, 1659, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1721. He married (first), May 25, 1685 (?), Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Worcester) Stacy, a granddaughter of Rev. Witham Worcester, of Salisbury. She died October 21, 1686. In an agreement in 1723 between Joseph, Josiah, Giles and James Burley, they are mentioned as sons of James Burley, late of Exeter. In a list of the children of James, the names appear as William, Joseph, Thomas, James, Josiah and Giles.

(III) Joseph, second child and son of James Burley, was born April 6, 1695. He removed to New Market with an ancestor of the Hersey family, being attracted by the oak and ash timber. He died in New Market, and administration on his estate was granted in March, 1761. The name of his wife is not known. His children were: Joseph, Samuel, Nathaniel, David, Susannah, Jemima, and Alice.

(IV) Nathaniel, was the third son and child of Joseph Burley. The date of his birth is unknown; he died in Sanbornton, February 7, 1805. Runnel's History of Sanbornton says: "Having married Sarah Powell, he settled, first, in New Market; was then for a few years in Canterbury, and came thence to this town in April of the third year after the first settlement, i. e., 1767, as reckoned by the age of the oldest son. They crossed the river at the bridge, then covered with birch poles, a little east of the present Hill's Block. The mother rode horseback with her two youngest children, one and a half bushels of meal, and barnyard poultry, slung over their horse's back, in a straw bed-tick, saddle-bag fashion, with "breathing holes for the birds," out of which their heads protruded! While the father, with the two oldest boys, seven and six years of age, drove the two cows on foot. In this style they presented themselves at a small log cabin, previously built in what is now Mrs. Daniel Davis' orchard, southeast corner of lot No. 35, first Division. The husband helped the wife to dismount, swung open the bark door and politely said, "Walk in Ma'am!" The good lady both laughed and cried. Mr. Burley was a carpenter and joiner, having learned his trade in Chester. It is said that he received the fifty acres on which he located from the proprietors as the first house carpenter in town, but there is no documentary evidence of this. He was obliged to go down-country the first two years to work for the means of subsistence, at one time bringing corn meal home on his back from Deerfield, a distance of forty miles. The cows meantime

ran in the woods, and hay was gathered from the meadow below for their winter keeping. Nathaniel was a signer of the "Petition of 1768, and of the Association Test in 1776. He was a highway surveyor in town as late as 1795. He died February 27, 1805. His wife died November 28, 1818." Their children were: William, Joseph, Nathaniel, Sarah, Robert, David, Polly, Daniel and Nancy.

(V) William, eldest child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Powell) Burley, was born in New Market, March 28, 1760, and died in Sanbornton, December 28, 1796, aged thirty-six. At the age of seventeen he was furnished by his father as a three months' man in 1776. He subsequently volunteered six months, then enlisted April 20, 1777, for three years, and was twice wounded in arm and rib, serving out his time partly with General Sullivan, in the Indian country, and returning to his home in 1780. He never attended school, but after his return from the war, he chopped wood two winters for board and tuition, and was privately instructed by his cousin, James Hersey, and became a good mathematician and an excellent surveyor. About the time of his marriage he opened a farm on Calef Hill on Lot No. 18, First Division, north end, building the first house. Being with his cousin, Jacob Hersey, when the latter was drowned, he made great exertion to save him, and so injured himself, that he never did a day's work afterwards, and, after four months, died in consequence. His gravestone reads: "A soldier of the Revolution at the taking of Burgoyne." He married, June 13, 1784, Sarah Ames, of New Market, who was born April 23, 1752, and died September 14, 1841, in the ninetyeth year of her age. Their children were: Peter, Sally, William, Charlotte and Susan.

(VI) Sally, second child and eldest daughter of William and Sarah (Ames) Burley, was born January 27, 1788, and married Caleb Ames, of New Hampshire, January 30, 1809 (See Ames III).

For considerable more than two hundred and fifty years the name of BARNES has existed as a patronymic in America, taking root in New England early in the Colonial period and gradually distributing itself throughout the entire country. It is to be found in the Revolutionary rolls, also in those of the second war with Great Britain (1812-15) and in the more recent civil strife, which for a time threatened to divide the Union into two integral parts. In civil life several of this name have won distinction as clergymen and writers. All of its bearers are of English descent and the origin of the name in the mother country is enveloped within the impenetrable mists of antiquity. The line of descent, on this side of the ocean, of the late Captain William M. Barnes, of Nashua, is as follows:

(1) Among the passengers in the "Speedwell," which arrived at Boston from England in May, 1636, was Thomas Barnes, an honest, industrious yeoman, a non-conformist and, above all, a young man of sufficient courage and energy to render excellent service in transplanting European civilization into the

western hemisphere. His whereabouts for a number of years subsequent to his landing has not as yet come to light, but the records of Marlboro show conclusively that he was one of the early settlers in that town, as he purchased real estate there at least three years prior to its incorporation (1666), and he resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1679. He married Abigail Goodnow, daughter of Thomas Goodnow, of Sudbury, who became one of the original proprietors of Marlboro, and it is quite probable that Thomas Barnes went there from Sudbury, as did most of its pioneer settlers. He was the father of six children: Thomas, Dorothy, John, William, Abigail and Susanna.

(II) Deacon John, third child and second son of Thomas, senior, and Abigail (Goodnow) Barnes, was born in Marlboro, December 25, 1666. He was a lifelong resident of Marlboro and participated actively in the early religious progress of that locality, having served as a deacon of the church during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Beck. His death occurred April 5, 1752. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah Howe, and she died November 8, 1742, aged sixty-six years. Their children were: Abigail, born October 5, 1695, married Joseph Morse; Dorothy, born March 24, 1698, married James Woods; Daniel, born April 2, 1701, married Zeremiah Eager; Jonathan, who will be again referred to; David, born June 24, 1708, died May 9, 1720; Hannah, born February 17, 1712, became the wife of Andrew Rice; and John, born March 23, 1716, married Elizabeth Cranston.

(III) Jonathan, fourth child and second son of Deacon John and Hannah (Howe) Barnes, was born in Marlboro, November 26, 1703. He attained the ripe old age of nearly eighty years, and died in Marlboro, October 10, 1783. The Christian name of his wife, whom he married prior to 1735, was Rachel, and she survived her husband but a short time, her death having occurred January 20, 1784. She was the mother of nine children: Silas, born January 21, 1735, married Betty Bigelow; Elisha, born October 28, 1736, died June 7, 1740; Fortunatus, the date of whose birth will be recorded presently; Rachel, born July 13, 1740, became the wife of John Warren, Jr.; Lucy, born July 7, 1742, married Joseph Hosmer; Dorothy, born December 18, 1747, became the wife of Solomon Bowker; Jonathan, born November 6, 1749, died August 5, 1785; David, born September 21, 1751, died January 28, 1756; and William, born March 21, 1753, married Sarah Merriam.

(IV) Fortunatus, third child and son of Jonathan and Rachel Barnes, was born in Marlboro, September 25, 1738. When a young man he went to reside in Berlin, Massachusetts, settling in the locality which has ever since been known as Barnes Hill, and was a prosperous farmer of that town during the remainder of his life, which terminated November 9, 1807. For his first wife he married Persis Hosmer, of Concord, Massachusetts, born April 19, 1730, and his second wife was Peletiah Jones. She survived him and died September 16,

1821. His children, all of his first union, were: David, born August 27, 1765; Lydia, born July 20, 1767, became the wife of Amherst Bailey; Hannah, born June 20, 1770, married Ephraim Howe; and Captain William, who is referred to at length in the succeeding paragraph.

(V) Captain William, youngest son and child of Fortunatus and Rachel (Hosmer) Barnes, was born April 5, 1773, probably in Berlin. He was allotted a portion of the homestead farm, whereon he erected a substantial dwelling house, and he died there October 24, 1853. He was one of the most prominent residents of Berlin in his day and is referred to in the town records as Captain William Barnes. On May 28, 1793, he married Hannah Goddard, daughter of James Goddard, Sr., and her death occurred January 6, 1863, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The six children of this union were: Artemas, see next paragraph; Betsey, born December 20, 1798, became the wife of Josiah Cotting and died at the homestead January 28, 1883; Hannah, born September 18, 1801, died unmarried January 8, 1864; Lucy, born January 20, 1804, became the wife of Lowell Hubbard, of Northboro, Massachusetts; Sarah, born May 5, 1808; and Martha W., born April 11, 1811, died August 1, 1814. The Captain William Barnes homestead in Berlin remained in the possession of his unmarried daughter, Sarah, until her death, which occurred October 3, 1894, at the age of eighty-six years, and the property is now, or was recently, owned by William H. Brown.

(VI) Artemas, eldest child and only son of Captain William and Hannah (Goddard) Barnes, was born in Berlin, June 7, 1796. He was an unusually prosperous farmer, tilling the soil on quite an extensive scale, and morally, intellectually and religiously speaking he represented the very highest type of the New England country gentleman. His interest in the welfare and prosperity of his native town was always apparent, although much of his active life was spent elsewhere, and in addition to donating the land for the town house, he presented the town with two beautiful monuments perpetuating the memory of the Rev. Dr. Puffer and Lieutenant Timothy Bailey, and an excellent portrait of himself, commemorative of his generosity, now occupies a conspicuous position in the Berlin town hall. Artemas Barnes died in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 2, 1877. His first wife, whom he married April 15, 1822, was Nancy Merriam, of Leominster, Massachusetts, and she died July 16, 1832. On September 3, 1839, he married for his second wife, Alice Stetson, of Boston, and her death occurred in Princeton, Massachusetts, November 16, 1849. He reared a family of five children, all of his first union: Martha W., born January 29, 1823, became the wife of George A. Chamberlain, of Worcester; Captain William M., who will be again referred to; Betsey Maria, born August 25, 1826, became the wife of John C. Tabor, of Montpelier, Vermont, and died January 1, 1883; Nancy Jane, born February 14, 1828, became the wife of William H. Brown, of Princeton, and died

May 26, 1854; and Sarah Ellen, born April 15, 1832, became the second wife of William H. Brown.

(VII) Captain William Merriam, second child and eldest son of Artemas and Nancy (Merriam) Barnes, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, January 23, 1825. At the Leicester (Massachusetts) Academy, where his early education was concluded, he stood at the head of his class, and displayed to a marked degree that untiring industry and capacity for learning which, throughout his entire life, were predominating features in his character. Prior to his majority he made himself useful to his father in the latter's extensive farming operations, but an unquenchable desire for a seafaring life made agriculture uncongenial to him, and on attaining his twenty-first birthday he sailed from New Bedford before the mast on a whaleship, bound for the Arctic ocean on a three years' cruise. His natural ability, regular habits and firm determination to work his way aft to the quarter-deck, soon enabled him to gratify his ambition, and having acquired the necessary experience and other qualifications constituting the principal equipment of a master mariner, he found no difficulty in obtaining the command of a New Bedford ship engaged in the whaling industry. His many voyages to the far north were always attended with excellent financial returns, and his good seamanship and unceasing vigilance for the safety of his crew obtained for him the somewhat unusual record of never having lost a man by accident. Applying his leisure time on shipboard to his books he not only became proficient in the various departments of science, but also acquired a good knowledge of history and other branches of learning. He was familiar with the islands of the central and northern Pacific, also with the northern shore of Alaska beyond Point Barrows and had sailed through Behring Straits more than thirty times. During his last voyage to the Arctic ocean he was seized with a severe affection of the heart, which proved to be of an organic nature. He was, however, permitted to reach his home in Nashua, where he went to reside shortly after his marriage, and his exemplary life, which slowly ebbed away in the presence of his grief-stricken wife and daughter, terminated March 8, 1887. It has been truthfully said that "no thoughtless act or word of his ever caused a moment's pain to others. His courtesy and sympathy were as spontaneous as the pulsations of his kindly heart, and his generosity was equally apparent." His affection for his wife and child was unfathomable in its depths and his last thought was for their welfare. On April 3, 1875, Captain Barnes married Emily Frances Cummings, of Nashua, daughter of Richard Montgomery and Almira (Nichols) Cummings, of Wood-stock, Connecticut. The only child of this union is Anna Frances, who is now the wife of Oliver P. Hussey, of Nashua, and was the mother of one child: Oliver Webster, deceased. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), which was the religious faith of her late husband.

(Second Family).

The earliest traces of the Barnes race are found in the southeast part of England, and those who first bore the name are supposed to have come into England under the Norman kings, 1066-1154. Whether the name is a corruption of the Norse bjorn, signifying warrior, or of Baron, is a matter of conjecture. Records of the church in Surrey, England, show that Barnes families lived there five hundred years ago, and that the name is extant there now. Previous to 1638 three men of the name, Thomas Barnes, migrated from England to America, who have since been known as Thomas Barnes of Hartford, Thomas Barnes of New Haven, and Thomas Barnes of Hingham. They were the ancestors of three large branches of Barnes families in America.

(I) Thomas Barnes was an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut, where he located soon after the first settlement in 1635. He had six acres of land allotted to him in the land division of Hartford in 1639. In 1640 he resided quite in the northwest part of the village, where the intersection of Albany avenue and High street now is. He was one of the soldiers in the Pequot battle of 1637, when ninety white men exterminated the Pequot tribe of six hundred Indians, the most hostile and powerful of the New England savages. For his service he was granted fifty acres of land in 1671. He also had lands distributed to him east of the river in 1663. In 1641 he removed to the new settlement of Farmington, where he lived until 1689 or 1691. In 1688 he disposed of his estate by deeds. He was appointed sergeant of train band, October 6, 1651, joined the church in Farmington January 30, 1653, and was admitted freeman in 1669. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Andrews, of Farmington, and they had Benjamin, Joseph, Thomas, and Ebenezer, next mentioned.

(II) Ebenezer, fourth son of Thomas and Mary (Andrews) Barnes, was a deacon in the church, and is said to have resided in Waterbury, Connecticut. He became blind before he died. His wife's first name was Deborah.

(III) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Barnes, was born in Farmington, Connecticut. The town records show that in 1718 Ebenezer Barnes, of Farmington, was paid six shillings for killing wolves; also Ebenezer Barnes was appointed ensign of a train band at the parish of Southington, in Farmington, in 1737, and appointed captain in 1742. The number of the name Barnes and the incompleteness of the records make the history of the individual members of this family very difficult to trace; but as family tradition refers to this member as Captain Ebenezer, there is little doubt that he is the person who received the appointments noted.

(IV) Daniel, son of Ebenezer (2) Barnes, is the next in the line of descent. Daniel Barnes was born April, 1701, and died May 24, 1775. He was a deacon in the church and captain for a train band. He married Zuriah, daughter of Abraham and Lydia Edgar. Asabel and Bill were two of their children.



William W. Barnes



THE BILL BARNES HOMESTEAD, CLAREMONT.



EUGENE SUMNER BARNES.

(V) Bill, son of Daniel Barnes, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1753, and died February 24, 1842, in the ninetieth year of his age. It has been said that Daniel Barnes had a son William that died in infancy, and Bill, born later, was called Bill to escape the fatality supposed to follow naming a second child for one deceased, but still to hold in memory the child that was taken. Bill Barnes removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1722, when nineteen years old, and bought a tract of land on the north side of Sugar river, opposite the present village of Claremont, which had descended in the family and is now owned by descendants in the fourth generation from him. After having done some clearing and built a house he returned to Farmington, where he married, and took his wife home by ox-team. He combined the vocations of farmer and innkeeper, and soon after his marriage built the large two-story house now standing on North street, about midway between Hanover and North streets, and opened it as a tavern. When the second New Hampshire turnpike was opened, about 1800, this tavern was left some distance from the principal thoroughfare of travel, and he had it moved to its present location on North street. Near the present junction of Spring and North streets was a swinging sign on which was a lion, painted in colors unknown to natural history, pointing the way to "Bill Barnes's Tavern." In this house was a large hall in which the Masons held their regular meetings for a time, Mr. Barnes being an active member of the order, and it was used for balls and other festivities. By industry and thrift he accumulated a considerable fortune, and when a special tax was laid for the support of the government during the War of 1812 he was the third largest tax payer in town. At one time he owned what was known as the Lafayette mill privilege, which he sold in 1828 to Arvad Taylor.

The family of Bill Barnes were members of the Episcopal Church, which was much persecuted by the patriots during the Revolution on account of their pastor's keeping up public service for the King and royal family. Mr. Barnes was a prominent member of this church, and one of its first wardens. In 1785 he was chosen to represent the church in Claremont at the adjourned convention to be held in Boston, "Oct. 26, inst." Although an Episcopalian, Mr. Barnes was not a Tory, and subscribed the Association Test in 1776. A statement of the bounties and hires given to soldiers in the Continental army and militia during the Revolution by the inhabitants of the town of Claremont credits him with the payment of nine pounds. He was one of the board of selectmen in 1787 and 1790. He married (first), in Farmington, Eunice Andrews. After seventeen years of married life she died July 22, 1793, leaving no issue. He married (second), May 4, 1794, Esther, daughter of Captain Dyer and Elizabeth (Parkhurst) Spaulding, of Cornish. The six children of the marriage were: Eunice, William A., Ira K., Orilla, Lyman S. and Ovid D. William was killed by a falling tree, and Ira was fatally scalded while boiling sap.

(VI) Lyman Spaulding, fifth child and third son of Bill and Esther (Spaulding) Barnes, was born on his father's farm June 18, 1809, and died November 18, 1888. He was educated in the public schools, and always lived on the old farm he inherited from his father. He was brought up an Episcopalian. In his early years he was a Whig. After the formation of the Republican party he was a member of that organization. He neither sought nor held office. He was an upright citizen, a good neighbor, and an honest man. He married Nancy Ann Kidder, died in Claremont. The children of this union were: Eugene Sumner, Edna Marion, Isabelle Angeline and Imogen Eliza.

(VII) Eugene Sumner, eldest son of Lyman S. and Nancy Ann (Kidder) Barnes, was born in Claremont, December 9, 1838. He was educated in the public schools and at Kimball Union Academy. For years he was in the employ of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, and later of the Old Colony Railroad in Boston. Since 1891 he has been in the insurance business in Claremont. He is a Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He married (first), July 32, 1861, at Pomfret, Vermont, Linda J. Child, who died the following spring; and (second) in Fairmont, now Hyde Park, Massachusetts, December 17, 1863, Lucy Emeline Bean, daughter of Phineas B. and Rebekah Houghton (Worster) Bean (see Bean VII), born at Crown Point, New York, December 11, 1843. She was educated in the public schools and at Kimball Union Academy. They have one child, Fred Eugene Sumner Barnes, who was born in Claremont, October 10, 1864. He acquired his education in the schools of Claremont and at the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. He is associated with his father in the insurance business and manages the Claremont Ice Company. For five years he was in the loan and investment business at Rapid City, South Dakota. He married, November 2, 1888, Ellen Elizabeth Macomber.

(VIII) Edna Marion Barnes was born August 17, 1840. Belle Angeline Barnes was born July 22, 1845; married Levi B. Judkins, November 13, 1866, and died December 11, 1876. Imogen Eliza Barnes, born June 15, 1852, still lives on the Barnes homestead in Claremont, where four generations have been born. She has been prominent in connection with benevolent enterprises.

Aodh (or Hugh) Balbh, of ancient BARNES Irish fame, was the ancestor of O'Beirin, which name is anglicized O'Beirne, Beirnes, Barne, Barnes, Barnewall, and Barnawell. The family herein mentioned is of recent arrival in America.

(I) Barnabus Barnes was born probably in county Fermanagh, Ireland, and was subsequently in England, whence he removed to Canada and settled in West Farnham, province of Quebec, where he was a farmer. He died December 3, 1868, at the age of about ninety years. He married Ellen Mullen, who was born probably in Ireland or Scot-

land. After the death of her husband she married (second), at the age of sixty-eight, Joseph Garner, of Farnham, where she died two years later.

(II) John, son of Barnabus and Ellen (Mullen) Barnes, was born at West Farnham, province of Quebec, September 12, 1836, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, February 10, 1894, aged fifty-eight. At the age of twenty-one he left Canada and settled in Vermont, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In July, 1857, he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he lived the remainder of his life except about a year, which he spent at West Farnham. For eight years he worked at his trade in the employ of the Stark Mills, and then built for himself a shop at the corner of Walker and Main streets, West Manchester, where he carried on business until 1893. He was a skillful and industrious mechanic, and a prudent and thrifty citizen. From his earnings he saved money and bought lots adjoining the lot occupied by his shop, which are now of considerable value. He and his family were all members of the Catholic Church. In politics he was a very pronounced Democrat, taking an active part in political affairs, but never holding office. He married, in Manchester, November 2, 1857, Martine Archambeau, born in St. Vincent de Paul, province of Quebec, August 23, 1836, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Mathieu) Archambeau. The father was born in St. Vincent de Paul, and the mother in St. Henry in Maschouche, province of Quebec. Ten children were born of this union. Those now living are: Mattie G., Lizzie A., and Israel H. Mattie G. married George F. Bowen, now of Bedford, and has one child, George J. Lizzie A., for years a saleswoman in Manchester, now resides with her mother. Israel H. is a painter in the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. He married, August 20, 1900, Armandine Paris, who was born in St. John, province of Quebec, daughter of Lubin Paris, now of Manchester. George B., born in West Farnham, province of Quebec, August 3, 1861, died in Manchester at the age of thirty-three years. Joseph B., Daniel N. and Rosie E. M. all died young.

The immigrant members of this family HEALD were residents of Massachusetts and pioneer settlers of Concord in less than fifteen years after the settlement of the Puritans at Plymouth. The Healds have always been found among the steady and progressive citizens of the country.

(I) John Heald came from Berwick in Northumberland county, England, and settled as early as 1635 in Concord, Massachusetts, where he was with the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, Elder John Jones and other first settlers of the town. He was made a freeman June 2, 1641. In 1655 he had four lots of land containing eighty-six acres. He made his will, and died five weeks later, May 24, 1662. His wife's name was Dorothy, his children included: John, Amos, Timothy, Ebenezer, Samuel, Israel, Ephraim,

and Dorothy. John and two or three others may have been born in England.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Dorothy Heald, born perhaps in England, is spoken of as John of Chelmsford. He was made a freeman in 1680. John Heald, of Concord, was a soldier under Major Simon Willard, August 7, 1675, to January, 1676. April 19, 1689, during the trouble with Governor Andross, Lieutenant John Heald mustered the military company of Concord and started for Boston to assist in the expected revolt. He married at Concord, June 10, 1661, Sarah Dane, and they had Elizabeth, John, Gershom, Sarah, and perhaps other children.

(III) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Sarah (Dane) Heald, married, 1690, Mary Chandler, and died November 25, 1721. They had nine children, Mary, John, Timothy, Josiah, Elizabeth, Samuel, Amos, Ephraim and Dorcas. (Mention of Ephraim and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) John (4), eldest son and second child of John (3) and Mary (Chandler) Heald, married a Hale and settled in Acton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1775, aged eighty-two. He had five sons, John, Joseph, Oliver, Israel and Asa.

(V) Oliver, third son of John (4) and ——— (Hale) Heald, was born in Acton, Massachusetts, and died in Sliptown, New Hampshire, in January, 1790, aged fifty-six. He removed to Sliptown in 1759 and settled on Lot 4, Range VII. "So great was the distance then considered and the means of communication so limited, that his friends despaired of ever seeing him again." He married, in 1759, Lydia, daughter of Deacon Isaac Spaulding, of Townsend, Massachusetts. She died in March, 1802, aged sixty-five. They had eleven children, Daniel, and three daughters all at one birth, who died in infancy—the first deaths in Temple; Amos, David, Lucy, Lydia, Asa, Abigail (died young), and Abigail.

(VI) Amos, fifth child and second son of Oliver and Lydia (Spaulding) Heald, was born in Temple, New Hampshire, June 16, 1765, and settled in Nelson, New Hampshire. He married, in 1789, Sybil Brown, of Temple, and they had five sons: Amos, Oliver, David, Asa and Jefferson; and two daughters: Anna and Lydia.

(VII) Oliver (2), second son and child of Amos and Sybil (Brown) Heald, was born in Temple, October 1, 1790. He was a cloth dresser and farmer, and resided in Nelson. In 1849 he removed to Milford, where he lived until 1857, when he removed to Peterboro, where he died October 5, 1867. He was familiarly known as major, and was the family's representative in the War of 1812. He served as selectman of Nelson and held other offices of trust. He became a Whig, and a Republican when the party was formed, and was a staunch anti-slavery man. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He married (first), April 30, 1816, Patty Wright, who was born in Nelson, March 28, 1794, daughter of Oliver and Martha (Dunster) Wright.

(See Dunster VII). She died in Milford, August 10, 1854. He married (second), March 16, 1858, Relief Little, who was born in Peterboro, December 3, 1800, daughter of Thomas, Jr. and Relief (White) Little. She died April 27, 1886. The children of Oliver and Patty (Wright) Heald were: Addison, Albert, Sarah Dunster, Emily, Henry, Lydia, William, David, Almira and Edwin.

(VIII) David, eighth child and fifth son of Oliver and Martha (Wright) Heald, was born in Nelson, October 6, 1832. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where he obtained a common school education. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, and three years later removed to Milford, where he worked some years as a journeyman. In 1856 he began business for himself, and in a short time employed five or six men. He was the sole proprietor until 1888, when he associated himself with C. H. French, now of Malden, Massachusetts, and J. W. Howard, of Nashua, the three forming the firm of Howard, French & Heald. Mr. Howard retired from the firm in 1893 and since that date the business has been conducted under the firm name of French & Heald, employing more than one hundred operatives. They have a factory equipped with all the late facilities and turn out annually about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of goods, consisting of chamber suits, chiffoniers, sideboards, book cases, etc., for the trade only. They have display rooms in Boston, where they exhibit a large and attractive assortment of the products of their factories. In business hours Mr. Heald has generally devoted his time to his business, but he has not felt that the accumulation of money is the one great object in life, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his town and immediate environment. He has looked after the educational affairs of the town, being for years a member of the school board and later holding the position of chairman of the building committee which had charge of the plans and construction of the new high school building. In politics he is a Republican, and for one term represented his town in the state legislature. At the age of about twenty-four years he became a member of the Baptist Church, and for many years has demonstrated the compatibility of a successful business career with faithfulness in every other relation of life. Mr. Heald has always believed that money laid out for the improvement of the educational development and moral and social elevation of the community is money well spent, and has always freely contributed his share to these ends.

He married (first), November 17, 1856, Mary Susan Frost, who was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, March, 1833, daughter of Ebenezer and Sally S. Sawyer Frost. She died in Milford, November 9, 1858. He married, October 22, 1862, Mary Elizabeth Stone, who was born in Marlborough, New Hampshire, June 19, 1840, and died in Milford, March 15, 1892. She was the daughter of Calvin and Elvira (Wallingford) Stone. He married (third), November 19, 1896, Lucretia A.,

widow of Edward A. Burns, and daughter of Stillman S. and Emeline G. (Lull) Hutchinson, born in Milford, November 19, 1837. His children are: Ella Frances, Edward Stone, Frank Herbert, Florence Mabel, Clara May, Mary Susan and Harriet Louise, Ella Frances and Clara May died young. Edward is the subject of the next paragraph. Frank H. is with the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, New Boston, Connecticut. Florence Mabel married Charles F. Morse, civil engineer, of Malden, Massachusetts. Mary Susan is the wife of Frederick N. Hutchinson, of the firm of Hutchinson & Averill, grocers of Milford. Harriet Louise married Dr. George W. Tong, of Brooklyn, New York. The children were by the second wife with the exception of Ella Frances, she being by the first.

(IX) Edward Stone, eldest child of David and Mary Elizabeth (Stone) Heald, was born at Milford, January 31, 1864, and was educated in the schools of Milford, graduating from the high school in 1882. Following his graduation he took employment in the furniture factory, of which he became superintendent in 1886, retaining that position until the present time (1907). He is familiar with the details of the business, both mercantile and mechanical, and is always alert to save expense and improve the quality of their products. He is fond of music, excels as a singer and is in great demand at all places, in that locality, where music is a feature. He is a member of Benevolent Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Milford, and also of the Milford Golf Club. He married, in Milford, October 6, 1886, Annie L. Epps, born in Francesstown, November 9, 1862, daughter of Henry D. and Cynthia A. C. (Hardy) Epps, of Francesstown. They have four children: Edna G., born August 16, 1887; Emory D., April 4, 1890; Hermann L., March 15, 1896; and Mary E., April 20, 1900.

(IV) Ephraim, sixth son and eighth child of John (3) and Mary (Chandler) Heald, was born February 19, 1711, in Concord, Massachusetts, and reared a family of seven children.

(Mention of his son John and descendants forms part of this article).

(V) Ephraim (2), eldest child of Ephraim (1) and Eleanor Heald, was born September 29, 1734, and died September 12, 1815, in Temple, New Hampshire, where he was a pioneer settler. He was married November 17, 1757, to Sarah Conant, and they were the parents of eleven children.

(VI) Nathan, youngest of the eleven children of Ephraim (2) and Sarah (Conant) Heald, was born April 25, 1779, in Temple. He married (first) Annie Stickney.

(VII) Emily, twin of Eleanor, daughters of Nathan and Annie (Stickney) Heald, was born August 26, 1811, and became the wife of Gustine Marshal. (See Marshal VI).

(V) Deacon John (5), son of Ephraim and Eleanor Heald, was born September 11, 1741, and died in Shirley, September 13, 1821, aged eighty. He married and became a resident of Shirley, Mas-

sachusetts, in May, 1776, and was settled on a farm in the northernmost part of the town. "He was a man of standing and influence, and was appointed a deacon in the church, September 13, 1790, during the ministry of Whitney. At a subsequent period, while Mr. Tolman was minister, the deacon became dissatisfied with the doctrines of Mr. Tolman, which were of a severe Calvinian stamp, and utterly at variance with the Arminian faith, which had become the accepted belief of the worthy deacon. He, therefore, with his daughter, Eleanor Bowers, took himself from Mr. Tolman's church and ministry, and they became connected with the Methodist Church at Lunenburg, where his Arminian ideas received cordial fellowship and sympathy." He married, December 8, 1763, Rachel Tuttle, of Littleton, and they were the parents of six children: Lucy, Abigail, Rhoda, Esther, John and Eleanor.

(VI) John (6), fifth child and only son of Deacon John (5) and Rachel (Tuttle) Heald, was born in Shirley, February 28, 1773, and died July 1, 1798. He married, December 4, 1794, Polly Gasset, of Townsend, published October 19, 1794, and they had two children: Brigham, and Benjamin Harvey, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Benjamin Harvey, second son and child of John (6) and Rachel (Tuttle) Heald, was born in Shirley, September 20, 1797, and died in Ashburnham, March 12, 1867. He was a farmer and carpenter, and resided successively in Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Royalston and Ashburnham. In Royalston he operated a saw mill and was engaged in manufacturing various kinds of lumber until 1844, when he removed to Ashburnham, and settled on the old Kibling estate, where he resided until his death. He married, November 9, 1826, Susan Kibling, who was born December 27, 1799, and died March 27, 1865, eldest child of Captain Henry and Sukey (Hobart) Kibling, of Ashburnham. Henry Kibling was a captain of the militia company in Ashburnham in 1801, and in the War of 1812 was in the service in a Vermont regiment. The children of Harvey and Susan Heald were: George, Newton, Henry, Susan, Charles Harvey, and Lewis Brigham, next mentioned.

(VIII) Lewis Brigham, sixth and youngest child of Harvey and Susan (Kibling) Heald, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, March 5, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of Ashburnham, and after leaving school became a worker in wood, and was employed in his native town until he was twenty years of age. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and soon after to New Albany, Indiana, where he was employed by Howard & Cash, manufacturers of sashes and doors. He remained there until 1860, and then returned to Louisville, where he engaged in the same line of business in the employ of Minot, Lewis & Company, the senior partner being a native of Manchester, New Hampshire. He remained with this firm until after the election of Lincoln to the presidency, when the disturbed condition of business forced the closing of the mill. In April, 1861, Mr. Heald enlisted

at New Albany, Indiana, in Company C, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three months in eastern Kentucky and West Virginia. September 5, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company C, First United States Fusileers, and was stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1862, when the regiment was mustered out by order of the secretary of war. Mr. Heald then enlisted a third time in Company H, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the campaigns about Corinth and Vicksburg, accompanying Sherman in his famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was discharged at Raleigh, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, after serving in all forty-four months, and soon after went to Vermont, where he resided in various places during the following thirty years. In the fall of 1895 he removed to Littleton, New Hampshire, where he was later commissioned justice of the peace and in quorum, and in 1897 was made special justice of the municipal court of Littleton, in which office he has since served. In 1896 he became clerk to Judge James W. Remick, and discharged the duties of that office until February 1, 1899, when he was made deputy collector of internal revenue. He is still serving in the last named office.

He married, in West Concord, Vermont, October 12, 1867, Mary Sophia Remick, who was born in Hardwick, Vermont, February 25, 1847, daughter of Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, of Hardwick. They have four children: Harry Lewis, mentioned below, Hattie May, born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, October 1, 1869, Walter Nelson, Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 7, 1876, Nellie Sophia, St. Johnsbury, November 11, 1879.

(IX) Harry Lewis, eldest child of Lewis B. and Mary Sophia (Remick) Heald, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, August 2, 1868. He was educated in the common schools and at the academy in his native town. In February, 1888, he began the study of law with Albro F. Nichols, and continued until December, 1890, when he went to Littleton, New Hampshire, and entered the office of Hon. James W. Remick, where he continued his studies until March, 1892, when he was admitted to the bar at Concord. He soon afterward opened an office for himself and practiced in Littleton until 1895. In that year he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he devoted himself to his profession until 1901, and then returned to Littleton, where he has since practiced. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the board of health since 1904. Mr. Heald married, in Bolton, June 10, 1899, Mary E. Mooney, who was born in Bolton, province of Quebec, Canada, July 21, 1864, daughter of George and Eusebia Mooney, of Bolton. They have one child, Mary, born in Topeka, Kansas, July 21, 1900.

(IX) Hattie May, for the past five years has conducted the Woman's Store in Littleton, carrying an up-to-date line of ladies' and children's furnishings.

(IX) Walter Nelson, married Fannie Isabel Billings, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, September

10, 1905. She was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 15, 1882, of parents, Myron L. and Martha E. (Fullum) Billings. He has been connected with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for a number of years, and is now (1907) in charge of a large district of the northern division.

(IX) Nellie Sophia was married November 17, 1902, to John Billings Nute. He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 14, 1876. He is assistant superintendent of the Littleton Shoe Manufacturing Company. Three children have been born to them: Paul Billings, December 11, 1903. Ralph Cushman, September 3, 1905. Mary Isabel, June 8, 1907.

The name in the early records appears HALE as Heale, Heales, Hailes, Held, and Heald. For several generations a majority of the descendants have written the name Heald, while a few branches of the family have written the name Hale and are sometimes erroneously supposed to have been descendants of Robert Hale, of Charlestown, or Thomas Hale, of Newbury.

(1) The first generation in America is described above, under the title as there spelled, Heald.

(II) Israel, son of John and Dorothy Heald, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, July 30, 1660. He was a farmer and one of the substantial citizens of the town of Stow, Massachusetts, to which he removed from his native town. His wife, Martha Heale, bore him, among other children, Oliver, see forward; and Israel, born December 2, 1687, who was the father of Samuel Heale, who was known as Samuel Hale, of Leominster, Massachusetts.

(III) Oliver, son of Israel and Martha Heald, born September 8, 1686, resided in Stow, Massachusetts. His wife, Hannah Heale, was the mother of eight children, born in Stow between the years 1714-1730, but a record of the marriage has not been discovered. Their children were: Dorothy, Bezael, Dorcas, Oliver, Jacob, Joseph, Hannah and Mary.

(IV) Oliver Hale, son of Oliver and Hannah Heald, born in Stow, Massachusetts, January 22, 1720, removed from his native town to Leominster in 1742, accompanied by his wife, Sarah Hale. He was a captain of militia, and for many years a prominent and influential man of that town. His first wife, Sarah Hale, was the mother of seven children. She died April 13, 1756. His second wife, Catherine Hale, who survived him, dying July 16, 1821, was the mother of five children. Oliver Hale died May 7, 1799. Their headstones are to be found in an old cemetery in Leominster.

(V) Oliver (3), son of Oliver (2) and Sarah Hale, born in Leominster, Massachusetts, April 15, 1750, removed to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, in 1772, where he served as town officer several years, and as selectman in the year 1786. He married, in Leominster, Massachusetts, December 25, 1771, Mary Wheelock. He died about 1807. They had five

sons: Luke, Oliver, Josiah, Luther and Thomas; and six daughters, four of whom married residents of Henniker, New Hampshire, two died unmarried.

(VI) Josiah Wheelock, third son of Oliver and Mary (Wheelock) Hale, was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, November 23, 1783, educated at Cambridge, Massachusetts, read medicine in Grafton, Vermont, attending lectures at the medical department, University of Vermont, Burlington. He settled first in Salisbury, Vermont, removed to Brandon, where he practiced nearly forty years. He was not only an eminent physician, but a man prominent in public affairs; he represented his town in the legislature for several years, and was a member of the convention for the revision of the constitution. He was an active abolitionist, and was nominated for state senator by the Liberty party; a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in Brandon of heart disease at the doorstep of a patient's house, March 12, 1851. Dr. Josiah Wheelock Hale married (first) Rhoda Green, March 12, 1811. She died in Brandon, July 24, 1820. They had five children, two died in infancy. He married (second) Marcia Tracy, daughter of Solomon and Phoebe (Hudson) Tracy. She was born in Brandon, April 14, 1797, was educated at the Emma Willard School, then located at Middlebury, Vermont, later the famous school of Troy, New York. She died March 22, 1863. Solomon Tracy was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, served through the war of the Revolution, being at Valley Forge. He married Phoebe Hudson, of Walpole, New Hampshire. He died in Brandon, Vermont, August 17, 1819, aged sixty-four years. His wife died January 1, 1843, aged seventy-six.

(VII) Charles Stuart, only child of Dr. Josiah and Marcia (Tracy) Hale, was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 30, 1835. He was educated at Brandon Academy and Trinity College, Hartford. He read theology with Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, bishop of Vermont, by whom he was ordained deacon and priest. He was commissioned chaplain of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers, April 24, 1862; was mustered out of service September 15, 1864. He has been rector of the following parishes: St. James Church, Arlington, Vermont; Emmanuel Church, Bellows Falls; St. Mary's on the Hill, Buffalo; and assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo; rector of Christ Church, New Bern, North Carolina; and Trinity Church, Claremont, New Hampshire. He has been deputy to the general convention from the diocese of Vermont, a member of the standing committee of the diocese of western New York, and a chairman of the committee on canons of the diocese of North Carolina. He married (first), at Buffalo, July 6, 1875, a widow, Louise (Weed) Stevens, daughter of Thaddeus and Louise Chapin Weed. She died at Asheville, North Carolina, July 25, 1880. One child, Harry Tracy Hale, died in infancy. He married (second), in Claremont, New Hampshire, October 2, 1884, Clara Farwell Blodgett. She was born in Claremont, April 19, 1852, the daughter of George Weston and

Martha Carey (Farwell) Blodgett, and was descended from the earliest settlers of the town. She was educated in the public schools and Stevens high school in Claremont. They have four children, all born in Claremont: 1. Edward Stuart, born January 31, 1886, educated in Stevens high school and St. Paul's, Concord, entered Harvard, class of 1908. 2. Charles Stuart, Jr., born November 4, 1888. 3. Mary Deming, born June 19, 1890. 4. George Blodgett Stuart, born December 24, 1891. (Second Family.)

The representatives of this family include men of high standing in various walks of life, who inherit in a marked degree the characteristics and traits of their illustrious forefathers, who left behind them a reputation for honesty, integrity and probity.

(I) Thomas Hale, the first American ancestor of this branch of the family, was the son of Thomas Hale, of Watton-at-Stone in Hertfordshire, England, and Joan Kirby, his wife. No record of the American Thomas's birth has been found, but his baptism is recorded in the parish church at Watton, June 15, 1606. He was the only son, but there were four daughters, one older than himself, Dionis, and three younger, Mary, Dorothy and Elizabeth. Thomas Hale with his wife, Thomasine, came to Newbury, Massachusetts, and he heads the list of the selectmen chosen there in 1646. In 1647 he was appointed to try small cases, and in 1648 to keep a ferry. In 1659 his name appears on a list of glovers in Salem, Massachusetts. Thomas and Thomasine (Hale) had four children: Thomas, whose sketch follows. John, born in England, April 10, 1635. Samuel, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 2, 1639-40, married Sarah Hsley. Applia, born in 1642, married Benjamin Rolfe, November 3, 1659. Thomas Hale died December 21, 1682, aged seventy-eight; and his wife died January 30, 1683.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest son and child of Thomas (1) and Thomasine Hale, was born in England, November 18, 1633. He came to Newbury, Massachusetts, with his parents, and seems to have always lived there. He was selectman, 1665, 1675 and 1678. He was fence viewer, trial juror, tything-man, highway surveyor, way-warden and on various town committees. At his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-five he left an estate of over five hundred pounds. His homestead had been decded to his son Thomas before his death. His house, a large and substantial structure of two stories and an attic, was built about 1661, and in 1880 was still standing at Newbury. He was evidently a prosperous man who stood well with his townspeople. Thomas Hale married at Salem, May 26, 1657, Mary, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, of Salem, Massachusetts. They had nine children, all of whom but the eldest survived their father. The children were: A son, born February 17, died a few days later. Thomas, born February 11, 1658-59, married Sarah Northend. Mary, born July 15, 1660, married ——— Jewett. Abigail, born April 8, 1662, married Henry Poor.

Hannah, born November 29, 1663, married William Peabody. Lydia, born April 17, 1666, married James Platts. Elizabeth, born October 18, 1668, married Samuel Pickard. Joseph, born February 20, 1670-71, married (first) Mary Watson, and (second) Widow Joanna Dodge. Samuel, whose sketch follows. Thomas Hale died at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 22, 1688. His widow married William Watson, of Boxford, Massachusetts, February 5, 1694-95, who was father of her son Joseph's wife. William Watson died June 27, 1710, at Boxford, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary (Hutchinson) (Hale) Watson died December 8, 1715, also at Boxford.

(III) Samuel, fourth son and ninth child of Thomas (2) and Mary (Hutchinson) Hale, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, June 6, 1674. He became a resident of Bradford, Massachusetts, about 1699, and lived in what is now Groveland; the corners where his house stood is still called "Hale's Corners." He was a man of property and local standing, and a farmer of superior order, especially in fruit growing. He was twice married, and had six children, all by his first wife. He married, November 3, 1698, Martha Palmer, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pearson) Palmer, of Rowley, Massachusetts. She was born April 24, 1677, at Rowley, and died June 14, 1723, in the forty-ninth year of her age, and was the first person buried in Groveland cemetery. Six months later, December 30, 1723, he married Mrs. Sarah, widow of Edward Hazen, of Newbury, and daughter of John Perley, of Boxford, Massachusetts. His children, all by his first wife, were: Samuel, born October 23, 1699, married (first) Hannah Hovey, (second) Sarah Hazeltinge. Jonathan, whose sketch follows. Mary, born May 27, 1705, married George Carleton. Martha, born January 15, 1709, married Moses Jewett. Jane, born August 1, 1711, married Deacon Philip Tenney. David, born September 30, 1714, married Sarah Bond. Samuel Hale died December 13, 1745, aged seventy-one years. His widow Sarah (Perley) (Hazen) Hale, probably survived him several years, as her will was not proven till July 24, 1760.

(IV) Jonathan, second son and child of Samuel and Martha (Palmer) Hale, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, January 9, 1701-02. He was a farmer. After 1747 his name disappears from Bradford and Essex records, and he probably then removed to Sutton, Massachusetts. He married at Ipswich, Massachusetts, November 10, 1729, Susannah Tuttle, "Jr." They had six children, all probably born in Bradford: Elizabeth, born 1730, married Moody Chase. John, born October 24, 1731, mentioned in the next paragraph. Abigail, born in 1733, married Colonel William Prescott, the hero of Bunker Hill. Samuel, married Mindwell Tillotson. Jonathan, married Silence Goddard. Martha, married Rev. Peter Powers, of Hollis, New Hampshire. It is not known when Jonathan Hale died, but in May, 1770, intentions of marriage were published at Ipswich, Massachusetts, between "widow Susannah

Hale" and John Pitts, both of Ipswich. She died March 22, 1787.

(V) John, eldest son and second child of Jonathan and Susannah (Tuttle) Hale, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, October 24, 1731. About 1747 he removed with his father to Sutton, Massachusetts. John Hale became a physician, and about 1754 settled in Hollis, New Hampshire, near his distinguished brother-in-law, Colonel William Prescott, who lived in Groton, afterwards Pepperell, Massachusetts. He was a leading citizen of his town and state, both in military and civil affairs, and may well be called the foremost resident of Hollis during his day. He served at three different times during the French war. In 1755 he was assistant surgeon in Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment against the French at Crown Point. In 1757 he enlisted as a private for the defense of Fort Edward. In 1758 he was commissioned surgeon in Colonel John Hart's regiment for defense of the western frontier. In 1767 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth New Hampshire militia, which office he held till 1775, when he became colonel of the same regiment. He took part as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill, serving under his famous brother-in-law, Colonel Prescott, between whom and himself there appears to have been a close friendship. In 1777 Colonel Doctor Hall was commissioned surgeon of the First Regiment of the New Hampshire Continental troops. Dr. Jonathan Pool, the assistant surgeon of the regiment, afterwards became Dr. Hale's son-in-law. Dr. Hale continued as surgeon till June, 1780. Three of his sons, John, David and William, served actively in the Revolution, the latter enlisting at the age of fourteen for a term of three years. Dr. Hale was representative to the New Hampshire legislature from 1762 to 1768, and again in 1775, in which latter year he was also representative to the New Hampshire Provincial congress. He was repeatedly moderator of the town meetings and chairman of important committees; he was also selectman, town clerk and justice of the peace. In 1779 he was put in charge of the smallpox hospitals at Hollis. He was a member of the church at Hollis from before the breaking out of the Revolution. After the war he continued to live in Hollis in the active practice of his profession. Dr. John Hale married in Sutton, Massachusetts, about 1755, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Dr. David and Elizabeth (Prescott) Hall, who was born in Sutton, February, 1734. Her father, Rev. David Hall, was a graduate of Harvard in 1724, and was fourth in descent from John Hall, who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. John and Elizabeth (Hall) Hale had children: John, born September 8, 1756, married Lydia Tillotson. David, born June 8, 1758, married Elizabeth Holden. Elizabeth, born September 28, 1760, married (first) Jonathan Pool, and (second) James Woodward. William, born July 27, 1762, married Esther Pool. Rebekah, born March 26, 1765, married Moses Ames. Jonathan, born in 1767, married Eunice Mosher. Susan, married Deacon Dewey. Aaron,

died at about sixteen years of age. All of these children were born in Hollis, New Hampshire. Dr. John Hale died in Hollis, New Hampshire, October 22, 1791, aged sixty years. His grave in the old central burying ground at Hollis has a quaint inscription worth quoting:

"How soon our new-born light attains to full-aged noon:

And that how soon to gray-haired night:

We spring, we bud, we blossom and we blast,

Ere we can count our days, they fly so fast."

Dr. Hale's record is also inscribed on the Soldiers' Monument in the village common. Mrs. Elizabeth (Hall) Hale, who seems to have been a woman of superior character and ability, survived her husband many years. She died at Hollis, October 2, 1830, aged ninety-six years.

(VI) David, the second son and child of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Hall) Hale, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, June 8, 1758. He married Elizabeth Holden, of Hollis, June 3, 1787. They had twelve children: David H., born May 31, 1789; Aaron, April 10, 1791; William, April 18, 1793; Betsy, February 19, 1797; the record of the fifth child is unknown; Susannah, March 20, 1799; John, October 21, 1800; Sarah, May 3, 1803; Anna, May 25, 1805; Artemas, whose sketch follows; Luke, October 13, 1809; Rebecca, September 18, 1812.

(VII) Artemas, fifth son and tenth child of David and Elizabeth (Holden) Hale, was born November 26, 1807, at Hollis, New Hampshire. He was a farmer in his native town, and died at the comparatively early age of forty-nine. On January 18, 1836, he married Mary Ann Wheat, daughter of Solomon Wheat. They had three children: Sarah C., born April 30, 1841, died June 3, 1857; Charles, September 10, 1844, lives in Hollis; and George Franklin, the subject of the next paragraph. Artemas Hale died March 25, 1853.

(VIII) George Franklin, second son and youngest of the three children of Artemas and Mary Ann (Wheat) Hale, was born June 30, 1847, at Hollis, New Hampshire. He had a common school education. He first drove a baker's cart in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Later he traveled through New Hampshire and Massachusetts for a cracker company in Somerville, Massachusetts. He then bought out a milk route in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and managed that for one year and six months. He then returned to his native town of Hollis where he now lives. He has been selectman for three years, and in 1904 and 1906 was chairman of the board. He joined the Knights of Pythias in 1870, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1868. In the latter order he has been through all the chairs twice. He also belongs to the Grange. March 28, 1876, he married Addie L. Ruston, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Beck) Ruston. They had four children: Carrie E., born April 12, 1870, died September 22, 1879. Maud A., born April 24, 1882. Fannie Isabelle, August 31, 1884, died July

22, 1887. Arthur, born August 31, 1888. Mrs. Hale is active in the Grange, being secretary (1907), and is president (1907) of the Woman's Relief Corps. (Third Family.)

This name was originally spelled Hales.

HALE It was borne in England by three distinct families, those of Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire and Kent. The Hales of Kent are known to have existed as early as the reign of Edward III. Sir Robert Hales, son of Nicholas Up Hales, was prior of the Knights of St. John and lord high treasurer of England. He was killed in Wat Tyler's insurrection on Tower Hill, London, in 1381. The latter's brother, Sir Nicholas de Hales, was the progenitor of three branches of the family known as the Kent, Coventry and Essex Hales.

(I) Some of the Hales of New Hampshire derive their origin in America from Robert Hale, who was born about the year 1609, emigrated in 1632, settling first in Boston. Shortly after his arrival he removed to Charlestown, where he united with the First Church. He was a blacksmith by trade, but seems to have devoted much of his time to the public service, as he held several positions of trust including that of surveyor of new plantations, to which he was appointed by the general court. He died July 19, 1659. The christian name of his wife was Jane. She survived him and married for her second husband Richard Jacobs, of Ipswich. Her death occurred in July, 1679. The children of Robert Hale were: Rev. John, Mary, Zachariah, Samuel and Joanna.

(II) Rev. John Hale, eldest son and child of Robert and Jane Hale, was graduated from Harvard College in 1657, and was ordained the first minister of the First Church in Beverly, Massachusetts, retaining that pastorate for the remainder of his life. He was one of the three chaplains of the regiment which was sent to Canada in 1690 and was captured by the French, but shortly afterwards was released. During his Beverly pastorate occurred the famous Salem witchcraft excitement, and he appears to have been a believer in the delusion until an accusation was made against his wife, whereupon he renounced his belief, and wrote an able work defending with spirit his change of view. For his first wife he married Rebecca Byles, daughter of Henry Byles, of Sarum, England, and she died April 13, 1683, aged forty-five years. March 3, 1684, he married Mrs. Sarah Noyes, of Newbury, whose death occurred May 20, 1695, at the age of forty-one, and on August 8, 1698, he married for his third wife Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, of Newbury, who survived him. His children were: Rebeckah, Robert, Rev. James, Samuel, Joanna and John.

(III) Samuel, third son and fourth child of Rev. John and Sarah (Noyes) Hale, was born in Beverly, August 13, 1687. For many years he resided in Newburyport, and all of his children were born in that town. Late in life he removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and died there about the year 1724. He was married August 26, 1714, to Apphia Moody, who was born June 23, 1693,

and the children of this union were: Joanna, Richard, Samuel, Hannah and John. (N. B. Richard Hale, son of Samuel, was the father of Captain Nathan Hale, whose capture and execution as a spy by the British was one of the most unfortunate episodes of the American Revolution).

(IV) John, youngest son and child of Samuel and Apphia (Moody) Hale, was born in Newburyport, January 16, 1722. He resided in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and died there about the year 1787. The maiden name of his wife does not appear in the records at hand. It is known, however, that he was the father of Samuel, John, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Jane, Sally and Hannah.

(V) Samuel, eldest son of John Hale, of Gloucester, entered the legal profession and was practicing law in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during the agitation which culminated in the American Revolution. He was loyal to the crown, and just prior to the commencement of hostilities went to England, where he remained until the close of the war. Upon the resumption of diplomatic relations between the mother country and the United States, he was appointed consul at one of the American ports, but died on the passage over. Prior to his departure for England he married Lydia Parker, daughter of Hon. William Parker of Portsmouth. Her grandparents were William and Zerviah (Stanley) Parker, the latter a daughter of the Earl of Derby, and they were married in England, February 26, 1703, against the wishes of the bride's father. They immediately came to America in order to escape the vengeance of the Earl, who was an arbitrary and vindictive man, and thenceforward lived a secluded life in Portsmouth. William Parker was a gentleman of education and refinement. Hon. William Parker, Lydia Parker's father, was admitted to the bar in 1732; was clerk of the commissioners who settled the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in 1737; was appointed register of probate by Governor Belcher; afterwards became judge of admiralty and was for many years the only notary public in the province. From 1765 to 1774 he was a member of the general assembly. In August, 1771, he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and held office until the end of British authority. In 1763 the corporation of Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts (honorary). He died April 29, 1781, aged seventy-seven years. His children were: Zerviah, Stanley, William, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Catherine, Samuel, Sarah and Matthew Stanley. Lydia married Samuel Hale, as previously stated, and was the mother of one son. She died in September, 1878, at the age of forty-seven years.

(VI) John Parker, only child of Samuel and Lydia (Parker) Hale, became a lawyer and practiced in Rochester, New Hampshire. He married Lydia O'Brien, of Machias, Maine, daughter of William O'Brien, who participated in the capture of the British ship "Margaretta" during the Revolutionary war. Among their children was Hon.

John Parker Hale, for sixteen years United States senator from New Hampshire, and afterwards minister to Spain.

(VII) Hon. John Parker Hale (2), second child of John Parker (1) and Lydia (O'Brien) Hale, was born in Rochester, March 31, 1806, and died November 19, 1873, aged sixty-seven years. When but thirteen years of age he was left fatherless, but by the efforts of his mother who was equal to the duty imposed on her, the family was kept together, and the son who was destined to play so prominent a part in his country's history was able to obtain an education commensurate with his mental powers. After receiving the training the schools of his native village afforded, his mother's exertions enabled him to prepare for college at Phillip's Exeter Academy under Principal Abbot, who remarked years afterwards that he had five of his boys in the United States senate, "and pretty good boys, too," Webster, Cass, Hale, Dix and Field. He entered Bowdoin College, passed through the course of study with ease and graduated in 1827, with a high reputation for general scholarship and extemporaneous oratorical ability. At this time he was twenty-one years of age.

His natural mental trend, his aptness to grasp and manipulate ideas and his manifest fitness for the law, all indicate that profession as his vocation in life. Accordingly on leaving college he entered upon his legal studies. His first reading was in the office of J. H. Woodman, Esq., of Rochester. Later he had an opportunity to complete his course with Daniel M. Christie, Esq., for many years the honored head of the New Hampshire bar. In the three years during which he was preparing himself for his profession, he was developing a breadth and power of mind and character that none who knew him could mistake. As a law student he displayed all his character in his traits of quickness, aptitude, ease of acquisition and tenacity of memory, so that his future eminence was confidently foretold. To natural ability he joined an activity of intellect and a love of literature that led him to read extensively and with great pleasure the classics, in both prose and poetry, and to peruse with marked satisfaction the speeches of the great orators of ancient and modern times. Thus equipped, in 1830, John P. Hale was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Dover. With his qualifications and already extensive local acquaintance his was not the fate of the patient plodder who must take years to win a clientage; he at once took high rank at the bar, and soon had a profitable practice. In his case he showed great perspicacity in discerning the point at issue, and adroitness in handling them. In the examinations of witnesses he exhibited consummate skill and tact, and in his addresses to juries he showed that he had inherited from his maternal ancestors that power of eloquence that has made many an Irish lawyer famous. In civil and criminal practice he was equally skillful. The class of business to which he was introduced as leading counsel often pitted him against such men as Mr.

Christie, his old preceptor, and other hardly less distinguished men, but equipped as he was with wit and humor, and a consummate master of the art of oratory, he knew his powers and won success second to none of those with whom he contended. His practice was not long confined to Strafford county, but extended into the adjoining counties of Belknap, Carroll and Rockingham.

As a man Mr. Hale felt a sympathy for mankind, for the masses against the classes, as it is now expressed. This sentiment showed itself early and was ever manifest in his action on great public questions. He believed the people have rights, and never faltered in support of them, regardless of whoever or how many opposed him. In the early years of his professional life he had a spirited contest with Chief Justice Porter in the supreme court of New Hampshire over his claim of right of the jury to be judges of the law as well as the facts in criminal cases. In support of his theory on this question, he published a pamphlet which an eminent authority has said "contains well-nigh all the learning on a question of the deepest importance in its day, which has been substantially settled at last by the ameliorations of the criminal law, the progress of society, and the growth of institutions of liberty. Although Mr. Hale was not distinguished for recondite learning, this publication exhibited too complete a mastery of authorities to be dashed off at a sitting, too profound an argument to have been prepared in a day. This debate is chiefly interesting to-day as a proof that Mr. Hale had unquestionably devoted time in his early years to the study of the great books of the common law, to the history and development of English liberty, and was deeply grounded in its leading principles." Judge Parker's reply is contained in the report of the case of Peirce and others against the State in volume 13 of the New Hampshire Reports.

Mr. Hale's reputation as a lawyer soon spread beyond the limits of his own state. When Shadrach, a fugitive slave, was rescued in 1851 from the courthouse in Boston by Lewis, Hayden and others and sent to Canada, great excitement arose all over the country, and when the leaders in the rescue, Hayden and Scott, were brought to trial, Mr. Hale was their leading counsel. The character of the testimony was strongly against the defendants, as was also the charge of the presiding judge, but Mr. Hale's masterly speech for his clients, one of the most noted efforts of the times, so influenced the jury that they failed to agree, and the defendants were discharged. Three years later the case of Anthony Burns in Boston created still greater excitement. Theodore Parker, hearing of the arrest, with difficulty got access to the man, procured counsel for him and obtained a continuance of his case in order to allow him opportunity to make a defense. An immense meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to consider what the crisis required, and while it was in session a party stormed the jail where Burns was confined and attempted his rescue. In doing this one of the assistants of the

marshal having Burns in charge was killed. Public excitement over this act was at the highest tension; the President ordered the adjutant general of the army to Boston, and United States troops in New York were kept under marching orders, ready to act in case they were needed to quell further riotous disturbances. Theodore Parker and others were indicted, some for murder, and others for assault and riot, mainly for the speeches made at the meeting at Faneuil Hall. Mr. Hale was called to take the place of leading counsel for the defendants, and under his management the indictments broke down, and the case was never called for trial. Theodore Parker prepared a "defense" in the case, and as there was no opportunity to avail himself of it in court, he published it with a dedication to his lawyer, John P. Hale.

It is usual for young men who possess the gift of oratory and a power to influence their fellowmen to enter the political arena, and John P. Hale was no exception to the rule. His sympathetic nature and his love of justice and a square deal led him to become a candidate for the legislature in 1832, on a workingman's ticket. He was elected, but his position did not permit of his distinguishing himself at that time. He soon afterwards became a supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1834, when twenty-eight years of age, was appointed by President Jackson United States district attorney. This position he filled with distinction until he was removed for political reasons by the Whig administration in 1841.

Hitherto Mr. Hale had made the practice of law the chief aim of his life, and by his skill had won in the legal forum laurels that might well have been coveted by older and more experienced practitioners; but henceforth his time and his efforts were to be devoted to the solution of the great national problems that convulsed the commonwealth. His record to this time as a lawyer justifies the opinion that he would have been the peer of any lawyer at the American bar had he continued to practice his profession. But he chose another, and perhaps more useful course. Not only as a lawyer, but also as an orator, Mr. Hale's development had been rapid, and having now identified himself with the Democratic party his ability and his eloquence were called to its aid, and he became one of its most able supporters. In 1843 he was elected to the national house of representatives. In the opening days of the session, he entered freely into the debates, taking a very prominent stand as an advocate of Democratic principles, and attracting wide and admiring attention by his oratorical powers. Such was the character of his oratorical power that he was referred to as the "Democratic Boanerges," the "Granite State Cataract," and by other like expressions. He proposed measures of retrenchment in regard to West Point, the army and the navy, and advocated the reduction in postage rates, and the abolition of corporal punishment in the army. June 3, 1844, he moved the abolishment of flogging in the navy, and by his eloquence the measure was car-

ried in the house, but it was lost in the senate. When congress assembled in December an exciting debate arose upon the question of continuing what was termed the gag rule, which required "that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery or the abolition thereof shall, on presentation, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed or referred." This rule suppressed the right of petition if it in any way touched slavery and during the debate Mr. Hale, with Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and a few other Democrats, avowed their opposition to it. Here appeared Mr. Hale's disposition to think for himself, and act, when he saw fit, in opposition to party dictates. This was the beginning of his anti-slavery action in congress, his declaration of independence of the rights of any man or set or men to require him to act in opposition to the dictates of his conscience. The pursuit of this course brought him conspicuously before his fellow citizens as a national character.

In the presidential campaign of 1844 Mr. Hale gave his efforts for the success of his party, and distinguished himself as a political speaker. The extension of slavery was a thing necessary for the continued political supremacy of the South, and the pro-slavery element of the Democratic party in that section led by John C. Calhoun and aided by President Tyler were using every effort to effect the annexation of the young republic of Texas to the United States, as slave territory. When this scheme fully developed it found opposition in the North. All the newspapers of New Hampshire opposed the extension of slavery, and in this they were indorsed by the leaders and by the masses of the party. But when, by the election of 1844, the South obtained complete control of the national councils and patronage, its influence was such that the Democratic newspapers and party leaders in New Hampshire obeyed the dictation of the dominant element in the South and ceased their opposition to the measure they so recently had condemned. The domination of the slaveholders was so complete that at their dictation the Democratic party of New Hampshire reversed its course, and the legislature in December, 1844, passed resolutions instructing the state's senators and representatives in congress to vote for the annexation of Texas. Mr. Hale's opposition to the admission of Texas had been known at the time of his election, but as "obey or resign" had long been the Democratic doctrine in New Hampshire, it was expected he would act in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. Congress assembled in December, 1844, and the advocates of annexation submitted several schemes for the consummation of their designs. On the 10th of January, 1845, Mr. Hale, evidently with no idea of breaking with his party, proceeded to act in accordance with the opinions he had all along entertained, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a proposition to divide Texas into two parts, in one of which slavery should be for-

ever prohibited, but though this motion was carried by a majority it failed for want of a two-third vote.

Mr. Hale was not following the instruction of his party in New Hampshire, and in order to vindicate himself, under date of July 7, 1845, he addressed to his constituents his famous letter in which he justified his course, laid bare in no measured terms the Texas scheme of annexing territory to perpetuate slavery, stigmatizing the reasons given by its advocates in its behalf as "eminently calculated to promote the scorn of earth and the judgment of heaven," and thus appealed to the patriotic traditions of the men of the Granite State: "When our forefathers bade a last farewell to the homes of their childhood, the graves of their fathers, and the temples of their God, and ventured upon all the desperate contingencies of wintery seas and a savage coast, that they might in strong faith and ardent hope lay deep the foundations of the temple of liberty, their faith would have become skepticism, and their hope despair, could they have foreseen that the day would ever arrive when their degenerate sons should be found seeking to extend their boundaries and their government, not for the purposes of promoting freedom, but sustaining slavery," and added that if his constituents were favorable to such a measure, they must choose another representative to carry out their wishes. Says Hon. Jacob H. Ela in his article on Hale in the *Granite Monthly*: "It was a great step to take and a less daring spirit would not have ventured it. Poor in property, with a family to support, the most popular man in his party, with power to command and ability to adorn any public position his ambitions might seek on the one side, with alienation of social and political friends, ostracism in business and politics, by a party which had for sixteen years had unbroken sway and remorselessly cut down every man who dared to oppose its declared will on the others, were the alternatives. Few men have shown such greatness of soul and loyalty to convictions under such temptations. While most men would have yielded, Mr. Hale did not falter, but sent his letter which for a moment paralyzed political movements in New Hampshire, but was soon followed by a storm of condemnation and denunciation from the party leaders. The Democratic state committee issued a call for the reassembling of the Democratic convention, February 12, 1845, and every Democratic paper that could be influenced to do so joined in denouncing Mr. Hale, and asking the convention to rebuke and silence him. The opposition to him by officials seemed to be almost unanimous. Franklin Pierce, his college companion, and long time political associate and personal friend, toured the state to organize the opposition. At Dover, Portsmouth and Exeter, the Democratic papers and almost every one of the party leaders renounced all allegiance to John P. Hale and his anti-slavery principles. Mr. Hale had not taken this step without foreseeing the probable consequences, and now prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession in New York. The convention

met, the nomination of John P. Hale was rescinded, his name struck from the ticket and another substituted. But his friends, of whom there were still a few among the leaders of the party, organized the first successful revolt against the slave power. While the election was pending Texas was annexed as slave territory, not in the usual manner by a treaty of annexation, the ratification of which would have required a two-thirds majority of the houses of congress, which the slave-holding element knew could not be got, but by joint resolution, which required only a majority of votes, and was carried in the house by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to seventy-seven, John P. Hale and Hannibal Hamlin alone among the Northern Democracy refusing to support the measure. This proceeding had a grave and sobering influence upon the minds of many of the more thoughtful and far-seeing Democrats of New Hampshire, and when the election was held, John Woodbury, who had been substituted on the ticket for Mr. Hale, failed of election. Another election was necessary to fill the vacancy, and it was called. During the campaign just closed Mr. Hale had remained at his post in Washington. When the second canvass was opened, he appeared on the scene and by his magnetic presence and convincing oratory infused a vigor and excitement into the contest that was felt in every hamlet throughout the state. The last election had come off March 11, 1845; this campaign opened at Concord, in June following, on the week for the assembling of the legislature in the old North Church. An unusual assemblage of people was in town in attendance upon various religious and benevolent anniversaries. The Democrats, fearful of Hale's eloquence upon an audience so intelligent and conscientious, decided that he must be answered on the spot and selected Franklin Pierce as the only man at all fitted for such an encounter. The size of the audience taxed the capacity of the church to the utmost."

The eloquent Colonel Hall in describing this event in his oration at the unveiling of the statue of Hale at Concord, August 3, 1892, said: "Mr. Hale spoke two hours, making a calm, dignified and effective vindication of his principles and conduct. Occasionally rudely interrupted, he never lost his temper, nor that splendid equanimity which availed him on so many occasions in debate. He rose to surprising eloquence in denunciation of slavery, and at the end it was manifest that whether they agreed with his conclusions or not, all were convinced that he had been actuated by pure motives and a high sense of public duty. Mr. Pierce was himself a nervous, energetic and brilliant orator, but, for the task set before him, he was handicapped by the inconsistencies of the Democratic record, and by Hale's glowing appeal to the nobler sentiments of humanity, lifting the plane of discussion entirely above the ordinary dead level. He replied to Mr. Hale in a passionate and imperious, not to say insolent manner, accusing him of ambitious motives, and defending, as he only could, the party in power

for its efforts to extend the area of the republic by bringing the vast territory of Texas under its sway. The advantage in temper was very manifest, and when Mr. Hale had rejoined with a triumphant vindication of his own motives and purposes, he closed with this magnificent appeal: "I expected to be called ambitious; to have my name cast out as evil. I have not been disappointed. But, if things have come to this condition, that conscience and a sacred regard for truth and duty are to be publicly held up to ridicule, and scouted at without rebuke, as has just been done here, it matters little whether we are annexed to Texas or Texas is annexed to us. I may be permitted to say that the measure of my ambition will be full if, when my earthly career shall be finished and my bones be laid beneath the soil of New Hampshire, when my wife and children shall repair to my grave to drop a tear of affection to my memory, they may read on my tombstone, "He who lies beneath surrendered office, place and power, rather than bow down and worship slavery." In the opinion of Mr. Hale's friends, his victory was indisputable. No debate in New Hampshire ever had such interest, and none results at all comparable with it in importance. Beyond all doubt Mr. Pierce's efforts that day made him president of the United States, and Mr. Hale's led to the triumph of his party, whereby he became the first anti-slavery senator and the recognized pioneer champion of the Free Soil movement. On the 23rd of September, 1845, the third trial was held for the representatives in congress, resulting in a Democratic defeat by about the same vote as before, the Hale men holding the balance of power between them and the Whigs. November 29, 1845, a fourth trial left the Democrats in a still more decisive minority, and then the final struggle for mastery in the state was postponed to the annual election, March 10, 1846. During the winter, Mr. Hale canvassed the state again, everywhere the admired champion of a cause now manifestly advancing to certain triumph. The result was a complete overthrow of the party in power in New Hampshire, the Whigs and Independent Democrats together having both branches of the legislature, and a considerable majority of the popular vote, though there was no election of governor or congressman by the people. Mr. Hale was chosen a representative from Dover, and, by a coalition of Hale men and Whigs, was made speaker of the house, and on the 9th of June, 1846, was chosen United States senator for the full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1847."

Mr. Hale's election was not merely a personal triumph of the man over his opponents, it was a great moral victory marking the beginning of the overthrow of the slave power. The ideas of Mr. Hale were now known to the intelligent people of the nation, and many advanced thinkers embraced the doctrines he advocated, and zealously propagated them. The state of New Hampshire was removed from the ranks of the supporters of the slave power and forever set in array against it. He took

his seat in the senate, December 6, 1847, and for two years worked and struggled alone as an anti-slavery independent. In 1849 his principles bore fruit in Ohio, and Salmon P. Chase was sent to join him, and in 1851, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, became the third of the trio of intellectual giants whose voices no power could silence, and whose influence no opposition could control. He entered into the business of the senate as he had that of the house, boldly, as one having a right to be there and a mission to fulfill. He stood alone. "Every means of silencing him was resorted to, threats, insults, sneers, ridicule, derision. He was treated with studied contempt by the South, and with cold neglect by the North." He was denied, says Colonel Hall, "the common courtesy of a place on senatorial committees, being told publicly by a senator who was afterward expelled from the body for disloyalty, that he was considered outside of any healthy political organization in the country." But in the face of all this he persevered as one conscious of the greatness of the work he now seems to have been specially appointed to execute. In 1848, when the question of the admission of Oregon was under discussion, he proposed as an amendment the ordinance of 1787 excluding slavery, which brought up a fierce debate. He was accused of provoking a "useless and pestiferous discussion." To this he good naturedly replied that he was "willing to stand where the word of God and his conscience placed him, and there bid defiance to consequences."

A mob demonstration against the office of the *National Era* in Washington was the occasion of a debate in the senate, during the progress of which Mr. Hale introduced a resolution copied from the laws of Maryland, providing for the reimbursement of persons whose property should be destroyed by mobs. In the controversy which followed Senator John C. Calhoun said he "would as soon argue with a maniac from Bedlam as with the senator from New Hampshire on this subject." Mr. Hale's reply to Mr. Calhoun's attack was spirited, as would be expected, and in closing he said to Calhoun that his was "a novel mode of terminating a controversy by charitably throwing the mantle of a maniac's irresponsibility upon one's antagonist." In this debate Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, after many insulting expressions, and denouncing Mr. Hale's bill as "obviously intended to cover and protect negro stealing," turned to Mr. Hale and said: "I invite him to visit the good state of Mississippi in which I have the honor to reside, and will tell him beforehand in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation." To this Mr. Hale replied: "One senator invited me to visit the state of Mississippi, and kindly informs me that he would be one of those who would act the assassin, and put an end to my career. * * * Well, in return for his hospit-

able invitation, I can only express the desire that he should penetrate into one of the 'dark corners' of New Hampshire, and, if he do, I am much mistaken if he would not find that the people in that 'benighted region' would be happy to listen to his arguments, and engage in an intellectual conflict with him, in which the truth might be elicited." The nobility of this reply was in great contrast to the ruffianism of the assault, which consigned Senator Foote to the pillory of history with a nickname bestowed upon him by the public which will never be forgotten while he is remembered.

Believing with Daniel Webster that the war with Mexico was "an iniquitous war made in order to obtain, by conquest, slave territory," he opposed all the measures pursued in prosecuting it. In December, 1849, Mr. Foote introduced a resolution declaring it to be the duty of congress to provide territorial government for California, Deseret and New Mexico. Mr. Hale offered an amendment that the ordinance of 1787 should be applied. During the debate which followed, Daniel Webster made his 7th of March speech. Mr. Hale occupied two days in an elaborate argument, vindicating the principles, measures and acts of anti-slavery men. This is said to have been the most powerful of his senatorial efforts. In it he analyzed in a masterly manner Mr. Webster's speech, grappling resolutely with its morality, statesmanship and policy. Among other things he said: "The senator declares he would not re-enact the laws of God. Well, Sir, I would, when he tells me the law of God is against slavery. It is a most patent argument why we should incorporate it in a territorial bill." His peroration was a brilliant presentation of the principles and aims of the Free Soil party.

In the midst of his struggle to abolish slavery, he did not lose an opportunity to ameliorate the condition of the nation's defenders. While in the senate he introduced a bill for the abolition of flogging in the navy similar to the bill he had proposed in the house. After repeated defeats his measure was carried as a part of the appropriation bill in 1852. Twelve years later he secured the abolition of the spirit ration. For each of these measures his name deserves much honor. Senator Hale's position as the sole representative of the Free Soil party in the American senate, where the contest over slavery waged so fiercely for years, has made that part of his life of greatest interest to the student of history. The record of his undaunted, persistent and ultimately successful onslaught upon the slave power, possesses an interest to the friends of human freedom second to that in another epoch in the history of the constitutional period of America. His manliness, courage and nobility of character entitled him to respect and compelled attention; and with logic, wit, ridicule, sarcasm, humor and brilliant repartee he maintained himself against all opponents, and saw his cause daily grow stronger, where a man of ordinary ability and less fertile in expedient would have been overwhelmed. When his term expired the Democratic party had obtained control of New Hampshire, but

in 1855 the death of Charles G. Atherton left a vacancy in the senate, to which Mr. Hale was elected, and he served the remaining four years. In 1858 he was again re-elected for a full term.

He was nominated as a Free Soil candidate for the presidency in 1847, but declined after the nomination of Martin Van Buren by the Democrats in 1848. He was again nominated for president by the Free Soil party with George W. Julian for vice-president, at Pittsburg, in 1852, and received at the election one hundred and fifty-five thousand, eight hundred and fifty votes. He closed his senatorial career in 1865 and was appointed by Mr. Lincoln minister to Spain, where he served five years, much of the time in ill health. In 1870 he returned to his home and never afterwards held official position. He had lived to see the efforts successful which he had made for the emancipation of a race of slaves. With so great a triumph he had reason to be satisfied.

John P. Hale married Lucy H. Lambert, a daughter of William T. and Abigail (Ricker) Lambert, the former of Rowley, Massachusetts, and the latter of Somersworth. They had two daughters, one of whom married Edward V. Kinsley, of West Point, New York, and the youngest, Lucy L. Hale, married William E. Chandler, of Concord, New Hampshire. They have one son who is named John P. Hale Chandler, and is now a senior of Harvard University.

The name of Williams is of ancient Welsh origin, and has become one of the most prolific names in Great Britain and America. In Wales it was formerly Ap Williams, and it is worthy of note that Morgan ap Williams, of Glamorganshire, gentleman, married a sister of Lord Thomas Cromwell, afterward Earl of Essex, who was an ancestor of the famous Puritan reformer, Oliver Cromwell. The family now in hand is the posterity of the Glamorgan-bire Williamses just mentioned, and Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, Rhode Island, was also descended from the same source.

(1) Richard Williams, who was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, about the year 1599, emigrated to New England in 1632, and went to Taunton, Massachusetts, as one of its original settlers in 1637. He became one of the original proprietors of Dighton, and was also among those who made the North Purchase (so called), which included the present towns of Easton, Norton and Mansfield, and a part of Attleboro. He was deputy to the general court of the Plymouth colony in 1646-48-50-51, and several years subsequent, and he outlived the Plymouth government, his death having occurred at Taunton in 1692. He left a good estate, which is still in the possession of his descendants. In local history he is sometimes referred to as the "Father of Taunton." He married Frances Dighton, a native of Somersetshire, England, and a sister of the first wife of Governor Endicott. She was the titular founder of the town of Dighton. Richard

Williams was the father of nine children. (N. B. The posterity of this emigrant is numerous and among the more notable of his descendants were Hon. John Mason Williams, an eminent jurist of Massachusetts; General Seth Williams, of Augusta, Maine, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and a distinguished officer in the Mexican war; Hon. Reul Williams, of Augusta; and Hon. Lemuel Williams, member of congress from Massachusetts).

(II) Benjamin, son of Richard and Frances (Dighton) Williams, resided in Easton, Massachusetts.

(III) Jacob, son of Benjamin Williams, settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

(IV) Seth, son of Jacob Williams, was born in Bridgewater, May 21, 1722. At the age of eighteen years he went to Easton, where he acquired title to one thousand acres of land from the Colonial government, and he erected a substantial dwelling-house which is, or was recently, still in a good state of preservation. May 21, 1750, he married Susannah Forbes, born in Bridgewater, May 26, 1732.

(V) Edward, eldest child of Seth and Susannah (Forbes) Williams, was born in Easton, January 28, 1751. He inherited the homestead and occupied it for the remainder of his life. His wife, whom he married December 3, 1772, was Sarah Lothrop, born at Bridgewater, in November, 1755.

(VI) Lieutenant Seth Williams, son of Edward and Sarah (Lothrop) Williams, was born at the homestead in Easton, January 29, 1776. He succeeded to the possession of the homestead in turn, and in connection with farming carried on a tannery. He served in the War of 1812-15. His death occurred at Easton, in November, 1851. In the year 1800 he married Sarah Mitchell, daughter of Colonel Abial Mitchell, a native of Bridgewater, who participated in the Revolutionary war and for several years represented Easton in the Massachusetts legislature. She became the mother of eight children.

(VII) Hon. Charles Williams, third son of Lieutenant Seth and Sarah (Mitchell) Williams, was born in Easton, August 1, 1810. His educational opportunities were confined to the district school system then in vogue, but his subsequent business career discloses the fact that he made good use of his limited advantages for study. When eighteen years old he began an apprenticeship at the iron-moulder's trade in the foundry of the Easton Iron Works, then owned and operated by General Shepherd Leach, and was to receive as compensation twenty-five dollars the first year, fifty for the second, and seventy-five for the third, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the fourth year. This contract was subsequently annulled by the death of General Leach, but young Williams continued with the succeeding proprietor, Lincoln Drake, until the financial panic of 1837 caused a general suspension of industrial activities throughout New England. Attracted by the inducements

offered by the middle west, he went to Illinois and purchased several hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Springfield with the intention of engaging in farming, but owing to the long distance to market, together with the inadequate means of transportation existing prior to the advent of railroads, he at length became convinced that the outlook for agricultural prosperity in that section was discouraging and accordingly returned to Massachusetts. Resuming his trade in North Chelmsford he remained there some years, and for the ensuing three years was employed at the Amoskeag foundry in Manchester, New Hampshire. His ambition for advancement was, however, unchecked by his western experience, and with full confidence in his ability to attain success in the iron industry, he diligently sought for the most desirable location, which he ultimately found in Nashua. In 1845 Mr. Williams and his elder brother, Seth, became associated under the firm name of S. & C. Williams, and erecting a building in Nashua one hundred feet long by eighty feet wide, they engaged in the foundry business, commencing with a force of twenty-five workmen and making an excellent start. Four years later, July 2, 1849, the foundry was destroyed by fire, causing a total loss of forty thousand dollars, which was not covered by insurance, and although the blow was a severe one, the young men displayed their courage and energy to a remarkable degree by taking steps on the very day of the fire to replace the demolished wooden building with a substantial brick structure. In 1859 Mr. Williams became sole proprietor of the establishment through the withdrawal of his brother from the firm, and he conducted the business alone for the remainder of his active life. In addition to the iron works, which continued to expand under his energetic management until an average force of one hundred and twenty-five men was necessary in order to adequately keep pace with constantly increasing demands, he was quite extensively interested in financial affairs, having been instrumental in organizing the Second National Bank, of which he served as vice-president for many years.

Shortly after the incorporation of Nashua as a city (1853), Mr. Williams was chosen a member of the common council. In 1876 he was elected mayor, and his administration of the city's public business was of such a character as to cause his re-election by a much larger majority than that which had been accorded him the previous year. During his term of office he was called upon to receive and entertain, in behalf of the city, President Hayes and the members of his cabinet, which he did in a most cordial and hospitable manner, and the public reception held by Mrs. Hayes at the mayor's residence was an elaborate and exceedingly interesting function. As a progressive business man and public-spirited citizen, he participated actively in developing the natural resources of Nashua, and he lived to see the city attain the importance as an industrial center which it now enjoys. His death occurred May 9, 1894. Mr. Williams



Ch. Williams
J. J.



Gen Nestor Williams

was a Master Mason and a member of Rising Sun Lodge. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist.

He married, September 21, 1846, Eliza A. Weston, born May 15, 1824, who survives him. She is a daughter of Captain Southwick and Sarah (McCauley) Weston, of Antrim, this state, and is widely known as a lady of culture who has devoted much of her life to charitable work and to the interests of the First Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Williams reared three children, namely: Seth Weston, M. D., deceased, see succeeding article; Charles Alden, born August 18, 1851, died March 11, 1887; and Marion Eliza, born March 4, 1854. Charles Alden Williams, who was a graduate of Phillips (Andover) Academy and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, succeeded to his father's business. He married, October 26, 1881, Kate N. Piper, who died January 4, 1885, leaving one son, Charles, born December 13, 1884, a graduate of Princeton. Marion E. Williams, who was graduated from the Nashua high school and from Madam Porter's school for young ladies in Farmington, Connecticut, was married, November 8, 1878, to Herbert Allen Viets, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; they have one daughter, Edith Marion, born November 8, 1883. She married, June 10, 1907, Harold Bowen, of Newton, Massachusetts. John Weston, an ancestor of Eliza A. (Weston) Williams, born 1630, came from Wing, England, where he married Marie Sanders. Mrs. Williams is a descendant of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick (on the grandmother's side), who were among the first persecuted Quakers.

(VIII) Seth Weston Williams, A. B., M. D., eldest son and child of Hon. Charles and Eliza A. (Weston) Williams, was born in Nashua, April 15, 1849. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Nashua, including the high school. He was prepared for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, took his bachelor's degree at Yale University, with the class of 1873, and received that of Doctor of Medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York City, in 1876. These professional preparations were supplemented by post-graduate studies abroad, including courses in the German classics and microscopy at the University of Heidelberg, the latter in the laboratory of Professor Arnold, and he studied with Virchow in Berlin, and was for a time a student in the general hospital at Vienna. At Bellevue he won the Flint prize in physiology and successfully competed for the Sayre prize, presenting an unusually brilliant and scholarly thesis on "The Etiology and Pathology of Potts Disease." At the conclusion of his senior services at Bellevue Hospital, in 1879, he was assigned to the third medical division and was to have begun his duties as regular house physician on October 1, of that year, but while visiting friends in Portland, Maine, he was stricken with a severe attack of congestion of the brain, which resulted fatally on September 20, 1879, at Portland, Maine. The untimely end of a professional career so full of

promise for immediate success was the cause of genuine regret among his instructors and classmates, and his bereaved parents received many touching messages deploring the sad event. That from Phillips Academy, Andover, states that "Seth's fine mental and moral culture, his lofty character and splendid attainments led us to expect great things of him." Professor Louis Sayre's feelings were expressed thus: "I was grieved beyond the power of language to express, to learn of the death of your brilliant son. I had formed a most profound professional regard for him, and looked forward with pleasure to his distinguished promotion. Life and health were all that he required to reach the highest distinction in his profession." The record of the class of 1873 at Yale contained the following: "To his preparation of his life work Mr. Williams brought a capacity and zeal which gave ample promise of success. Purity of thought and action were the silent forces that drew about him a large number of friends."

(Second Family.)

(1) William Williams, the immigrant ancestor, came from Wales as early as 1637, when, according to Felt, he was a grantee of land at Salem. In 1641 he was in the employ of John Humphrey, at Lynn. Soon afterward he removed to Oyster Bay River, or Dover, New Hampshire. He had a grant of land in Dover in 1653 and bought land there of John Goddard in 1659. He was a taxpayer of Dover from 1657 to 1668. He had one son, William, mentioned below.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Williams, was born about 1640. He married Margaret Stevenson, daughter of Thomas Stevenson. Children, born at Dover: William, born December 22, 1662; John, March 30, 1664; Elizabeth, October 25, 1665; Samuel, mentioned below; perhaps others.

(III) Samuel, son of William (2) Williams, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, about 1670. He married Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of Bartholomew Stevenson. Children: Samuel, Jr., born about 1700, mentioned below. Probably others.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Williams, was born about 1700, in Dover or vicinity. He resided in Barrington, New Hampshire, and late in life probably at Enfield. He married Anne Bumford; children: William, taxed at Enfield in 1790; Robert, mentioned below; Asa, was taxpayer in Enfield in 1790.

(V) Robert, son of Samuel (2) Williams, was born about 1740-50. He lived at Barrington, New Hampshire, at the time of his marriage. Before 1790 he removed to Enfield, New Hampshire, and when the national census was taken Robert, Asa and William Williams had families in Enfield. Robert had three sons under sixteen and one daughter in 1790. He married, January 13, 1777, Sarah Pinkham, also of Barrington. Among their children was Stephen, mentioned below.

(VI) Stephen, son of Robert Williams, was born in Canaan or Enfield, New Hampshire, in 1789, and died November 6, 1853. He married Elizabeth Longfellow, born June 10, 1785, at Byfield,

Massachusetts, and died March 12, 1843, at Canaan, where he was a farmer. She was a direct descendant of William Longfellow, of Byfield, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. Children, born in Canaan: Lorenzo, William, Abraham, Samuel, mentioned below; Stephen, Susan, Mary.

(VII) Samuel, son of Stephen Williams, was born in Canaan, May 18, 1820, and died at Enfield, February 4, 1878. He married, in 1848, Ursula Day, born in Enfield, November 6, 1829, died February 9, 1904. He was brought up on his father's farm, and his early education received in a small district school supplemented by a few terms at Canaan Union Academy. He taught in the district schools of Canaan and adjoining towns for several terms. When he was twenty-five years old he went to Utica, Mississippi, to teach in the public schools and remained two years. He returned to Canaan and settled down on the homestead after his marriage in 1848. In 1857 he sold the farm and removed to Enfield, again following the profession of teaching, also conducting a farm. In March, 1861, he was elected chairman of the board of selectmen of Enfield and filled the position with credit and efficiency until he resigned in the fall of that year to enlist as a private in Company C of the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment. His company was mustered into the service of the United States and he was commissioned second lieutenant, dating from November 15, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant April 20, 1862. The severe service and debilitating climate of Florida and South Carolina, where the regiment had been stationed, caused a heart trouble to develop which finally resulted in his death. He had to resign his commission July 23, 1862, and return home. He partly recovered in 1865 and was able to engage in business in the firm of Dodge, Davis & Williams, in Enfield, in the manufacture of flannels and hosiery. The firm occupied the old Shaker Mills at Enfield. In 1875 he retired from active business. He was a Republican in politics and prominent in public life. In 1870 he represented the town in the state legislature, and in 1871 and 1872 was chairman of the board of selectmen. He died February 4, 1878. Children of Samuel and Ursula (Day) Williams: Abbie Jeanette, Lewis Melville, Miriam Elizabeth, Susan Augusta, Henry Herbert, and Frank Burton, mentioned below.

(VIII) Frank Burton, son of Samuel Williams, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, November 20, 1864. He was educated in the district schools of Enfield, at the agricultural college at Hanover, New Hampshire, and at the New Hampton Academy, New Hampton, New Hampshire. He was a clerk in a store in Enfield for a time, and later bought out the business, which he has conducted under his own name since, with uninterrupted success. He has a stock of general merchandise in connection with a drug store. He is a Republican in politics; is serving his second term as postmaster and is town treasurer. He is a prominent Free Mason. He married, June 23, 1897, Grace Elwin Parker, daughter of Captain John Parker, of

Gloucester, Massachusetts. Children, born in Enfield: John Parker, born June 2, 1898; Samuel Longfellow, April 24, 1902.

This family is descended from Philip STORRS du Storrs, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066, as the records in the College of Archives in London show. A village near Sheffield, England, is said to be named from the family, as is also the celebrated Storrs Hall, in Lancashire, near Lake Windermere, this being an ancient stone castle held by the representative of the Storrs family since the fifteenth century. The family has produced several distinguished members. Admiral John Storrs, commander of the red squadron of the British navy, in the Mediterranean sea, was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1733. Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, was one of the most distinguished lawyers at the American bar. Nearly all of the name in America have descended from the immigrant Samuel. From him have descended a line of clergymen to this day. Twelve members of the Storrs family were in the Revolution, which was a large number then, as the family was small in America. Members of this family gave six hundred acres of land to Dartmouth College.

(I) William Storrs was a resident of Sutton *cum* Lound, Nottinghamshire, England. His will was proved at York, October 6, 1557. His wife's name is not given. He had one or more children.

(II) Robert, son of William Storrs, raised a family of children, among whom was "Cordall." Robert's will was proved at York, February 5, 1588.

(III) Cordall Storrs seems to have followed the same occupation and lived in the same place as his father, as is the custom in the old settled countries of Europe. His will was proved October 10, 1616, at York.

(IV) Thomas Storrs and his wife, Mary, who resided at Sutton-cum Lound, Nottinghamshire, England, in the first half of the seventeenth century, had at least four children and perhaps more.

(V) Samuel, sometimes called Sir Samuel, fourth son and child of Thomas and Mary Storrs, was baptized at Sutton, December 7, 1640, a year made memorable in history by the opening of the famous long parliament, wherein developed the opposition of the Commons to the arbitrary acts of King Charles the First, which culminated in the trial and execution of that monarch. In 1663 he emigrated to New England, settling first at Barnstable on Cape Cod, where he remained for thirty-five years, and in 1698 he removed to Connecticut. He and his only son, Samuel, were among the first proprietors of Mansfield, which was originally a part of Windham, and records show that the first recorded title to land in the new settlement of Mansfield was given in the year 1700 by parties in Norwich to Samuel Storrs. Allusions to him in the early town records make it quite clear that he was both prominent and influential in civil and religious affairs. His death occurred April 30, 1710, and his

remains were interred in the South Parish burial ground, which was laid out in 1696 at what was then known as the "Ponde-Place," and is the oldest cemetery in Tolland county. Tradition asserts that he was large of stature and exceedingly prepossessing in his personal appearance. His first wife, whom he married, in Barnstable, December 6, 1666, was Mary Huckins, born March 29, 1646, daughter of Thomas Huckins, and she died September 24, 1683. December 14, 1685, he married for his second wife, Esther Egard, who was born in 1641, and died April 13, 1730. The children of his first union were: Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Samuel and Lydia. Those of his second marriage were: Thomas, Esther and Cordial. (Thomas and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(VI) Samuel (2), fifth child and only son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Huckins) Storrs, was born in Barnstable, May 17, 1677. He was a prominent resident of the South Parish of Mansfield, an industrious, capable and useful citizen, and a member of the First Church. He died August 9, 1727, and on his footstone, in addition to his name, is the following Latin inscription: "Mors Omnia Vincit." October 31, 1700, he married Martha Burge, who was born in 1671, and died September 3, 1728. Their children were: Samuel, John, Huckins, Joseph, Martha, Elizabeth and Mary.

(VII) Major Joseph Storrs, fourth son and child of Samuel (2) and Martha (Burge) Storrs, was born in Mansfield, March 8, 1711-12. Being but sixteen years old when his father died the Rev. Eleazer Williams was, at his request, appointed his guardian. He eventually acquired a substantial fortune, becoming the largest real estate owner in the North Parish, where he established his residence, and he erected, just east of the Congregational Church, the most pretentious dwelling house in North Mansfield, using in its construction timber of unusual size and strength, a fact which came to light when the building was torn down. He was not only active and influential in the affairs of his own town, but rendered valuable aid in establishing new communities, being one of the original proprietors of Hanover, New Hampshire, and the first gathering of the Mansfield proprietors of that town took place probably at his house, in 1761. He was one of the early benefactors of Dartmouth College, having contributed to that institution one hundred and ten acres of land, and in other ways he emphasized his interest in the advancement of civilization and education. He too possessed a large well-developed figure, and his statuesque appearance was made still more attractive by a quiet, unaffected manner, which upon all occasions retained its accustomed dignity and complacency. Major Storrs died October 5, 1785. He was first married May 1, 1735, to Hannah Porter, probably a daughter of Deacon Experience Porter, and she died August 29, 1741. Of this union there was one child, Hannah, who died in infancy. He was again married in 1743 to Experience Gurley, who was born in 1725, daughter of Samuel Gurley, then of Coventry, Connecticut, but

later of Mansfield. Her death occurred June 9, 1767. She bore him nine children, namely: Eunice, Mary, Hannah, Experience, Joseph, Cordial, William, Augustus and Royal.

(VIII) Augustus, fourth son and eighth child of Major Joseph and Experience (Gurley) Storrs, was born in Mansfield, December 18, 1762. Instead of availing himself of the privilege of entering Dartmouth College offered him by his father, he declined in favor of his brother William, and turned his attention to agriculture. Accompanied by his wife he journeyed on horseback from Mansfield to Hanover, and settling there as a pioneer cleared a large farm, which in due time became exceedingly productive. He was prominently identified with the early growth of the town and the development of its agricultural resources, was for many years a leading spirit in its public affairs, serving as a selectman, and acting as a justice of the peace, and for a period of eleven years represented Hanover in the state legislature. Naturally energetic and persevering, scrupulously honorable in his dealings, and possessing the requisite amount of courage and intelligence to conquer the numerous emergencies which invariably obstruct the progress of a pioneer, he was eminently fitted for the task of building up a community, and his efforts in that direction are worthy of the highest commendation. In addition to the striking personalities of his ancestors he inherited many of their most commendable characteristics as well, and it has been said of him that although he was a man of few words, those he chose to utter always had a meaning, and while in his outward appearance he was somewhat stern he possessed a tender heart, which not unfrequently prompted him to kindly acts of generosity and benevolence. Augustus Storrs died in Hanover, August 7, 1838. He was married March 6, 1788, to Emma Forbes, who was born July 8, 1764. She was in every way a model housewife, and although constantly occupied with the many duties devolving upon her, including the spinning and weaving of woolen and linen cloth with which the family were clothed, and the making of butter and cheese, in which she was an expert, she, nevertheless, found time to seek out those in need of assistance and dispensed her charity with a liberal hand. Mrs. Emma Storrs was the mother of children, namely: Libeus, Augustus, Lucy (became the wife of John Goodell, of Lyme, New Hampshire), Nancy (married Eli Barnes), Fanny, Percy (died in infancy), Polly (became the wife of Agrippa Dow, of Hanover), Daniel, Adna, and Laura (who married David Hurlbert, of Hanover). Libeus settled in Elbridge, Ohio. Augustus became largely interested in trade between Missouri and Mexico early in the last century, and in 1825 furnished the United States senate, at the request of Hon. Thomas Benton, some valuable statistics relative to our commercial intercourse with that country.

(IX) Adna, fifth son and ninth child of Augustus and Emma (Forbes) Storrs, was born in Hanover, October 6, 1805. Succeeding to the owner-

ship of the homestead property, containing three hundred and twenty acres, he devoted his energies almost exclusively to agriculture and was for many years one of the substantial farmers of Hanover. He was an upright, conscientious man, a useful citizen and an earnest supporter of religious and benevolent work, being a member of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College. He was quite largely interested in the Hanover National Bank, and at the time of his death, which occurred March 5, 1884, he was one of the oldest directors of that institution. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican. October 28, 1835, he married Asenath Goodell, a native of Lyme, daughter of Luther and Martha (Waterman) Goodell. The children of this union are: Augustus, born August 25, 1836, married Fanny D. Clark. Helen Frances, born April 17, 1838, became the wife of Rev. E. J. Alden. Edward Payson, who will be again referred to. Laura Asenath, born December 12, 1850, became the wife of J. H. Foster, of Hanover.

(X) Edward Payson, second son and third child of Adna and Asenath (Goodell) Storrs, was born in Hanover, May 18, 1842. He was educated in the public schools, including the high school in Lyme, and at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. His business training was began in a country store at East Lyme, and continued in the store of Major I. O. Dewey, in which the post-office was located. Going to Ohio he was employed as a telegraph operator on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad for a year, at the expiration of which time he became a conductor and continued in that capacity some three or four years. Returning to Hanover in 1865 he opened a general store in partnership with H. H. Clough, which under the firm name of Clough & Storrs was carried on for some time, and in 1872 he succeeded by purchase to the business of the Claremont Stationery Company, which necessitated his removal to that town. In 1878 he again sought for a business opening in Hanover and established the Hanover Stationery Company which he conducted for six years, or until selling out in 1884. He then inaugurated his present business known as the Dartmouth Book Store and has built up a profitable trade in books, stationery, etc., employing three clerks and transacting a business of from thirty to forty thousand dollars annually.

Mr. Storrs is one of the leading Republicans of Hanover, and an active participant in local public affairs, having served as a selectman for fifteen years and chairman of the board for ten years; was representative to the legislature in 1902-03, being assigned to the committee on insurance, and for the past three years has been precinct commissioner. Besides these valuable public services he has filled for many years the position of trustee and auditor of the local savings bank, was one of the promoters of the Hanover Water Works Company and is now its superintendent. He is well advanced in the Masonic Order, belonging to Franklin Lodge and St. Andrews Chapter, of Lebanon, and Sullivan

Commandery, Knights Templar, of Claremont. He attends the Church of Christ.

On June 1, 1869, Mr. Storrs married Juliette English Steele, who was born in Lyme, May 12, 1845, daughter of David and Harriet (Southard) Steele, both of whom were natives of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Storrs are the parents of six children, namely: Mary Louise, a graduate of Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and now a teacher in the high school at Medford, that state. Caroline, also a graduate of Abbott Academy and now the wife of Dr. George H. Parker, of Wells River, Vermont. Adna, who attended Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, spent two years at Dartmouth College and is now assisting his father in business. Edward Payson, Jr., who was graduated at Dartmouth in 1900, pursued a post-graduate course there and is now with Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago. Harriet A., a graduate of the Hanover high school and Mount Holyoke Seminary. Harry C., a student at Dartmouth, class of 1907, who will also pursue the regular course at the medical department. Mrs. Storrs is an active member of the Church of Christ.

(VI) Thomas, eldest son of Samuel and Esther (Egard) Storrs, resided in Mansfield and died in that town, April, 1755. He married, March 14, 1708, Mehitable (surname unknown), who died March 10, 1776. Their children were: Mehitable, Rebecca, Zerramah, Cornelius, Thomas, Prince, Josiah, Judah, Lemuel, Amariah and Anna.

(VII) Judah, eighth child and sixth son of Thomas and Mehitable Storrs, was a resident of Mansfield, where he died May 29, 1791. He married, December 3, 1744, Lucy, daughter of Henry Cleveland. They were the parents of these children: Asahel, Lucy, died young; Olive, Justice, Henry, Justus, William Fitch, Lucy, Bezael, Frederick and Chester.

(VIII) Asahel, eldest child of Judah and Lucy (Cleveland) Storrs, was born in Mansfield, May 3, 1745. He married a Miss Bliss, and they were the parents of one child, John, mentioned next below.

(IX) John, son of Asahel and ——— (Bliss) Storrs, was born at Mansfield, July 29, 1768, and died November 25, 1814. He moved to Vermont in early life and settled at Royalton, where he died. John Storrs married (first), at Lebanon, New Hampshire, April, 1791, Betsey Lathrop, who died August 1, 1794, leaving one child, Asahel. He married (second), at Canterbury, Connecticut, June 8, 1795, Thankful Spaulding, of Plainfield, who died in 1855. They were the parents of seven children, all born at Royalton, Vermont. They were: John Spaulding, Dan, Constant, Reuben, William, Charles and Marrilla.

(X) Constant Williams, third son and child of John and Thankful (Spaulding) Storrs, was born April 7, 1801. His father died when he was thirteen years old, and he was placed in the family of a Mr. Williams, whose treatment of the boy was so kind and considerate that Constant, as a mark of esteem and affection, added his foster-father's surname to

his own Christian name. He became a large merchant in Montpelier, Vermont, where he died March 23, 1872. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church, and a highly respected and useful citizen of the town.

Constant Williams Storrs married, September 10, 1827, Maria C. Cadwell, born at Montpelier, Vermont, February 14, 1803, daughter of Wyllys and Betsey (White) Cadwell. Betsey White (mother of Maria C. Cadwell), born at Hatfield, Massachusetts, married, at Hartford, Vermont, was a descendant of Elder John White, who came to Massachusetts in the ship "Lion" in 1632, and was a member of Rev. Hooker's famous expedition to Connecticut. Wyllys J. Cadwell entertained the Marquis de La Fayette at his house in Montpelier, when he visited Vermont in 1825. All the children of Constant and Maria Storrs except one died without issue, and most of them in infancy or childhood.

(XI) William Williams, the only child of Constant W. and Maria C. (Cadwell) Storrs who left issue, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, July 21, 1835. There he spent his early life, and was educated in the public schools and academy. He lived several years in Concord, New Hampshire, then in Illinois, and later again in Montpelier, where he died September 2, 1883.

He married, at Joliet, Illinois, November 2, 1857, Lizzie A. Roberts, born in Vernon, New York, July 22, 1833, daughter of Ebenezer and Martha A. Roberts. She now resides in Concord. Ebenezer Roberts, father of Lizzie A. Storrs, was the son of Rev. John Roberts. Ebenezer married Martha Ann Griffith, daughter of John Griffith and his wife Mary Morgan. John Griffith and Mary Morgan were born probably at or near Bala, county Marioneth, South Wales, where they were married. They came to the United States in 1800, and settled in Utica, New York. He was a carpenter by trade, and built there the first Presbyterian Church (which was Welsh), and in it Rev. John Roberts preached the gospel. William Williams and Lizzie A. (Roberts) Storrs were the parents of: John W., William C., Nellie R., and Jennie M., who married Herbert D. Whitney, of Concord.

(XII) John Williams, eldest child of William Williams and Lizzie A. (Roberts) Storrs, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, November 24, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of Concord, New Hampshire. He spent the greater part of six years as a clerk in the service of several grocery firms in Concord, but employed a considerable part of his time as a member of an engineer corps. He learned practical civil engineering under the instruction of Charles C. Lund, a well known civil engineer of Concord, who had charge of a great deal of work for the city of Concord, and for the railroad entering Concord. He also engaged in the grocery business for himself two years in Concord. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Concord & Montreal as assistant civil engineer, and has since continued in the service of that road and its successor, the Bos-

ton & Maine. In April, 1903, he was appointed state engineer by Governor Batchelder, and served in the office for the two years following. Mr. Storrs is a member of Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Tahanto Encampment, No. 18; and of Canton Wildey, No. 1, and while L. S. Richardson was colonel of the Patriarchs Militant, served with the rank of captain on the staff of that officer.

John W. Storrs married, in Concord, April 29, 1885, Carrie E. Dow, born in Concord, June 27, 1858, daughter of Edward and Lavinia D. (Colby) Dow. Edward Dow was born in Lemington, Vermont, July 11, 1820 and died in Concord, July 31, 1894. He came to Concord in 1845, and soon took high rank as an architect, and had charge of the construction of many buildings, the college buildings at Durham being perhaps the finest monument to his skill as a constructor. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and served as second lieutenant in Company G, New Hampshire Battalion, Second United States Sharpshooters, and was afterward prominent as a member of E. E. Sturtevant Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason; was master of Eureka Lodge, in 1872-73, and high priest of Trinity Chapter in 1874-75; commander of Mount Horeb Commandery in 1873-74. In 1877-78 he was representative in the legislature from ward five of Concord, and in 1881 and the three following years alderman of Concord.

He married, at Auburn, New Hampshire, October 21, 1849, Lavinia D. Colby, born at Canandaigua, New York, February 3, 1822, daughter of Abner and Deborah (Gunnison) Colby. Abner was a son of Abner Colby. John W. and Carrie Etta Storrs have one child: Edward Dow Storrs, born February 20, 1886, now employed in the engineer's office of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The name Bradford is one of the
BRADFORD most distinguished in the early
Colonial history of Massachusetts,
and the record of the Bradford family from the establishment of the Puritans in Holland to 1657 includes a great part of the history of the Puritan colony. From this family have sprung a great part of the Bradfords of New England.

William Bradford, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, was born or baptized, Thursday, March 19, 1590, at Austerfield, a village which may have taken its name from lying in the extreme south of Yorkshire, England. After having acquired some education from William Brewster and John Robinson, he left England at the age of eighteen to seek freedom of worship in Holland. Constant in his devotion to the cause of the religion he had espoused, he suffered the trials and tribulations incident to the wanderings of the little colony, crossed the Atlantic in the "Mayflower," and settled with the others of his faith at Plymouth in 1620. He was chosen governor after the death of Carver, early in 1621, when

thirty-one years of age and until his death, May 9, 1657, the date of his nuncupative will, he was annually elected to the gubernatorial office, except three years, when Edward Winslow, and two, when Thomas Prence, took the burden. His piety, constancy, courage, wisdom and tact were more than once called into action to save the colony from ruin, but they never failed him. He married (first), at Leyden, November 30, 1613, Dorothy May, who accompanied her husband to America only to be drowned at the anchorage in Cape Cod Bay, December 7, 1620. He married (second), August 14, 1623, Alice, the widow of Edward Southworth. Her maiden name was Carpenter, and Governor Bradford had known her in England. She came to America in the ship "Ann," and was married a few days after her arrival. She survived until March 26, 1670, and died at the age of seventy-nine. There was one child, John, by the first wife. The children of the second wife were: William, Mercy, and Joseph.

John Langdon Bradford, a descendant of William Bradford, the immigrant, was born in the year 1813, died February 19, 1882. His wife, born 1813, died in 1903.

Charles Henry, son of John Langdon Bradford, of Pelham, New Hampshire, was born in Manchester, 1843, and died January 7, 1888. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man and worked at it until he was about thirty-five years old. He then engaged in business as a grocer, in Manchester, and conducted a large and profitable business until 1878, when he retired. About 1856 he bought a tract of five acres of land then covered with pine timber on what is now Union street. There he cleared away the timber, pulled the stumps, set out an orchard, and built a large house together with other buildings at what is now 1009 Union street. Here his widow and son now live. He was a Congregationalist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He was a member of but one secret fraternity, the Passaconaway Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married Julia Hatch, born June 16, 1843, daughter of ——— Hatch, of Norwich, Connecticut. They had but one child, Arthur C., whose sketch follows.

Arthur Clinton, only child of Charles H. and Julia (Hatch) Bradford, was born in Manchester, February 28, 1871. He attended school until eighteen years of age, and at twenty-one became a fireman on the Concord Railroad, later a part of the Concord & Montreal, and the Boston & Maine Railroad, and has been in their employ since. Mr. Bradford is an intelligent, faithful, and reliable railroad man, and enjoys the confidence of the company he has served for seventeen years. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and of Rock Rinnion Lodge, No. 44, Knights of Pythias. He married, June 17, 1890, Belle Ferson, daughter of James R. and Nancy (Richards) Ferson, of Dunbarton. They have one child, Ruth, born August 10, 1892.

WARREN Warren has been a distinguished name in both Great Britain and America for generations. Sir Peter Warren, born in 1703, was an Irish admiral; Sir John Borlase Warren, G. C. B., born 1754, was a distinguished English naval commander and M. P.; Henry Warren, born 1798, painter and author, and Samuel Warren, novelist, born 1877, were Englishmen; James Warren, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1726, was a prominent American patriot; and Major-General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, is said to have been the ablest and most prominent man in New England at the time of his death.

(I) James Warren, founder of the line herein traced, is said to have come from Berwick, Scotland. He settled in the parish of Whitney, Kittery, Maine, and July 15, 1656, a lot of land was laid out for him "by the waterside." His wife, Margaret, was a native of Ireland. He died in 1702, and his wife survived him about eleven years, dying in 1713. The children were: Gilbert, Margaret, Grizel, Jane and James.

(II) James (2), youngest child of James (1) and Margaret Warren, was often one of the selectmen of Kittery and was otherwise prominent in town affairs. He died about the beginning of the year 1725, and on July 6 of that year his wife was appointed administratrix of his estate. He was married in 1691 to Mary Frost, daughter of John and Elizabeth Frost, of Dover. Their children were: Mary, Margaret, James, Rachel, Gilbert and John.

(III) James (3), eldest son and third child of James (2) and Mary (Frost) Warren, was born June 8, 1698, in Kittery, and resided in that town. He married Mary, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Tailor) Goodwin, of Kittery. She was born September 18, 1699. Their children were: Sarah, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Moses, James, Samuel, Chadbourne, William and Martha.

(IV) Moses, second son and fourth child of James (3) and Mary (Goodwin) Warren, resided in Kittery, where his will was probated in 1802. He was married November 27, 1765, to Mary Cooper, daughter of John and Mary (Goodwin) Cooper, of Kittery. She was born March 21, 1747. Their children were: Moses, John, Daniel, James and Eunice.

(V) Daniel, son of Moses and Mary (Cooper) Warren, was born in Kittery, and was a farmer for many years in York county, Maine, whence he removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, where he died in 1844, aged seventy-six years. He married Sally Lord, of Maine, who died in 1857, aged eighty-nine years, and they were the parents of five children: James, Joseph, Emily, born 1796, died 1861; Hannah and Mary.

(VI) Rev. James Warren, eldest child of Daniel and Sally (Lord) Warren, was born in Lebanon, Maine, March 13, 1802. He was educated in the public schools of Maine, where he spent his early life, was converted and joined the church.

"His life as a preacher began in the old Northfield circuit, where he was widely known and respected. He was one of the pioneers of the Maine Conference, an earnest co-laborer with the heroes of Methodism in early times. He acquired a wonderful familiarity with the scriptures and the sacred songs of the Wesleys, so that his sermons and exhortations had the solid foundation of God's Word, and his songs of triumphant joy were only excelled by those he now sings in Heaven. After his active life was over, he returned to Rochester, where he died February 5, 1880," aged seventy-eight.

He married, May 28, 1835, at Alfred, Maine, Lydia Perkins, of York, Maine, who was born in Sanford, Maine, November 13, 1812. Their children were: Horatio, Arethusa K., Osman B., Wilbur Fisk, Melvin F., and Frances, the last two dying in infancy.

(III) Osman B., third son and fifth child of Rev. James and Lydia Perkins Warren, was born in Rochester, September 15, 1845. As soon as he was old enough he entered the public schools, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age. He then went to work in the Rochester Woolen Mill, where he continued two years, and then took service with George Johnson & Company, shoe manufacturers. He afterward left this firm and went into the employ of E. G. & E. Wallace, shoe manufacturers, with whom he remained until August, 1862. He enrolled his name as a soldier from Rochester, August 1, 1862, for a term of three years, and was mustered in at Concord, August 13, 1862, as a private in Company H, Charles W. Ederly, captain, Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Enoch Q. Fellows. This regiment was recruited in May and June, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service from July 3 to August 23, at Camp Colby, Concord. It left the state on the 25th, and proceeded to Washington, D. C., arriving on the 27th, and the next morning moved to Camp Chase near Arlington Heights, where it was assigned to General Whipple, commander of the defence of Washington. September 6 it was transferred to the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. It joined the Corps at Lisbon, Maryland, and moved forward to check Lee's advance, September 14. Within twenty days after leaving the state, it was engaged at the battle of South Mountain. Though a new regiment and under fire for the first time, it took a creditable part in the action, alone charging a rebel brigade, driving it from the crest of the mountain. Three days later it fought at Antietam, Maryland, remaining there a few days. It then encamped at Pleasant Valley until October 27, when it marched to Falmouth, Virginia, and encamped on Stafford Heights. December 13 it took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, after which it returned to camp, and suffered greatly from sickness and deprivation. February 9, 1863, it was ordered to Newport News, Virginia. March 25 the Ninth Corps moved to Kentucky, and was stationed at various points of the state. In June it joined

Grant's army then besieging Vicksburg, Mississippi. After the fall of that place it pursued Johnston's retreating forces to Jackson, Mississippi, where they were engaged, then returned to camp at Milldale, near Vicksburg, and in August returned to Kentucky, remaining until April 2, 1864. It was engaged in guarding the Kentucky Central Railroad until January 15, 1864, then moved to Nicholasville, then to Camp Nelson, thence, January 25, to Camp Burnside, and on February 27 was sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, as an escort to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, returning to Camp Burnside March 27. Thence it moved to Camp Nelson, Kentucky. April 2 it proceeded to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Ninth Corps was reorganized, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division. April 23 it moved to join the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the following engagements, viz.: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Siege and Assault of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run, and the Fall of Petersburg, all in Virginia. It also took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., May 23, 1865, and was mustered out near Alexandria, Virginia, June 10, 1865. O. B. Warren was promoted to corporal, January, 1864, and to first sergeant, March 1, 1864, for meritorious service. He was constantly with his command, and during its service as above until the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 12, 1864, when he was captured by the enemy and held prisoner at Danville, Virginia; Andersonville, Georgia; Charleston and Florence, South Carolina, until February 27, 1865, when he was paroled and sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland. He rendered brave and efficient service to his country in its time of need, service for which it must ever be his debtor. He received an honorable discharge at Concord, New Hampshire, June 15, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

On returning to civil life he resumed his employment in the shoe business and continued to work at that until he was appointed postmaster by President Hayes, March 25, 1878. He served that term out and was re-appointed by President Arthur, March 31, 1882, and served faithfully in that position until September 1, 1886, when he retired with the incoming of Cleveland's administration. He was next engaged in the express business until after the election of President Harrison, when he received the appointment of revenue storekeeper at Portsmouth, a position he held four years, until the advent of another Democratic administration. He then went to Biddeford, Maine, where he managed a sanatorium for a year. He was then clerk of the Hotel Thatcher, at Biddeford, Maine, a year, and returned to Rochester, and for two years was engaged in the insurance business. In 1898 he was elected city marshal, and held that office for eighteen months, resigning to accept the postmastership to which he was appointed by President McKinley, and which he has ever since held. In 1875-76 he

was representative to the general court, and again in 1898-99, and in 1900 was messenger to convey the electoral vote of the state to Washington, D. C. He is a charter member of Sampson Post, No. 22, Grand Army of the Republic, instituted in Rochester, February 3, 1870, and was post commander in 1871 and 1872, and is now (1906) department commander of the state. He is a charter member of Kennedy Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was instituted August 24, 1875, and is one of its past grands. He is also a member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has three times served as worshipful master; Temple Royal Arch Chapter; Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar.

He married, at Norway, Maine, April 20, 1870, Luella J. Brown, who was born in Norway, Maine, 1844, daughter of Ephraim and Jane (Lander) Brown. They have had three children: Frank S., deceased; Fannie C., and Alice, died in infancy.

This name is derived from the WEYMOUTH seaport at the mouth of the Wey in Dorsetshire, England. Immigrants named Weymouth appear in New England history at Kittery as early as 1652, Plymouth, 1656, and Dover, 1662, and they have been closely identified with the business, professional, political and musical interests of this section of the country.

(I) Shadrach Weymouth was probably born as early as 1728, perhaps in Rye, New Hampshire, where his life was spent, but the records with regard to him are very imperfect, as is the case in many other families. It is to be presumed that the maiden name of his wife was Cotton, as that name occurs frequently in the subsequent records of the family. His children were: George (see forward), Eunice, Thomas Cotton, James and Samuel.

(II) George, presumably the eldest son of Shadrach Weymouth, was born in Rye, New Hampshire, August 29, 1749. He settled in Gilmanton, now Belmont, Belknap county, New Hampshire, where he died in August, 1811. His chief occupation was that of farming, and his religious affiliations were with the Quakers. He married Huldah Folsom, born in Epping, New Hampshire, 1753, died in 1841. She had a brother, George, born in Kittery, who lived and died in Gilmanton, and two of whose sons—John and Dudley—died there more than sixty-five years ago. The children of George and Huldah (Folsom) Weymouth were: Elizabeth, born 1774, died 1856; Abigail, born 1776, died 1864; Anna, born 1777, died 1865; Hannah, born 1779, died 1864; James, born 1781, died 1866; Huldah, born 1783, died 1832; John, born 1785, died 1864; George, born 1787, died 1844; Joseph, born 1780, died 1867; Polly, born 1790; Daniel (see forward); Sally, born 1794, died in infancy; Sally, born 1797, died 1834. (Daniel and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) James, fifth child and eldest son of George and Huldah (Folsom) Weymouth, was born

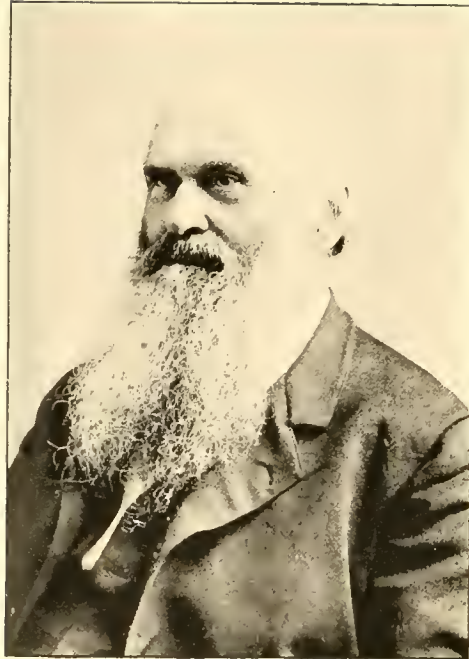
and spent his entire life in Gilmanton. He was a farmer in moderate circumstances, a member and deacon of the Free Will Baptist Church and a man much respected in the community in which he lived so long. His wife, Polly (Chase) Weymouth, was a daughter of Colonel John Chase, and a descendant of one of the highly respected families of New England. James and Polly had four children: Maria, born 1808, died 1845; married John F. Lambrey and had three children. George W., born 1812, died 1890; married Sally Norris and had three children. James Sherburn, see forward. Mary Swain, born 1823, married John T. Dudley (deceased) and now lives in Belmont, New Hampshire.

(IV) James Sherburne, third child and second son of James and Polly (Chase) Weymouth, was born in that part of Gilmantown which now is Belmont, November 6, 1819, and by principal occupation has been a farmer in that town and also in Andover, having lived twelve years in the latter town. He was educated in the common schools and Gilmanton Academy, and after completing his studies engaged in teaching for about ten years. In 1897 he took up his residence in Laconia, and has since lived in retirement in that city. He became a member of the Free Will Baptist Church at Belmont in 1839, and served as deacon in that church for eighteen years. He served for five years as selectman in Belmont, as moderator of the town meeting several times, as tax collector for two years, and as a justice of the peace for fifteen years. He is one of the honored, respected citizens of Laconia. He married, February 5, 1843, Sarah B. Dearborn, born September 7, 1818, died August 30, 1891, daughter of David and Mary (Brackett) Dearborn, and granddaughter of Samuel Dearborn, of an old Northampton family. Children of James and Sarah B. (Dearborn) Weymouth: Herman Cassius, of Laconia, superintendent of the Belknap county farm. Frances Ella, born June 10, 1848, died March 28, 1851.

(V) Herman Cassius, only son of James Sherburne and Sarah B. (Dearborn) Weymouth, was born in the town of Gilmanton (Belmont), February 9, 1845, and has been in some useful and prominent manner identified with the business and political history of Belknap county for several years. He was educated in district schools and Gilmanton and New Hampton academies, and at the age of twenty years went to Boston and for the next three years engaged in a meat and provision business in that city. He then returned to New Hampshire and settled in Belmont, lived there until 1880 and then opened a summer boarding house in Meredith. Later on he engaged extensively in farming in connection with his other enterprises, and in 1885 purchased a large farm in Andover and carried on dairying in connection with his summer boarding house. In 1896 he built a large and modern residence in Laconia and has since lived in that city, although since 1898 his official duties as superintendent of the county farm have made it necessary that he live temporarily at that institution. While



Hermon C. Keymouth.



Henry A. Weymouth.

tiving in Belmont Mr. Weymouth held the offices of superintendent of schools and selectman, and in Andover served as selectman and road commissioner. In politics he is a firm Republican. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 408, Knights of Honor, a former member of Highland Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of East Andover, and in religious preference is a Free Will Baptist. Mr. Weymouth married, November 9, 1869, Abbie Smith, born June 6, 1851, daughter of Daniel P. and Abigail (Doloff) Smith, and granddaughter of Joseph C. Smith, a native of Corinth, Vermont, and an early settler in Meredith, New Hampshire. Two children have been born of this marriage: Maude, born February 14, 1872, married, February 14, 1907, Ellsworth H. Rollins, of Alton, New Hampshire, and a descendant of an old family of the state. Mr. Rollins is serving his third term as a commissioner of Belknap county. He is engaged in lumber business at Alton, New Hampshire. Blanche, born September 18, 1873.

(III) Daniel, fifth son and eleventh child of George and Huldah (Folsom) Weymouth, was born in Gilmanton, now Belmont, New Hampshire, August 17, 1792, died in Andover, New Hampshire, September 20, 1877. He was educated at the Gilmanton Academy, and supplemented this education with diligent home study, later becoming a teacher in the district schools, and following this occupation for some time. He subsequently devoted his time and attention to farming exclusively until the end of his days. His religious connections were with the Free Baptist Church, and he was a member of the anti-slavery and Republican parties. He took an active part in the military affairs of his time and rose to the rank of captain. He married Honor (probably Honora) Hall, born in Exeter, New Hampshire, April 7, 1790, died February 22, 1864. She was a member of a family noted in the musical circles of those times, all of her brothers and sisters being well-known singers. She was the daughter of Kinsley and Honor (Randlett) Hall, the former born in Exeter in 1759, died in the same place in 1838; the latter died September 8, 1845. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Weymouth was Samuel Hall, of Exeter; the maternal grandfather, Captain Charles Randlett, was of Exeter. Among the children of Daniel and Honor or Honora (Hall) Weymouth was Henry Augustus (see forward).

(IV) Henry Augustus Weymouth, M. D., son of Daniel and Honor or Honora (Hall) Weymouth, was born in Gilmanton, now Belmont, Belknap county, New Hampshire, October 14, 1820. His preliminary education was acquired in the academies at Gilmanton and Meredith, and he then commenced the study of medicine in his native town, under the able preceptorship of Nahum Wight, M. D., and attended lectures at Dartmouth College and in Woodstock, Vermont, being graduated from the latter place in June, 1843, with honors. He immediately settled in Andover, and commenced the active practice of the profession of medicine and surgery, with which he has been continuously and beneficially occupied up to the present

time (1907), and in which he has achieved more than a merely local reputation. He has kept well abreast of the times in every direction, all his spare time having been devoted to diversified reading. In addition to his professional work he has found time to attend to many other matters of importance—is a trustee of the Savings Bank of Franklin, and trustee of the Proctor Academy. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and he has been one of its most staunch supporters. He has taken an active part in the public affairs of Andover, and held a number of public offices with great benefit to the community. Among them may be mentioned: Member of the legislature 1869-70, 1870-80, 1899; justice of the peace since 1870; town clerk four years; member of the school committee; moderator, fifty times; and physician to the board of health since that office was created. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, and has contributed liberally to the support of that institution as well as to the Proctor Academy. He is also a member of the following organizations: Free and Accepted Masons, New Hampshire State Medical Society, and National Medical Society. For many years director of the East Andover Free Baptist Church choir. He married, in Gilmanton, January 1, 1844, Louisa Young, who died June 13, 1890. She was the daughter of Bailey and Polly (Randlett) Young, and granddaughter of Ebenezer Young. Most of the members of the Young family were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Weymouth had two brothers—Ansel and Alfred—the former of whom died in battle, and both were in active service during the Civil war. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Weymouth were:

1. Hattie Elizabeth, born in Andover, New Hampshire, January 18, 1848, died December 21, 1880. She was educated in and graduated from the Andover Academy, and taught in the district schools for a number of years. She married, in 1870, William A. Walker, at present employed with the Boston & Maine Railroad as assistant superintendent of the Concord & Peterboro Division, and resides in Concord, New Hampshire. Their children were: Henry Weymouth, born at Andover, March, 1873, died in infancy. Alma Louise, born in Danbury, New Hampshire, November 20, 1874, resides at present with her grandfather in Andover. She is a pianist and organist of note, and has given instruction in music in Andover and Franklin, New Hampshire; and in Pennsylvania, Kansas and Arkansas. Leon Willard, born in Andover in 1880, died at the age of five months.

2. Daniel Bailey, born in Andover, New Hampshire, August 25, 1852. Acquired his education in the New London Academy in New Hampshire. He is at present one of the successful merchants of Bristol, New Hampshire, where he is highly respected. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and was assistant postmaster and town treasurer for ten years at Andover. He was for a time engaged in business in Penacook, New Hampshire. He married Ida Edmunds.

3. George Weare, born in Andover, New Hampshire, August 24, 1856. He obtained his preparatory education at the New London Academy, from which he was graduated, and then matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1878 as A. B., and in 1881 as M. D. Later he attended lectures in the city of New York. He has devoted much time and attention to literature and music, which were favorite studies with him, and has also taken an active interest in the political affairs of his town, affiliating with the Democratic party. He is now a physician in excellent practice in Lyme, New Hampshire. He married Minnie Morgan, of Maine, and they have had children: Louise Morgan, born April, 1888, now studying music in Boston, Massachusetts. Henry Gerry, born August 11, 1890, attends school at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts. A child which died in infancy.

Henderson is a name derived from Henry—Henry's son—or from Hendrick—Hendrick's son; in time it became Henrison, Hendrickson, Henderson. The name is an old one in Scotland, and the family has been living in Fife four hundred years and over. The chief seat is at Fordell; "Henderson of Fordell" is a term of distinction, and well known throughout the United Kingdom.

The Hendersons have been well represented in all the wars of this country. Captain Timothy Roberts, father of Margaret, wife of William Henderson, Sr., of Rochester, New Hampshire, was a captain in the French and Indian war. His son, Timothy, Jr., was captain of New Hampshire troops during the war of the Revolution. Timothy Henderson, his grandson, was a soldier in the War of 1812. John Henderson, a descendant of Richmond, who was a brother of Captain Howard, served in the Mexican war. Major Thomas A., son of Samuel Hoyt Henderson, was a distinguished officer in the Civil war. (See Henderson V).

One progenitor was Robert, a man of prominence in the reign of James III. James of Fordell was a great figure in the time of James IV, Lord Justice and King's Advocate, and he received a charter under the great seal. Accompanying James in the unfortunate expedition into England, both he and his eldest son lost their lives, with their royal leader, at the field of Flodden.

George Henderson, of the next generation, was granted lands in the shires of Fife and Edinburgh by Queen Mary of Scotland, and his wife was one of her maids of honor. He, too, gave his life for his country.

James Henderson, son of George Henderson, married Jean, daughter of William Murray, Baron of Tullibardine. James Henderson was a man of parts, and in great favor with James VI, who conferred a singular favor upon him, on terms of great honor both to himself and his family. "James Henderson of Fordell is hereby excused from attending the wars all the days of his life, in consideration of the good, true and thankful services not only

done by himself, but also by his predecessors, to us and our predecessors, of worthy memory, in all times past, without defection at any time, from the royal obedience, that becomes good and faithful subjects. Dated at our palace of Holyroodhouse, February 27, and the twenty-first year of our reign."

Signed by the King.

Gallant officers in Danish and French wars were of Henderson stock, and Sir Francis, a colonel under the Prince of Orange, like so many of his race, was slain in battle.

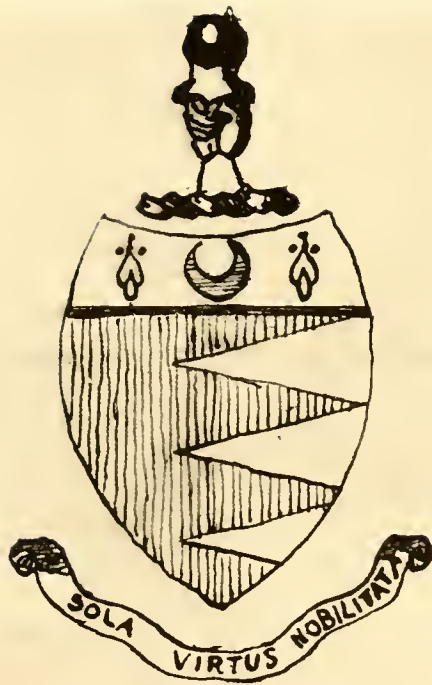
One of the great names in the history of Scotland is Alexander Henderson, and next to Knox, the most famous of Scottish ecclesiastics. The Presbyterian body in Scotland largely owes to him its dogmas and organization, and he is considered the second founder of the Reform Church. Of the assembly of 1641, sitting at Edinburg, he was moderator. Here he proposed that a confession of faith, a catechism, and a form of government should be drawn up. Afterwards he was one of those sent to London to represent Scotland in the assembly at Westminster. He was chaplain to King Charles, when he visited Scotland, and was more in sympathy with his religious views, perhaps, than his friends liked to believe. While nominally professing respect for the royal office, the covenant prepared by Henderson was entered into, for "the defense of the true religion, as reformed from Popery." The spirit in which it was signed was that of great fervor. Many subscribed with tears on their cheeks, and it was commonly reported that some signed with their blood. Those were the days when men died for their religion, and when women did not possess their souls in patience. At a church service, where a certain ritual was introduced, unpopular with the people, its use provoked an uproar, of which the stool flung at the dean by Jemmy Geddes was the symbol.

A scholar of great linguistic attainment was Ebenezer Henderson, Scottish missionary, living at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Before the Revolution Hendersons found their way from Scotland to New Hampshire, Virginia and North Carolina and were prominent in the Continental army.

Leonard Henderson, son of Richard Henderson, was chief justice, and a man of national reputation. His brother, Archibald Henderson, of Salisbury, North Carolina, was also a great lawyer. A monument was erected to his memory by the bar of the state.

A partner of Daniel Boone, in the purchase of Kentucky from the Indians, was Richard Henderson, son of Samuel Henderson, who was born in Virginia, 1700, and married Elizabeth Williams, of Wales. Samuel Henderson, brother of Richard Henderson, married Elizabeth Calloway, who had a romantic career, like the heroine of a novel. She was captured by the Indians and rescued by her lover, Samuel. Their daughter Fanny was the first white child born in the present state of Kentucky.



Henderson

James Henderson, of the southern branch of the family, was one whom his state and his country delighted to honor. He was secretary of state of Texas in 1837, having removed early in life from North Carolina, where he was born, to Texas. He was minister to England to procure the recognition of Texan independence, and a few years later he was special minister to the United States to secure the annexation of Texas. He was member of the state constitutional convention, and afterwards chosen governor. His was also United States senator.

The Hendersons ever proved themselves patriots. Lieutenant-Colonel William Henderson was in the Revolution, throughout the war, and in every battle fought in South Carolina. He was popular with his soldiers, requiring nothing of them not shared by himself. The roster also includes Sergeant-Major Pleasant Henderson, Captains Thomas and Samuel Henderson.

The family were among the principal founders of the state government at the close of the war. As a family they have ever been distinguished for intellectual endowments. We find a great number of college graduates, and the women, even in early days, were educated as well as the men. Other characteristics are hatred of effeminacy and scorn of cowardliness and physical pain. Marriage connections include the families of Governor Alexander Martin, of North Carolina; the Wallaces, the Daltons of Mississippi, and the Brodauz family of North Carolina, the latter armigers from the time of Henry VI, of England. The Scottish branch inter-married with the families of Bruce, Stuart, Balfour of Burleigh, and Sir John Hamilton, Lord Chief Justice.

The arms reproduced, that of the Hendersons of Fordell, and taken from the Baronage of Scotland, is gules, three piles issuing out of the sinister side argent, and on a chief of the last, a crescent azure, between two spots of ermine, with the baronets' badge in the center. Supporters, two matricies ermine. Crest, a hand holding a star, surmounted by a crescent. Motto, *Sola Virtus Nobilitat*.

(I) William Henderson, the pioneer ancestor of the family, came from Glasgow, Scotland, at an early date, and was known to be in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1650, and perhaps earlier. He was a ship carpenter and builder, constructing ships for himself as well as for others. That he was a man of excellent standing in the community is evidenced by the fact that he received grants of land from the town, and was one of the larger taxpayers. A further evidence of his good standing is shown on the tax list of July 3, 1677, where he is recorded as Mr. William Henderson, as during that period of the history of New England no one was called Mr. unless he were a man of high standing in the community, and more especially in the Congregational Church. It may be of interest to record in this place an extract from the Massachusetts archives: "October 15, 1679, Isaac Walderne of Boston complains of William Henderson of Dover

for not working on a ship according to agreement, he having paid said Henderson in advance." There are no further particulars recorded, so the business was presumably settled out of court to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The probability is that Mr. Henderson had more work than he could accomplish in the allotted time, and was unable to finish the ship for Mr. Walderne when he expected it to be done. William Henderson married Sarah Howard, and from that time these two names—William and Howard—are to be found in each generation down to the present time. They had children: 1. William, born about 1670, married Sarah Fernald, daughter of Thomas Fernald, of Kittery, Maine, who resided on Seavey's Island in the Piscataqua river, now (1907) a part of the Portsmouth navy yard. They were married in 1700, and as a dowry Mr. Fernald gave his daughter a part of the island, which from that time and for a period of two hundred years was known as Henderson's Point. It projected into the river just below the navy yard, and was removed by the government of the United States in 1905-06 to widen the river and make the approach and new entrance to the new dry dock easier and safer. One million dollars was expended on this piece of work, and Mr. Henderson's name is preserved in that section only by the point, as he left no children. 2. Howard, see forward. There may have been daughters, but there is no record of them.

(II) Howard, second son of William and Sarah (Howard) Henderson, was born about 1672. He had his residence on Dover Neck, as his father had before him, and also like his father was a ship carpenter and builder. He was noted as a sailor, and the tales of his courage and ability in that calling have come down to the present day with undiminished splendor. One tradition is that he served in the British Navy for a while and took part in the siege of Gibraltar, which resulted in its surrender to the English in 1704, and it is probable that this story is authentic. He never held any public office. He died at the home of his son, Captain Howard Henderson, on Dover Point, in 1772, at the advanced age of one hundred years. His grave is in the old cemetery on Dover Neck, near where are interred his son Howard, and his grandson Thomas. Until about the year 1880 there was a slate stone at the head of his grave with his name and age inscribed thereon. Nobody seems to know what has become of this stone, but the spot is perfectly well known, and in this connection it may be well to note that in this, the oldest grave yard in Dover, are the graves of many of the older settlers. In the northeast corner is the grave of Thomas Roberts, Sr., and his wife, the immigrants. In the yard are the graves of the Millet family, the Nutters, Clements, Halls, Dames, Tibbetts, Canneys, Tuttle, Pukhams, Wentworths and others. Ordinary field stones are the only markers, so that but few graves can be identified at the present time.

Howard Henderson, Sr., married, June 8, 1704, Sarah Roberts, daughter of either John or Thomas

Roberts, of Dover Neck, and granddaughter of Thomas Roberts, Sr., who settled at Dover Point with Edward Hilton in 1623, coming with him from England when Dover was first settled. Rev. John Pike, pastor of the First Parish of Dover, officiated at the marriage. They had children: 1. Howard, Jr., see forward. 2. Richmond, born about 1712, settled in Rochester, New Hampshire, and left many descendants there. There is no record of any daughters of this marriage. The house in which this family lived for generations stood on the site of the present Dover Point Hotel. It was probably built by Howard, Sr., and his son and grandson in succession inherited and resided in it. It was removed to make room for the present hotel, and the spot is one of the most beautiful in that section of the country.

(III) Howard, Jr. (2), eldest child of Howard (1) and Sarah (Roberts) Henderson, was born about 1710. Like his father and grandfather he was a ship carpenter and builder, but he advanced a step farther and became a ship owner and a sea captain, building ships and sailing them himself on the Atlantic Ocean to ports in Europe, Africa and the West Indies. In addition to this he was also engaged in the New England coasting trade. From middle age until his death he was a well known figure, and his name has come down in history. There was another reason why he was invariably addressed by his title of captain, and that was that although he attained the advanced age of eighty-two years, his death preceded that of his father by but ten years, and to distinguish the two, the older man was always called Howard, and the son Captain Howard Henderson, when spoken of. Captain Henderson not alone built ships and sailed them, but also operated the ferry from Dover Point to Bloody Point in Newington, which was one of the main routes of travel from Massachusetts to Maine before the war of the Revolution, as well as from Portsmouth and the towns along the coast to the country north of Dover. He owned Negro slaves, whom he probably bought in Africa and brought home with him on some of his voyages, for it was the custom of that day for captains to carry cargoes of New England rum to Africa and sell it to the chiefs of tribes in that country in exchange for Negro slaves, which were carried to the West Indies to be there exchanged for sugar, molasses and salt for the home voyage. Sometimes some of these slaves were brought to New England, and thus slavery was introduced into New Hampshire and Massachusetts. A number of the best families of Dover had Negro slaves down to the close of the war of the Revolution, and a still larger number were held in slavery in Portsmouth. Captain Henderson was a man of importance in the public affairs of the town as well as in matters of business. He was selectman in 1758-59-60-61, representative from Dover in the general court of the province from 1756 to 1765, and took a prominent part in the proceedings, so it is evident he was a very capable man. He was

baptized November 19, 1758, by Rev. Jonathan Cushing, pastor of the First Church from 1717 to 1769. The inscription of Captain Howard Henderson's tombstone reads that he died "November 4, 1791, aged 75 years." This is incorrect as he died November 14, 1792, aged eighty-two years. This is proven by two facts. He made his will in 1789, and it was not probated until the first Wednesday in February, 1793. Had he died in November, 1791, they would not have waited until February, 1793, before presenting it for probate; dying in November, 1792, just the proper time would have elapsed for the presentation in February. Another proof is the record kept by Deacon Benjamin Peirce, who had known Captain Henderson for many years and recorded the time of his death and his age. Captain Henderson made his will December 4, 1789, and the copy, which is well written and preserved, is in the possession of his great-grandson, John Henry Henderson, of Dover, New Hampshire. Following is an extract of its contents and provisions:

To his widow, Elizabeth Henderson, he gave outright one-third of his estate, real and personal.

To William Henderson, his son, five shillings which, with what he already had received made his full share.

To grandson, Benjamin Henderson, five shillings, and my late son Benjamin's share of my estate.

To son, Daniel Henderson, after the death of his widow Elizabeth, thirty acres of land on the west side of Dover Neck at Back River, "which I purchased of Rudfield Plummer," also my right in the homestead dwelling house and farm of Thomas Millet, late of said Dover, deceased, provided my son pay to my daughter, Love Tripe, the sum of six pounds. Also to Daniel one-half of all the stock of cattle I shall leave at my decease and one good bed of bedding.

To his son, Thomas Henderson, on the death of his widow Elizabeth, "The house wherein I now live, and all my land at Dover Neck (below the gate) with the buildings thereon; also the privilege of the Ferry and Ferry Ways, provided my said son Thomas shall pay to my daughter Betty the sum of six pounds. Also to Thomas one-half of the stock of cattle and one good bed and bedding.

To his daughter, Love Tripe, one-half of the household furniture after the death of his widow Elizabeth.

To his daughter Betty, one-half of the household furniture after the death of his widow Elizabeth, also one room in the homestead at Dover Neck, and one cow, both winter and summer during the time she remains single and unmarried. Also six pounds of lawful money.

To his negro servants, "Cæsar and Fortune," he gave their freedom from the time of his death, "but if they choose to still continue in my family, in the manner they have heretofore done, it is my will that they be supported out of my estate, and I hereby order my executrix and my sons Daniel and Thomas that they support them accordingly."

Lastly, he appointed his wife Elizabeth sole ex-

ecutrix. Dated December 4, 1789. When the will was probated the widow refused to serve, and the court appointed Daniel and Thomas in her place.

Captain Howard Henderson married, about 1750, Elizabeth Millet, born in 1727, baptized by Parson Cushing, December 4, 1737, daughter of Thomas and Love Millet, of Dover Neck. Captain Millet was a noted ship builder, merchant and public official, and took a high rank in the councils of the province of New Hampshire. He was a man of much importance in his time and held numerous public offices, among them being representative in the general court, councillor and judge of the superior court. His daughter Elizabeth inherited his excellent executive ability, and it is said by those who knew her that she could superintend the building of a ship as intelligently as her husband, and frequently did so in his absence on his many voyages. Captain and Mrs. Howard Henderson had a number of children all of them but one, Betty, being baptized by Rev. Jonathan Cushing, and this ceremony was usually performed when the child was three to four weeks old. The names of the children are as follows: 1. and 2. Benjamin and Lovey, who were baptized on the same day as their father, November 19, 1758. 3. Thomas, baptized August 17, 1760. 4. Stephen, baptized April 25, 1762, the only one of the children who did not marry, died at sea, August 16, 1785. 5. William, see forward. 6. Daniel, baptized June 3, 1766. He was the last ship builder of Dover; married and left children: Howard of New York, Henry, of Baltimore, and William, of New Orleans, Louisiana. The latter was a very prominent man and the owner of the only dry dock in the city. 7. Betty (Elizabeth), baptized October 4, 1760, by Rev. Jeremy Belknap. 8. Thomas, see forward.

(IV) William, fourth son of Captain Howard and Elizabeth (Millet) Henderson, was baptized September 25, 1763, died November 14, 1834, aged seventy-two years, four months. He was the original settler on the proprietary lot of land granted James Durgin in what is now the town of Rochester. This farm or lot of one hundred acres passed to Captain Thomas Millet, and in the distribution of his estate to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Howard Henderson. It was conveyed by Elizabeth and Howard to William Henderson, who settled upon it. The farm is still in the possession of the Henderson family, being owned by Daniel F. Henderson. Five generations of Hendersons have lived or are living upon the old homestead farm. William Henderson married Margaret Roberts, daughter of Captain Timothy Roberts, Sr., of Rochester, who was an officer in the French and Indian war. Eleven children were born to William and Margaret Henderson, as follows: 1. Stephen, born 1785, died March 5, 1862. He married Sarah Roberts, and had four daughters who married and left descendants. 2. Sally, born 1787, died May 19, 1861. She married Colonel Eliphalet Willey, and had six children, one of whom, Mrs. Betsey Brown, lives in Dover, aged ninety. 3. Timothy, born 1789, died 1867. He mar-

ried Olive Burnham, and had four sons and two daughters. 5. Betsey, born 1794, died 1872. Married James Pickering, left no children. 6. Mary, born 1797, died July 15, 1876. Married Abel Peavey, left one son and three daughters, one of whom is living, Mrs. Maria Amazeen, of Farmington. 7. Abigail, born November 23, 1800, died October 20, 1882. She married (first) John Place, May 7, 1826; married (second), March 17, 1833, Jonathan Place, twin brother of her first husband. By her first marriage there was one son; by the second two daughters, now living, Mrs. Mary E. Roberts and Mrs. Sarah Hurd. 8. Susan, born 1801, died 1879. Married William Willey, and had nine children, four sons, William Henry, Howard B., Joseph F. and James H., all prominent business men of New Hampshire. 9. William, see forward. 10. Margaret, born June 23, 1808, died September 30, 1889. Married Benjamin Canney, and had five children, the only survivor being Thomas Canney, of Farmington, New Hampshire. 11. Daniel M., born March 20, 1812, died October 8, 1894. Married Ruth McDuffee, born August 30, 1815, died October 8, 1902, daughter of Thomas McDuffee, of Rochester, familiarly known as "Selectman McDuffee." They were married November 8, 1835. Their children are: Hannah M., Daniel F., who owns the old homestead before mentioned, where five generations of Hendersons have lived; Charles H. and George M.

(IV) Thomas, sixth son of Captain Howard and Elizabeth (Millet) Henderson, was baptized October 4, 1771. He resided at Dover Point, his house standing on the present site of Dover Point Hotel. He followed the business in which his father and grandfather had been so successful, but was not a sea captain. He branched out into a new line of business, about 1810, that of brick making, which has since that time been engaged in so extensively in that section of the country. His first brickyard was on the east side of Dover Neck, about one mile above Dover Point, on Fore river. In order to be nearer his place of business, he erected his later residence on the Neck, which is still occupied by the Henderson family, and removed to it in 1812. His son Thomas, and his grandson, John Henry, lived in it until they moved to the more thickly populated section of the city a few years ago. As a manufacturer Mr. Henderson was noted for the excellent quality of the brick he turned out. His ships loaded directly from his yards and carried the brick to Boston, Massachusetts, and all the towns along the coast. His death occurred April 10, 1863. He was a man of medium height, active, vigorous and a hard worker until the end. He took no active part in political affairs. He was a devout and consistent Christian and a regular attendant with his family at the First Parish Meeting House. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and formed his own opinions. He was inclined to be liberal in his views, especially in religious matters, and when dissension arose in the First Church by the doctrine of Unitarianism, which was introduced, he went with the liberal party which organ-

ized Unitarian Society and built the brick house of worship in Locust street, in 1829. His family went with him, and the larger part of the descendants have adhered to the new doctrine. He married, 1793, Elizabeth Hoyt, born in Newington, August 9, 1770, died June 12, 1872. Her ancestors were among the first settlers in Newington, the Hoyts being one of the noted families of the town. The graves of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are in the old cemetery in Dover Neck, and are suitably marked with white marble slabs. Their children were: Lydia, born November 13, 1794; Samuel Hoyt, October 4, 1798; Elizabeth, December 31, 1800; Howard Millet, August 17, 1803; Mary P., July 5, 1807; Thomas, see forward; William, born February 21, 1813.

(V) William Millet, known both as William M. and William, Jr., fourth son and ninth child of William and Margaret (Roberts) Henderson, was born on the homestead farm, April 30, 1805, and died in Dover, November 4, 1891. At the age of sixteen he was indentured to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. At twenty-one he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed by Chickering & Company in the manufacture of fine piano cases. He next became pattern maker at the Lowell machine works. After his marriage, in 1830, he settled in Dover. In 1831, at the age twenty-six, and without outside assistance, this farmer's son purchased from the Coheco Manufacturing Company one hundred and eighty-nine feet frontage at the corner of Third street and Central avenue, built a residence on Third street and a block of stores on Central avenue. This lot is now occupied by the Morrill Block. He later purchased the property and furniture business of Stephen Toppan and continued there in trade until the panic of 1837. He afterwards removed to Rochester, but returned to Dover, engaging in various ventures until his death. He was a man of most generous impulse, and freely extended a helping hand to those less fortunate. Were each one to whom he has shown some loving kindness to lay a single flower on his inanimate dust he would sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a lifelong Democrat. He married July 4, 1830, Maria Diman, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mercy W. (Kemiston) Diman, and a lineal descendant of Rev. James Diman, for fifty years pastor of the First Church of Salem, Massachusetts. Captain Samuel Diman died of yellow fever in the West Indies, and Mercy W., his wife, born June 8, 1780, died in Rochester, May 22, 1873. The children of William and Maria (Diman) Henderson were: 1. Sophronia Ann, born October 4, 1831, married September 18, 1855, Alexander Frazier, of Dover, born February 14, 1824, died August 17, 1893, had five children: Isabella, Mrs. Clarence Wendell, of Rochester; Fanny, Mrs. Charles S. Kingman, of Madbury, who has a daughter Lotta S.; Harriet M., Mrs. E. J. Purinton, of Dover, who has children: J. Wilbur, Helen and Charles; William Henry; and Daniel W., of Massachusetts, who has six children. Mrs. Fra-

zier resides in Dover. 2. Eliza J., born December 19, 1833, died May 25, 1906. She never married. She was highly educated and became a noted and expert mathematician. She was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary. She was a woman of great benevolence and fine character. She was possessed of means and generously educated several young women of her acquaintance. 3. Amanda A., born March 14, 1836, died December 14, 1867. She married Albert Bradwick, of Dover, and had one child, Lizzie A. (Mrs. Frank Manock), born July 24, 1866, died December 16, 1889, leaving a daughter, Bessie Manock, now living in Lawrence, Massachusetts. 4. James William, see forward. 5. Harriet M., who died October 3, 1860, at the age of sixteen years, ten months and twenty-five days, just budding into beautiful young womanhood, and was a great favorite with all. 6. Sarah F., born August 19, 1846, married Alvin Haynes, of Maine, and had two children: Alvin and Sarah. They lived in Somerville, Massachusetts. 7. George Henry, died December 17, 1861, aged twelve years, nine months and three days. Mrs. Maria (Diman) Henderson was for fifty-four years a devoted member of the Methodist churches of Rochester and Dover. She died November 12, 1875, of a paralytic stroke, aged seventy years, two months, nine days.

(V) Samuel Hoyt, eldest son and second child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Henderson, was born October 4, 1798. He was one of the foremost business men of his day in Dover. He erected the large brick block at the corner of Chapel and Main streets, in 1833, and at that time this was the finest block in the town. He married (first), April 12, 1827, Delia Paul, of Somersworth, by whom he had six children, one of whom was Thomas A., born in Dover, 1833, who was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a distinguished officer in the Union army during the Civil war. He was appointed adjutant of the Seventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, November 4, 1861, and was mustered in on the same day. He was advanced to the rank of major, August 26, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel, July 2, 1863. Haldirnen S. Putnam, of the United States Engineer Corps, a West Point graduate, was the colonel. This regiment served three years, and was in some of the most hard fought battles of the war. It was actively engaged at Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Fort Sumter, Drury's Lane, Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, and Deep Bottom, Virginia, where Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson was wounded, August 16, 1864, and soon after succumbed to the effects of his injury. He was one of the bravest and most gallant officers New Hampshire sent to the war, was a highly accomplished scholar, and a gentleman as well as soldier of the first rank. Samuel H. Henderson married (second), after the death of his first wife in 1837, July 5, 1838, Sarah Ann Guppy, of Dover, by whom he had six children, among them: Charles T., a member of the present board of aldermen of the city of Dover; William C., is the head of the Christian Science Church in the city of Dover.

(V) Howard Millet, second son and fourth child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Henderson, was born August 17, 1803. He was a college graduate, was well known as a teacher, and distinguished in educational matters in Kentucky, where he founded a seminary for the education of girls and young women, the first institution of the kind that had been established south of Mason and Dixon's line. He married ———, who was descended from one of the best families of Kentucky, and among their children were: Rev. Howard Millet Henderson, a clergyman in high standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio.

(V) Thomas (2), third son and sixth child of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Henderson, was born March 25, 1810. He was engaged in the brick making industry, and when old age compelled his father to retire from active participation in business matters, he carried on the work with the assistance of his son. There are at present (1907) time under their management two yards on the Back river and three on the Fore. This business has now been under the personal management of four generations in a direct line. Mr. Henderson did not devote much time to political matters, but he was a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat, all his life, as had been his father before him. He was elected a member of the first board of aldermen when Dover became a city in 1856, and helped organize the new city government. He was kind and courteous in his manner, and a most superior man of business. He took an active interest in all matters of public importance until his death, which occurred September 16, 1894. He married February 28, 1843, Olive Bickford, born in 1820, died April 3, 1891. She was a descendant of the Bickford family of Dover, who were among the earliest settlers after the immigration of 1633. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were: 1. John Henry, see forward. 2. Edwin, born August 19, 1845, died unmarried March 19, 1881.

(V) William, youngest son and child or Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Henderson, was born February 21, 1813. He was also a college graduate, and was associated with his brother in the conduct of the Female Seminary, in which he held a professorship. He died unmarried September 4, 1839.

(VI) James William, eldest son and fourth child of William and Maria (Diman) Henderson, was born in Rochester, February 18, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town, Dover public schools, and Franklin Academy. He read law in the office of George W. Stevens, of Dover. He taught for several terms in the schools of Rochester and Farmington, and in the office of the *Dover Inquirer* learned the trade of printer, and worked at the same for several years in the Massachusetts state printing office and on the columns of the *Boston Journal*. He returned to Dover and was connected with the *Morning Star* and other papers of the town. During the years 1871-72-73-74-75 he was a member of the Dover board of education. During these years he had thoroughly prepared for the profession of law, and

in 1877 removed to Florida, where he commenced the practice of law and became a distinguished and influential member of the bar of that state. He was admitted to the Florida supreme court bar, June 20, 1889, to the United States district court, and December 17, 1894, to the supreme court of the United States. His first admission to the circuit court was March 14, 1882. His office in St. Augustine, Florida, is in a brick block bearing his name, where he conducts a successful and profitable general practice. He served the state as acting states attorney. Mr. Henderson has large realty interests in Florida, Chicago, Illinois, and in Dover, and resides in these localities alternately attending to his varied interests. He is an ardent Democrat. He is a Free Mason of Apollo Lodge, Chicago, and an Odd Fellow of Wecohanet Lodge, Dover.

James W. Henderson married, May 18, 1878, Ellen Compton, born at Lockport, New York, daughter of Jacob Compton, of Chicago. Two sons have been born to them. William H., born in Dover, May 27, 1879, died in St. Augustine, March 14, 1880. J. Compton, born at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada, July 8, 1880. He was graduated in the St. Augustine, Chicago and Dover public schools, and Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated from the South Division high school, Chicago, and from Southwestern University, Jackson, Tennessee, with the degree of LL. B. He was prominent in the debating and literary clubs, and while at Jackson, Tennessee, was president of the Law Club of the college. On reaching his majority he was admitted to the state courts of Tennessee, and later to those of Florida. He is the junior partner with his father in the law firm of Henderson & Henderson, St. Augustine, Florida. He is a lover of athletics, and all through his preparatory and college life was a valuable member of the various athletic teams.

(VI) John Henry, youngest and only surviving son and child of Thomas and Olive (Bickford) Henderson, was born April 2, 1849. He devotes all his time and attention to the affairs connected with his business, and has large holdings of real estate in Dover. He takes no active part in political matters, except in so far that he attends the elections and votes for whom he considers the best men. He married, April 24, 1871, Maria Roberts, born May 30, 1854, daughter of Aaron and Ann Eliza (Arnold) Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a lineal descendant of the Thomas Roberts, previously mentioned, who settled in Dover in 1623. Ann Eliza (Arnold) Roberts came from Rhode Island, and was descended from one of the prominent families in that state. Her mother was the daughter of Thomas Williams, a great-great-grandson of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, Rhode Island. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were: Harry Preston, see forward. Maud Olive, born December 25, 1876, died March 6, 1894. She was a most amiable young woman, intelligent and intellectual, beautiful in person, and charming in manner.

(VII) Harry Preston, only son and only surviv-

ing child of John Henry and Maria (Roberts) Henderson, was born October 30, 1872. He is engaged with his father in the brick manufacturing business, and also has an office for the transaction of insurance business in the city of Dover. He is a graduate of the Dover high school, and takes a lively interest in educational matters. He is a member of Moses Paul Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, and has served as its secretary four years; is a member of Belknap Chapter, Royal Arch Mason; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Paul Commandery; the Knights Templar, in which body he is at present captain general. He married June 10, 1895, Alberta Parker, born October 7, 1870, daughter of Dr. Henry Rust and Ella (Thompson) Parker, of Dover. Dr. Parker is one of the eminent physicians of Dover, and has been mayor of the city. He is a descendant of William Parker, of Portsmouth, who was one of the early settlers in that town, and has had many distinguished descendants. Mrs. Parker is the daughter of Moses Thompson, of Wolfboro, and had illustrious ancestors, among them being the historian, Major Richard Walderne. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are: Maud Olive, born September 23, 1896; Ella Parker, born July 8, 1900.

This name appears very early in New England, and was prominent in the first settlement and development of Boston. The connection, if any, between these pioneers and the Haverhill family has not been discovered. The name appears in Haverhill, Massachusetts, before the close of the seventeenth century and has numerous representatives in that region.

(I) Aaron Copp was in Haverhill as early as 1698, and was married there December 30 of that year to Mary Heath. She was born May 8, 1672, a daughter of Josiah and Mary (Davis) Heath, and granddaughter of Bartholomew Heath, one of the original proprietors of Newbury and Haverhill.

(II) Moses, son of Aaron and Mary (Heath) Copp, married, in Haverhill, July 17, 1732, Mehitabel Griffin, widow of Peter Griffin, and daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Dustin) Emerson. Soon after his marriage he removed to what is now Hampstead, and his wife was admitted to the Hampstead church by letter from the Haverhill church, June 3, 1752.

(III) Joshua, son of Moses and Mehitabel (Emerson) (Griffin) Copp, was married September 19, 1758, by Rev. Henry True, to Sarah Poor, of Rowley, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Searl) Poor. Joshua Copp and wife owned the Covenant at the Hampstead church, November 28, 1761. Their children were: Molly, Elizabeth, Moses, Eliphalet, Sarah, Joshua, Susanna, Mehitabel, George Washington, Benjamin Little and Nathaniel Peabody.

(IV) George Washington, fourth son and ninth child of Joshua and Sarah (Poor) Copp, was born August 26, 1776, in Hampstead, and settled in

Warren, New Hampshire, where several others of his family also located. He died there December 9, 1822. He cleared up a farm in the wilderness and engaged in its cultivation throughout his life. He married Mary Abrams, born February 2, 1775, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and died October 6, 1860, in Warren, New Hampshire, having lived a widow almost thirty-eight years. Their children were: Joseph M., William (died young), Louisa, Nancy, George W. and Benjamin S.

(V) Joseph M., eldest child of George W. and Mary (Abrams) Copp, was born October 15, 1801, in Warren, New Hampshire, and settled in the town of Nashua, where he lived retired and died November 21, 1887. He married, in Warren, October 30, 1828, Hannah H. Brown, born 1808, and died in 1851. She was the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter. Mr. Copp married (second), in 1887, Martha S. Russell, of Greenfield, New Hampshire. She became the mother of one child, Frank F., who died aged about sixteen years.

(VI) Colonel Elbridge J. Copp, youngest son of Joseph M. and Hannah H. (Brown) Copp, was born in Warren, July 22, 1844. His education was obtained in the common and high schools of Nashua. In 1861, when a little above sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Third Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. The following year he was appointed sergeant major of the regiment, and a short time after was promoted to second lieutenant. In 1863 meritorious conduct brought him a commission as adjutant of the regiment. At that time he was eighteen years of age, and the youngest commissioned officer in the service who had risen from the ranks. For a time he served as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Louis Bell, who was killed at Fort Fisher, and held his commission until he was mustered out, on account of disability from wounds, in October, 1864. During his term of enlistment he participated in many important engagements. While in the service he acted upon the theory that to fight is the province of a soldier, and was present at every battle in which his regiment took a part, unless so seriously disabled as to be prevented from doing so. He was wounded in the shoulder at Drury's Bluff, in front of Richmond, and for a time was compelled to remain away from the firing line, but before his wound was fairly healed he was again in the saddle and was in his place when the advance upon Richmond was made. In that frightful and fruitless charge, General Hawley's brigade entered the fortifications of the enemy, and there the young adjutant was shot through the body and was rescued during the battle by General Hawley, who upon finding him sent an aid to bring him across the line. One hundred or more of the Third were wounded in this battle, and nearly all were captured. Adjutant Copp thus escaped what would have been almost sure death in a rebel prison, had he lived to reach one. He was taken to Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, where he was skillfully treated, and in October of 1864 was able to be removed to his home. He has never recovered



Col. Elbridge Lopp

from his injuries, and often suffers from them for long periods.

After regaining his strength to some extent, Colonel Copp traveled for some time for a Chicago and Indianapolis book-publishing house. Later he settled in business in Nashua, with his brother, Charles D. Copp, late captain in the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers. Colonel Copp was appointed register of probate for Hillsborough county in 1878, and from that time till the present (1907) has had no opposition for re-nomination and has been biennially re-elected to that position for a period of twenty-eight years. His interest in military affairs has never abated, and to his efforts and influence many noteworthy steps in the military matters of New Hampshire should be credited. In 1878, after the military spirit which had waned for some years following the war was revived, Mr. Copp was commissioned captain of the Nashua Guards, which through his tireless efforts in drilling and disciplining attained a standing above that of any other militia organization in the state. In 1879 he was commissioned major of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and soon after was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In 1884 Colonel D. M. White was made brigade commander, and Lieutenant-Colonel Copp was advanced to the colonelcy of the regiment. In 1889, upon the expiration of his commission, Colonel Copp was urged to accept a new commission, but this he declined to do, as he did not regard such action as just to deserving officers who had earned promotion. The colonel's regard for the welfare of the military of the state did not expire with his commission, but directing all his energies to local improvement and advancement, he organized a stock company with a capital of \$30,000 for the construction of an armory in Nashua. In this he was completely successful. The money was raised, the plans drawn, and the building erected under the colonel's supervision; it is one of the sights of the city and a source of much local pride. Colonel Copp is a member of John G. Foster Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; of Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Ancient York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In political faith he adheres to the principles advocated by Abraham Lincoln, and was chairman of Nashua Republican City Committee for eight years. Colonel Copp is one of the best known and most respected citizens of Nashua. He is a true-hearted friend, a generous comrade, and a good neighbor. His long and honorable record as a gentleman and as an official is a monument to his memory. He married, June 9, 1869, S. Eliza White, born December, 1843, daughter of James and Rebecca (McConnih) White, of Nashua. She died December, 1893, leaving two daughters: Charlotte Louise, wife of Frederick B. Pearson, of Malden, Massachusetts; and Edith Alice, married Dr. Harrison P. Baldwin, of Manchester. One child, Robert Copp, has been born to Mrs. Pearson.

(II) Jonathan, who was perhaps a son of Aaron Copp, above mentioned, was a resident of Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he married Elizabeth Dow. She was probably a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Colby) Dow, and was born October 12, 1702, in Amesbury, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Dow, the ancestor of a numerous family of that name.

(III) Solomon, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Dow) Copp, was born March 3, 1720, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and resided in that town until 1752. Five of his children were baptized in that town. He removed from Amesbury to Canterbury, New Hampshire, and subsequently removed to Sanbornton, becoming one of the early settlers of that town, and building his house on the Bay shore. He died there May 8, 1796. He was survived for more than twenty-four years by his wife, who passed away October 21, 1822, at the age of ninety-nine years, nine months and twenty-eight days. He was married in Amesbury to Elizabeth Davis, born there August 29, 1723, a daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Dow) Davis. Their children were: Elizabeth, Jerusha, Irene, Eleanor, Ruhama, Thomas, Lois, Mary, Solomon, Hannah and Judith.

(IV) Thomas, sixth child and eldest son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Davis) Copp, was born in 1754, died July 3, 1824. He was a soldier during the war of the Revolution, and the following incident is declared to be authentic: While serving at the head of the guard he stopped the coach of General Washington because the countersign was not forthcoming, and for this action was "warmly commended at headquarters." He married, March 6, 1783, Alice Kimball, of Meredith, who died October 7, 1854, and their children were: Alice Elsie, David, Solomon, Elizabeth, Thomas, see forward; John, Charles, died in childhood; Mary, Jacob, Amos, Abigail, David, Charles (second), Peter and Luther.

(V) Thomas, fifth child and third son of Thomas (2) and Alice (Kimball) Copp, was born July 20, 1790. His earlier years were spent in New Hampton, New Hampshire, and he later removed to Gilford, in the same state, where he died May 13, 1874. He was a cooper by trade and a man of influence in the community. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious affiliations a member of the Congregational Church. He married, March 5, 1815, Dorothy Rowen, daughter of John and Sarah (Hancock) Rowen, and they had children: Hazen, see forward; Jason, who followed the sea in the merchant service for a period of twelve years, and was a soldier in the Mexican war; Polly; Abigail; Sarah; Edmund, was a soldier during the Civil war in the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, and died while in service; Orrin P. and Clarinda.

(VI) Hazen, eldest child of Thomas (3) and Dorothy (Rowen) Copp, was born in Sanbornton, Belknap county, New Hampshire, August 6, 1816, died January 8, 1901. He went to New Hampton when a young lad, and when he attained his majority removed to Bristol, where he engaged in the

lumber business and remained six years. He removed to Gilford, New Hampshire, in 1849, continuing in the same line of business until 1876, when he removed to Tilton, where he became the proprietor of the grist mill and the woolen factory on the Northfield side opposite. He built a new factory below his grist mill in 1877. He was a very successful man of business, accumulated a considerable amount of property, and was influential in the community in many directions, holding a number of public offices. He was at one time a representative in the legislature. In politics he was a Republican, and in his religious affiliations a member of the Methodist Church. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the grand lodge, and was the treasurer of his council chapter for twenty-two successive years. He was also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He married, January 17, 1834, Betsy Glover, of Compton, province of Quebec, where she was born July 14, 1818, still survives and resides in Tilton, New Hampshire. Their children were: 1. Gust Aulando, see forward. 2. Abbie Ann, born in Bristol, December 22, 1845, married (first) Freeman F. Elkins, of Gilford; married (second) Thomas Mark Hill, of Laconia. 3. Lizzie Etta, born in Gilford, June 10, 1852, married William Philip Blaisdell, of Gilford.

(VII) Gust Aulando, eldest child and only son of Hazen and Betsy (Glover) Copp, was born in Bristol, New Hampshire, July 12, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the New Hampton Academy, and was well equipped for his business career. He succeeded to the lumber business of his father, and was also a contractor and builder. During the winter he operated a saw mill, doing custom work, and had six men constantly in his employ for this purpose. Mr. Copp was a man of enterprise, progress and executive ability. He built forty-eight cottages at Lake Shore Park, Gilford, and owned a farm of ninety acres, part of which is heavily timbered. He enlisted in Company F, First New Hampshire Regiment, Heavy Artillery during the Civil war, and was in active service until the close of the war. He was in Company G, in the above mentioned regiment, in 1864, and engaged in the defence of Washington, District of Columbia. He was a Republican, and took an active and beneficial interest in the political affairs of his township, having served in the legislature in 1895, been surveyor of highways, and overseer of the poor. He was a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons, of Laconia. He married, March 31, 1861, Sara Jennie Thurston, born in Gilford, February 20, 1844, daughter of Benjamin G. and Sallie M. (Goss) Thurston; no children.

Benjamin P. Thurston, father of Mrs. Gust. A. Copp, was the only child born to Miles L. and Sarah (Perkins) Thurston, and was born in Gilford on the homestead farm, July 16, 1801. He acquired a fair education in the common schools of that time, and his entire life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He died April 24, 1863. He mar-

ried, in Gilford, Sallie M. Goss, daughter of John and Abigail Goss, who was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, August 8, 1809, and died December 6, 1898. Their children are: Roxanna S., born September 9, 1836, widow of Francis P. Rand, and has two sons, Oscar V. and Fred A. 2. Mrs. Copp, widow of Gust. A. Copp; no family.

Originally spelled Rosseter, this ROSSITER name is of undoubted Saxon or Norman origin, and probably was carried into England with the conquering army of William the Norman. It is still a conspicuous one in England, as well as in the United States, and has borne its part in developing this country in the various branches of progress.

(I) Sir Edward Rossiter, the founder of the family in the United States, came from a good, substantial family of the English gentry, and owned quite an estate in the county of Somerset, England. He was commissioned in London in 1629 as one of the assistants to Governor Winthrop, and embarked for the colonies from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," commanded by Captain Syuct, with one hundred and forty persons aboard. Their original destination was the Charles river, but the captain decided to land them at Dorchester Neck, at the end of a two months' voyage. In the histories of the colonies Edward Rossiter is spoken of as a "godly man of good repute," who left England for the sake of religion. He lived to fill his position but a few months after his arrival in this country. He died October 23, 1630. There is no mention of Sir Edward's wife, and it is supposed that she had previously died.

(II) Dr. Brayard Rossiter, son of Sir Edward, was the only member of his family who came with him. He was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth (Alsop) Rossiter, whom he married in England. Dr. Rossiter is spoken of in history as a finely educated man from the best schools in England. He was one of the principal men who commenced the settlement of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636, where he was a magistrate for eighteen years and where he became widely known as a physician. In 1652 he moved to Guilford, Connecticut. On March 11, 1662, he performed the first post-mortem in the Connecticut colony, and history has it that it was the first autopsy of which there is any record in New England, and antedating by a dozen years the one in Boston, in 1674, an account of which is given by Dr. Greene in his "History of Medicine." Dr. Rossiter died in Guilford, September 30, 1672. He had six children, but the only son who had descendants was Josiah.

(III) Josiah was born in Windsor, Connecticut, and went with his father to Guilford. In 1676 he married Sarah Sherman, daughter of Hon. Samuel Sherman, of Stamford and Woodbury, Connecticut, from whose grandfather descended Roger Sherman of Declaration fame, General William Tecumseh and Senator John Sherman. Josiah Rossiter became a man of prominence in the col-



Genl A Copp.

onies. He was judge of the New Haven colony courts and one of the assistants to the governor for ten years. He was the first naval officer of the port of Guilford. He died in Guilford, January 31, 1716. Josiah and Sarah (Sherman) Rossiter had seventeen children, who married and inter-married with the old Guilford and New Haven families.

(IV) Theophilus, son of Josiah and Sarah (Sherman) Rossiter, was born in Guilford, February 12, 1696. He married Abigail Pierson, of Bridgehampton, Long Island. She was the niece of the first president of Yale College. Theophilus Rossiter was one of the founders of the first church at North Guilford, and was deacon at the time of his death, which occurred April 9, 1770; no further record appears concerning him. There were twelve children, the name of only one, William, being given.

(V) William, son of Theophilus and Abigail (Pierson) Rossiter, was born in North Guilford, February 11, 1740. He married Submit Chittenden, a direct descendant of Major William Chittenden, one of the signers of the covenant of Guilford and the principal military man of the settlement. His estate—purchased from the Indians at that time—has been and still is owned by his descendants, who occupy it during the summer. William Rossiter died December 28, 1820. He had a family of eleven children, one of whom was Sherman Rossiter.

(VI) Sherman Rossiter was born in North Guilford, April 20, 1775, and became the progenitor of the New Hampshire Rossiters. He came to Claremont in 1800 and entered quite extensively into the lumber business. In 1804 he married, in Guilford, Connecticut, Olive Baldwin, who on her mother's side was a direct descendant of Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the New Haven colony, and of William Jones, one of the later governors of the colony, and on her father's side she was a descendant of Mary Bruen whose royal ancestry marked her as one of the aristocrats of the early New Haven colony. He returned to Claremont with his bride, where he settled on a farm in the eastern part of the town. Here he reared and educated a large family, and by dint of hard work and careful management accumulated quite a large property for those times. Being one of the early settlers of the town his life was necessarily harder and more primitive than it had been in old Guilford, which had nearly two centuries' start of Claremont, but which today in the modern march of progress has fallen far behind the enterprising New Hampshire town. Sherman Rossiter died October 2, 1838. His wife survived until August 5, 1863. Memorial windows for both adorn the Congregational Church in Claremont, which they helped to found. They had nine children: William, Luzerne S., Stephen J., Timothy B., Chittenden, Lorette C., Pomeroy M., Submit C. and R. Van Ness Rossiter. (Mention of Timothy B. and descendants appears in this article).

(VII) William (2), eldest child of Sherman and Olive (Baldwin) Rossiter, was born on a farm in Claremont, September 24, 1805, and died in his

native town, February 29, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and very early displayed marked business talent; he settled in Claremont Village and engaged in general mercantile business which he followed for a number of years; he later became active in the manufacture of woolen goods and operated the Sullivan Woolen Mills in company with Thomas Sanford for several years; he was also for a short time connected with a cutlery company.

William Rossiter held at different times nearly every office within the gift of his town; he was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1847-48, and was a member of the constitutional convention. He was one of the promoters of the Sullivan Railroad from Windsor, Vermont, to Bellow's Falls and one of the first directors. Mr. Rossiter was a very genial man, was public-spirited and generous to a high degree, and appeared to have a much greater interest in whatever would promote the welfare of his town than in the accumulation of a large property. Although an attendant and a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church his giving was not confined to the narrow limits of one denomination, and it is recorded that when the Baptists started a subscription for a bell for their church Mr. Rossiter headed the paper with a larger sum than given by any other, with a single exception. Although he was for many years a great sufferer from asthma, he did not yield to the infirmity and his energy, a strong characteristic, carried him through many a struggle in which one less endowed must have yielded. September 20, 1834, William Rossiter married Lucy Barrett, daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Damen) Barrett, of Windsor, Vermont (see Barrett). Their children, all born in Claremont, were: Sarah Baldwin, Adelaide, born June 10, 1838, died December, 1890. William Henry, born October 5, 1841, died in Faribault, Minnesota, November 5, 1862. Albert, born May 1, 1843. Albert Rossiter was educated in the public schools of his native town, in Meriden, and at Kimball Union Academy; he took high rank in mathematics, became an expert in figures and naturally was interested in banking. He was assistant cashier of the Claremont Bank for thirty-two years, and was for a long time treasurer of the Sullivan Savings Institution; he has now retired from business and resides in Claremont. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church, and is a Republican in politics.

(VIII) Sarah (Baldwin) Rossiter, eldest child of William and Lucy (Barrett) Rossiter, was born July 31, 1836. She was educated in the public schools and at Kimball Union Academy. May 3, 1858, she married Darius Shaw White, who was born in Mt. Holly, Vermont, and removed from that town to Claremont, about 1845. He operated a stage line from the Claremont & Pullman Railroad station and one from the village square to Claremont Junction. He was also proprietor of the old Vermont House, then a leading tavern (as it was then called) of the town. Mr. White removed to Northfield, Minnesota, in 1856, and resumed the

hotel business. He was afterward associated with his brother in the same business at Hastings, Minnesota. He died in 1883, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. White returned to her native town after the death of her husband, and has since made her home in the fine old Colonial house in Mulberry street, Claremont, a gift to her from her father.

(VII) Timothy Baldwin, son of Sherman and Olive (Baldwin) Rossiter, was born in Claremont, September 18, 1807. He married, May 30, 1836. Elvira Dustin, a direct descendant of Hannah Dustin, of Indian fame. Starting out in life with a mortgaged farm, by economy, honest toil, and rare judgment, he accumulated quite a fortune, being the largest individual taxpayer in the town of Claremont at the time of his death, which occurred January 16, 1893. They had three children: George Pomeroy, Edward Augustus, born March 16, 1844, who later in life became quite prominent in the clothing business in Albany, New York; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Hartford, Connecticut. He died at the age of thirty-four, leaving no heir. Ellen, died at the age of ten years. Elvira (Dustin) Rossiter died February 5, 1898.

(VIII) George Pomeroy, eldest son of Timothy Baldwin and Elvira (Dustin) Rossiter, was born in Claremont, May 6, 1840. He was educated at the old academy at Claremont, and at Kimball Union Academy. April 27, 1865, he married Caroline Lewis Gleason, whose grandmother, (maiden name) Lucy Scott, was the first white woman to spend the night in the town of Plainfield, coming as a bride on horseback from Connecticut. George P. Rossiter served the town of Claremont as selectman in 1864, representative at the legislature in 1891, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1902. He resides in Claremont, in religion is a Congregationalist, and in politics a Republican. Children: 1. Charles Timothy, born December 21, 1869, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1904; in consequence of poor health he took up farming, conducting the same on a modern scale; he married Gertrude Rindlaub, February 17, 1906. 2. Edward J. 3. Robert Gleason, born June 13, 1875. After attending the Claremont schools he conducted a lumber business in the town of Claremont.

(IX) Edward J., second son of George P. and Caroline Lewis (Gleason) Rossiter, was born in Claremont, April 29, 1871, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1895, after which he engaged in banking and real estate in his native town; a Congregationalist, Republican, and Mason. On August 22, 1899, he married Sarah Edith Jones, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Bill) Jones, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Sarah Edith (Jones) Rossiter was born in Burten Head, near Liverpool, England, October 20, 1871, and came to America with her parents when very young. She was educated in the schools of Worcester. Her father, Thomas Jones, has been a large stone contractor, having erected stone buildings all over New England and the middle west, and is still living in Worcester. Edward J. and Sarah Edith (Jones) Rossiter have two chil-

dren, Olive, born December 6, 1900, and Brayard Thomas, May 16, 1902.

The name of Lamson is often spelled LAMSON Lambson or Lampson, but the earliest form appears to be Lambton. Robert de Lambton, feudal lord of Lambton castle in the county of Durham, England, died in 1350, and the estate is still in the possession of his descendants. Like many other ancient British families they are said to have been of Danish origin. William, the first American ancestor, came from Durham county, and his name first appears as Lambton. This soon underwent modifications in the early records. In 1834 two bearing the name of Lamson or its allied forms had graduated from Harvard, and four from other New England colleges.

(I) William Lamson, or Lambton, came from Durham county, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637. He came over in the fleet with Winthrop. He settled in that part of Ipswich now called Hamilton, and was made a freeman there on May 17, 1637. His wife was Sarah Ayres. He died February 1, 1659, leaving a widow, Sarah Lamson, and eight children. She married, April 10, 1661, Thomas Hartshorn, of Reading, Massachusetts.

(II) John, son of William and Sarah (Ayres) Lamson, is found in the list of those entitled by law to vote in town affairs in 1679. He was one of the trial jury in the superior court at Salem in 1693 for the trial of those charged with witchcraft. He married Martha Perkins, who was born in 1649, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Gould) Perkins.

(III) William (2), son of John and Martha (Perkins) Lamson, was married, in 1706, to Lydia Porter, daughter of John and Lydia (Herrick) Porter.

(IV) Jonathan, son of William (2) and Lydia (Porter) Lamson, was commissioned ensign in the Revolutionary war. He married Anna Dane.

(V) William (3), son of Jonathan and Anna (Dane) Lamson, was a native of Ipswich, and removed from that town to Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1783, being the first of the family to remove to this state. He settled in the northwest parish of Amherst, which became Mont Vernon twenty years after he located there. He signed the association test in Amherst in 1776, and was chosen by the town two years later to provide for the families of soldiers in the war. In the last year of the war he was one of a committee to hire soldiers. He was active in securing the incorporation of the town of Mont Vernon, and was in every way a useful citizen. He married Mary Lummas.

(VI) William (4), son of William (3) and Mary (Lummas) Lamson, resided through life in Mont Vernon on the farm that he inherited from his father. He married Sebah Jones, and they had six children: William O., Mary, Seviroh, Augusta, Adaline, Nancy E.

(VII) William Osborn, son of William (4) and Sebah (Jones) Lamson, was born September 15, 1808, in Mont Vernon. He was a farmer and

lived on the old homestead originally owned by his grandfather. He was captain of the state militia for a number of years. He was a Republican in politics, but he never cared to hold office. He attended the Congregational Church, and was a man of excellent standing in the community. On January 10, 1849, he married Orindia Felton Odell, daughter of Luther and Betsey (Green) Odell. She was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 16, 1819, and died in Mont Vernon, November 24, 1874. Captain Lamson died July 12, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Their children: Harriett F., born April 6, 1850. Marriett A., April 6, 1850. Ella T., December 4, 1851. Ellen O., December 4, 1851. Ida H., September 20, 1853. Frank O., October 20, 1858.

(VIII) Frank Osborn, son of Captain William O. and Orindia F. (Odell) Lamson, was born at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, October 20, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and has been a farmer all his life. He owns about four hundred acres of land, of which he keeps sixty acres under cultivation. He makes a speciality of the raising of Holstein cattle. He is a Republican in politics, and active in the interests of his party. He has held many town offices, has been a selectman since 1903, and representative in 1906. He served on the school board for twelve years. He is a member of the Grange Lodge. Mr. Lamson is a man of pleasing personality and progressive ideas. He belongs to the Congregational Church. On January 9, 1890, Frank O. Lamson married Marcia Ellen Batchelder, daughter of Deacon George Gage and Mary Elizabeth (Horn) Batchelder, of Mont Vernon, New Hampshire. She was educated in the schools of her native town. Her father was a carrier and farmer. He served as selectman, belonged to Prospect Grange, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Batchelder came from Dover, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lamson have four children: Albert Batchelder, born July 31, 1891; Ella May, March 5, 1895; William Osborn, July 29, 1900, and Frank H., October 7, 1906.

According to Cogswell's History of WOOD Henniker, New Hampshire, Eliphalet Wood was the fifth in descent from William Wood, who came from Matlack, Derbyshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, where he died May 14, 1671, aged eighty-nine years. But no Eliphalet of that generation is mentioned in the Wood genealogy, nor are the names of his descendants indexed in that work; hence, the line cannot be traced farther back than his record.

(I) Eliphalet Wood lived in Concord, Massachusetts, afterwards in Westboro, where his children were born. The name of his wife is unknown. They had eight children: Jonathan, born April 13, 1753; Joshua, mentioned below; Jesse; Jabez; Lucy; Molly, married John Harthorn; Betty, married Joshua Whitney; Patty, married W. Adams.

(II) Joshua, second son and child of Eliphalet Wood, was born in 1756, in Westboro, Massachusetts. On December 25, 1777, he married Elizabeth Bradish, and settled upon the farm which afterwards descended to his grandson, Joseph. He died October 22, 1836, and his wife died October 28, 1827. They had seven children: Patty, born July 27, 1780, married Elisha Rice. Levi, mentioned below. Betsey, born July 22, 1785, died August 7, 1807. Eunice, born July 9, 1788, died July 13, 1866, unmarried. James Bradish, born April 17, 1791. Elijah, born September 10, 1795. Lucy, born August 24, 1798, died October 1, 1873, unmarried.

(III) Levi, eldest son and second child of Joshua and Elizabeth (Bradish) Wood, was born April 15, 1782. He married Prudence Chamberlain, February 26, 1807, and they lived on the homestead. He died March 14, 1866, and his wife died November 1, 1863. They had four children: Imri, born April 25, 1808. Alanson, mentioned below. Lyman, born November 7, 1813, married Zylphia A. Gould, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, became a carpenter, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire. Hannah H., born October 3, 1816, married C. P. McAdams.

(IV) Alanson, second son and child of Levi and Prudence (Chamberlain) Wood, was born at Henniker, New Hampshire, May 3, 1810. He lived in Henniker all his life, and was a miller and farmer. He was a Democrat in politics, and attended the Methodist Church. His first wife, the mother of his children, was Mary Colby, daughter of Silas Colby, whom he married January 13, 1834. She died May 13, 1865. In June, 1866, he married his second wife, Mrs. Poor. The six children of Alanson and Mary (Colby) Wood were: Levi, born 1834, died July 31, 1837. Lenora A., born October 17, 1836, married Jason H. Whitney. Silas F., born April 17, 1840. Horace H., mentioned below. Marietta, born February 9, 1849, married George M. Poor, who served in the Civil war in Company C, Fifth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. Ida F., born January 17, 1854. Alanson Wood died November 13, 1873.

(V) Horace Hanson, fourth son and fifth child of Alanson and Mary (Colby) Wood, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, April 21, 1842. For three years he was a farmer in Hillsboro, then went to West Concord, New Hampshire, and worked in Holden's mills for about a year. He removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and stayed in the mills there for one year. He then came to Laconia, New Hampshire, where he worked in the mills for twenty-five years, starting as second hand, and being promoted several times. He then started a shoddy mill in the adjoining town of Lakeport, which he managed for two years. For the next five years he was overseer in the Gilford Hosiery Mills. In 1880 he started large woolen and hosiery mills on the west side of the river in Lakeport. In 1903, when fire swept Lakeport, both mills were burned. He immediately started to build again, and in the meantime he managed a mill on the other side of

the river. In 1906 his new mills were running. Mr. Wood is a Republican in politics. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Pythagorean Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Laconia; New Hampshire Consistory, Nashua, and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord. Mr. Wood married Mary J. Lovejoy, daughter of David and Melinda (Chase) Lovejoy, of Meredith, New Hampshire.

A casual glance into the origin of the WOOD Woods in America discloses the fact that the majority of them are descended from two immigrants: William, who came over in 1638, settling in Concord, Massachusetts, and John (see Atwood), who arrived at Plymouth, same state, in 1643. Both came from England. The New Hampshire Woods are undoubtedly the posterity of the first-named immigrant, through the latter's only son Michael, but the writer has thus far been unable to identify with certainty the ancestors prior to those herein mentioned.

(I) Joshua Wood, who was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1755, went to Keene in the latter part of the eighteenth century and was actively concerned in the early development of the town, where he died in 1820. Joshua Wood was one of the valued and valuable citizens of the early years of Keene, and is said to have owned the first wagon in that town. He contributed in many ways to its substantial and moral development. He and his wife were among the early members of the First Congregational Church of Keene, and the family identification with this church embraces a period of one hundred years. Joshua Wood and his son Amos were soldiers in the War of 1812. He married Esther Estey, and his children were: Esther, Hannah, Polly, Judith, Daniel, Amos, Sally, Lucy, Nathan, George, Isaac and David. All of these children save one, George, who died at sea, lived to be over fifty years of age.

(II) Nathan, son of Joshua and Esther (Estey) Wood, was born in Keene, May 31, 1800. He acquired his education in the district schools. Having learned the blacksmith's trade he established himself in business on what is now Mechanic street, which he carried on with unusual prosperity until injured by a horse, and finding himself in comfortable circumstances he determined to gratify his long cherished ambition of becoming an independent farmer. From his properties in Keene Mr. Wood gave to the city the land now occupied by Woodburn, Davis and Mechanic streets. Mr. Wood was thus an important factor in the development of Keene, the streets named containing much of the best residential and some of the leading manufacturing properties of the city. Going to Walpole, New Hampshire, in 1850, he purchased a piece of agricultural property located on a bluff overlooking the entrance of Cold river into the Connecticut, and

he remained there some three years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Keene. There he continued to follow agriculture with success, and was one of the most prominent citizens of his day. Prior to relinquishing his business in Keene he had purchased the land lying between the General Wilson homestead and the Elliot residence and extending to the river. The farm, which he purchased upon his return, comprised the land now bounded by Court street, Portland street and the Ashuelot river. Mr. Wood lived a life of generally recognized usefulness, and died a Christian gentleman. Mr. Nathan Wood was an ensign in the Twentieth Regiment of Fifth Brigade of New Hampshire Militia. His honorable discharge bears date of April 16, 1822. His death occurred December 4, 1861.

He married Lorinda Ruggles, of Rutland, Vermont, born April 4, 1804, died August 18, 1841. She became the mother of four daughters, namely: Julia R., born August, 1825, died in Washington, D. C., February 16, 1905, the widow of Levi Potter. Susan E., born May 22, 1828, married Hon. J. J. Allen, Jr., whom she survived. She died in Keene, August 20, 1902. Sarah L., born May 20, 1833, now residing in Keene. Mary L., born June 20, 1841, died March 16, 1846.

(1) Gardner Wood was born in Orange, Massachusetts, December 27, 1806, and died in Athol, same state, April 15, 1873. His wife was before marriage Joan Dunbar.

(II) Wright, son of Gardner and Joan (Dunbar) Wood, was born in Orange, June 18, 1835. At an early age he entered mercantile business as a clerk in a general store in his native town, from whence he went to Richmond, New Hampshire, where he occupied a similar position for about five years, and from the latter place he removed to Ashuelot in order to accept a clerkship with Messrs. Hammond and Weeks, general merchants of that town. In company with A. W. Ball he later purchased the store which was carried on under the firm name of Ball & Wood for the succeeding twelve years, when Mr. Wood became sole proprietor of the business and conducted it successfully for the remainder of his life. He died in Ashuelot, February 24, 1895. He married Augusta M. Barden, of Winchester, New Hampshire, and reared two sons, Herbert W. and Garry D.

(III) Herbert Wright, elder son of Wright and Augusta M. (Barden) Wood, was born in Richmond, December 14, 1861. He was educated in the Ashuelot public schools, and at the age of seventeen years entered his father's store as a clerk. He continued to assist his father until the latter's decease, when he took charge of the business and has ever since managed it with profitable results. In politics Mr. Wood supports the Republican party. He married Lizzie H. Wood, daughter of Eben and Hannah (Patten) Wood, of Cherryfield, Maine.

Houghton was a very common name in Massachusetts in the Colonial times, and one hundred and sixteen Houghtons are mentioned in the list of



Nathan Wood

Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary war. Ralph Houghton, one of the earlier of this name in New England, was born in England in 1623, and died April 15, 1705. He immigrated from England between 1635 and 1647, and was one of the founders of Lancaster, Massachusetts. He removed to Woburn in 1675, to Milton in 1682, and returned to Lancaster in 1685, and to Milton in 1690. He built in Milton a homestead in which seven generations of his descendants were born. He was the first town clerk of Lancaster, Massachusetts, about 1647, and representative in 1673 and 1689. He married Jane (surname unknown), born 1626, died January 10, 1701. Tradition says he was the son of Sir Richard Houghton, Baronet, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, England, and fought against Charles I, although his family fought for the king. The Houghtons of Hoghton Tower are descended from Roger de Busli, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, A. D., 1066.

(III) Henry Houghton, who was probably a grandson of Ralph, resided in Lancaster, and was a soldier in some of the expeditions against the Indians. The records of Sergeant Thomas Buckminster, of Framingham, show that he served in his command one week and six days but the character of the services is not indicated. He was married in Watertown, Massachusetts, January 2, 1700, to Abigail Barren.

(IV) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Abigail (Barren) Houghton, was baptized in Lancaster, April 19, 1702, and lived in that part of the original Lancaster, which is now Harvard. He was a prominent citizen, active in town affairs, and died December 23, 1777. The records show that Henry Houghton served in Captain Josiah Willard's company from June 3 to November 10, 1725. This was, no doubt an expedition against the Indians, and the Henry Houghton here referred to is probably Henry (2), as his father at that time would be somewhat advanced in years. He was married, November 24, 1725, to Elizabeth Rand, of Stow, and their children were: Asa, Joseph, Aretas, Elizabeth, Abigail, Sarah and John.

(V) Asa Houghton, son of Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Rand) Houghton, was born January 20, 1727, in Lancaster, and was a captain in the militia in 1774 during the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the committee of safety in Lancaster. A few years after that struggle his homestead was annexed to Boxborough. He was married January 4, 1750, to Elizabeth Rand.

(VI) Asa (2), son of Asa (1) and Elizabeth (Rand) Houghton, was born February 14, 1758, in Harvard, and lived in that town, where he was captain of the militia and a useful and active citizen. He was married December 9, 1779, to Dorcas Moore, of Bolton. Their children were: Levi, Jacob, Reuben, Asa, Jabez, Thirza, Obed and Oliver.

(VII) Jacob, second son and child of Asa (2) and Dorcas (Moore) Houghton, was born January 21, 1782, and lived in Boxborough, perhaps all the time on the same homestead. His wife's name was

Sarah and their children were: Lucy, Jane, Sarah, Alvin W., Whitcomb, Mercy, Abel and George W.

(VIII) Alvin W., eldest son and fourth child of Jacob and Sarah (Whitcomb?) Houghton, was born February 28, 1813, in Boxborough, Massachusetts, and died in San Francisco, California, October 8, 1890, aged eighty-five. He was employed for some years in the cotton factories of Lowell. When he left there he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he became overseer in the spinning department of the Amoskeag mills. He gave up this employment to go into the furniture business, which he carried on for five years. In the early days of excitement over the discovery of gold in California he went there and engaged in mining for some time. He made three visits to California, on one of which he took his son, and rounded Cape Horn. He finally returned to California, and from that time until his death was successfully engaged in the furniture business. He married, in Lowell, Esther H. Runnells, who died in Manchester, 1892, aged seventy-four. Five children were born of this marriage: Wealthy Maria, Sarah, Alvin Oscar, George Albert and Revilo Gardner. Sarah died in infancy, and Alvin Oscar and George Albert were drowned in Stevens Pond, in June, 1865, both being grown young men.

(IX) Revilo Gardner, youngest and only surviving child of Alvin W. and Esther H. (Runnells) Houghton, was born in Manchester, August 15, 1857. After leaving the common schools he became a clerk in the dry goods store of Joseph Weston, where he worked from the time he was fifteen until he was seventeen years old. Then entering the Amoskeag machine shop he worked two years at the tinner's trade. Afterward he learned the plumber's trade, while in the employ of Thomas A. Lane, and later took service with the People's Gas-light Company of Manchester, where he has been employed for twenty years, and for a number of years has been foreman of repairs. He is an able and faithful employe. For the past thirty years he has been a call member of the Manchester Fire Company. He is also a member of Wildey Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, 1877, Theresa Gillis, daughter of Michael Gillis. He married (second), in Wolfboro, June, 1901, Blanche L. Chase, daughter of Charles F. and Sarah (Getchell) Chase. By this first marriage there was one child, Maud E., who married H. W. Caswell, and lives in Gardner, Massachusetts.

The Garvins or New Hampshire are GARVIN of Irish extraction, and descended from an ancestor who came to the state in the first half of the eighteenth century. Many of both the earlier and the later generations, like the immigrant, have shown their liking for salt water by becoming seafarers.

James Garvin, the immigrant, was born in Ireland, and came to America, it is said, as a stow-away after 1700. He was a sailor and finally a sea captain. He settled in Rollinsford (then Somers-

worth), probably before 1740, and built a store at what is now known as the lower landing, and became a trader in West India goods. He was a man of substance and influence, and lived until 1787, perhaps. He married Sarah Hobbs, and they had seven children: James, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel, John, Thomas and Paul.

(I) Benjamin F., youngest son and child of Jacob and Margaret (Watts) Garvin, was born in Litchfield, February 16, 1820, and died in Derry, June, 1904. He learned shoemaking and followed that occupation for a number of years. In 1861 he became station agent at Londonderry, for the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad. During the Civil war he owned and conducted a store in Londonderry near the railroad station, and also dealt in ship timber. He was a good business man and a member of the board of selectmen. He married, 1842, Nancy Spinney, who was born in Manchester, January 9, 1824, and died 1904, daughter of Alexander and Zila (Dow) Spinney, of Manchester. They had seven children: Augustus F., Eldora J., George Spinney, Norman (died young), Clarence Norman, Elwin W. and Arthur O.

(II) Captain George Spinney, second son and third child of Benjamin F. and Nancy (Spinney) Garvin, was born in Londonderry, March 18, 1845. He was educated in the district schools, and at the age of sixteen left home, and in November, 1861, enlisted at Boston, Massachusetts, in an independent company for service in the Civil war. In six months he was discharged from this organization and became a member of Company B, Third Maryland Infantry. After seeing six months service in Baltimore, Maryland, he was glad to be discharged at Washington, and returned home. April 9, 1864, he again left home and soon after shipped at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on board a vessel called the "Aurie Taft," for a whaling voyage. The ship returned after a voyage of eighteen months with a cargo of one thousand barrels of oil, having visited Hudson Bay, where they were frozen in one winter. He continued to follow the sea and passed through the grades of boat steerer, third mate, second mate, first mate, and finally was made captain of the ship "Isabella" in 1878. He sailed out of San Francisco twenty-two consecutive years, and during his life as a mariner made thirty-seven voyages and never experienced a wreck or serious accident. He has visited almost all the maritime countries of the world. The ships he commanded were "Isabella" spoken of above, and the steam whaler "Orca" owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco, and this was the largest vessel engaged in whale fishing in the Arctic Ocean. In 1891 he built a handsome residence and outbuildings at Londonderry Depot, New Hampshire, which has been his residence since. In 1903 he forsook the ocean and returned to Londonderry, where he has since resided.

He married in Londonderry, October 26, 1877, Laura Furber, who was born in Massachusetts, and died in 1895, daughter of John S. and Laura J.

(McQuestion) Furber, of Manchester, New Hampshire. They had one son, George Oliver, now a resident of Salem, Massachusetts. Captain Garvin married (second) Sarah C. Field, of Saco, Maine. Mrs. Garvin's mother now resides with her, and is healthy and active, although aged ninety years.

(II) Clarence Norman, fifth child and fourth son of Benjamin F. and Nancy (Spinney) Garvin, was born in Londonderry, January 7, 1854. He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years began to learn shoemaking, and for nearly thirty years has worked at that business continuously for the Pillsbury Shoe Company, except a period of four or five years when he was a clerk in Manchester. He resided in Londonderry until 1898, when he removed to West Derry, where he now lives. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster at West Derry, and after serving four years was re-appointed January 1, 1907.

He married, in Manchester, February 9, 1873, Abbie D. Wilson, who was born in Londonderry, December 28, 1855, daughter of John P. and Adaline (Auris) Wilson, of Londonderry (see Wilson IV). They have three children: Fred E., Lilla B. and Chester A. Fred E. married, July, 1894, at Derry, Emma Provencher, who was born in Canada. They have two children: Florence, born May 11, 1895, and Beatrice, August 7, 1900.

That the Peavey family was not
PEAVEY among the first three generations of settlers in New England seems to appear from the absence of any mention of it in Savage's work; from the limited number of persons of that name now living; and from the few soldiers of that name in the Revolutionary war, of whom only one went from Massachusetts and eleven from New Hampshire. Thomas Peavey, of Andover, Massachusetts, was a private in Captain Joshua Holt's (Fourth Andover) Company, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge. Major Peter Peavey, of Andover, Massachusetts, settled in Wilton, New Hampshire, where he had a son Peter, born in 1788. Edward Peavey died in the service of the Revolutionary war, and his children were early pioneers of Tuftonborough. Charles Peavey was born in Newington, December, 1790. The early seat of the family in New Hampshire seems to have been in or about Hampton Falls, since we find in the records of that town the record of the birth of Anthony Peavey, born November, 1856, son of Anthony and Mary (French) Peavey, residents of Hampton Falls. Anthony Peavey was a private in Captain Richard Sinclair's company, Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment, raised about Exeter and Portsmouth. He engaged July 8, 1780, and was discharged October 28, 1780, after serving three months and twenty-one days, the company went to West Point. He also appears by another volume to have been in the service January 1.

(I) Anthony Peavey was a resident of Farmington, where he died. (An Anthony Peavey was married November 8, 1812, by Rev. Joseph Boody,



J. H. Gray.

of New Durham, to Sally Knight, both of Farmington.)

(II) Anthony (2), son of Anthony (1) and Sally (Knight) Peavey, was born in Farmington, February 28, 1822, and died there March 31, 1871. He was a shoemaker. He married, December 2, 1849, Lizzie Ederly, who was born September 8, 1828, daughter of John and Tamson Dowe; she died December 17, 1868. Nine children were born of this union: Warren E., deceased. Florence E. (Mrs. Charles R. Bragdon), of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, one daughter, Minnie. Isidore E., of Farmington, unmarried. Ernest E., of Farmington, a shoecutter, married (first) Minnie Banfield, one daughter, Elsie; married (second) Pansy Wallace, one son, Carroll. Selvin D., deceased. Elwin E., shoeworker at Chelsea, Massachusetts. Infant, not named. Will Lincoln, see forward. Fannie M., deceased.

(III) Will Lincoln, eighth child and sixth son of Anthony (2) and Lizzie (Ederly) Peavey, was born in Farmington, March 31, 1805, and was left without a father at the age of six years. From that time until he was sixteen years of age he lived in the family of George Plummer, a farmer of West Milton, attending school a part of each year. In 1882 he took a commercial course at New Hampton, and in 1884 became a clerk in the store of Emerson & Garland, druggists, at Farmington. In 1889 he bought a half interest in the business and the firm became Roberts & Peavey and continued until 1897, when Mr. Peavey sold his interest and became an equal partner in the dry goods business with S. A. Leavitt, the firm taking the style of S. A. Leavitt & Co. Three years later he bought out his partner and has since conducted the business alone. He is a Republican, but prefers the profits of commerce to the laurels of politics, and has filled no public offices. He is a member of the Free Baptist Church at Farmington and one of its wardens. He is also a member of Woodbine Lodge, No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Cochecho Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Order United Workmen. He married, December 20, 1886, Alice Leavitt, who was born in Farmington, daughter of Almon and Ellen Jones Leavitt, of Farmington. They had one child, Merton L., born July 21, 1891, and now a student in the Farmington high school.

Graf is a German word and means count.

GRAF Its use as a surname is probably derived from the title of a character in one of the religious plays of some centuries ago, rather than from the aristocratic birth of the first bearer. The later generations of Grafs are proving that practical business ability is better than a title.

(I) Johann Michael, second son of Carl Graf, Lutheran minister, was born in Banzenweiler, Bavaria, February 17, 1808, and received a good education at Anspach, Bavaria. After learning the trade weaver he went to Asch, Bohemia, Austria, where he resided until death, 1890. He was a successful manufacturer of textile goods, and a leading citi-

zen of Asch. He took an active interest in the affairs of the laboring people, and was one of the promoters of the first savings bank in A-ch. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and a liberal supporter of the church. He married, in 1835, Anna Maria Goepel, born at Asch, January 24, 1811, only daughter of Carl Goepel, born in Saxe-Weimar, and his wife Maria Grieshammer, who was born in Schönewald, Bavaria. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Graf was celebrated in a notable manner in 1885. Eleven children were born of this union.

(II) Johann Adam, sixth son and ninth child of Johann M. and Anna M. (Goepel) Graf, was born in Asch, September 29, 1848. He obtained a very practical education in the public schools of Asch, supplemented by private lessons after school hours, at noon and in the afternoon of each day. At thirteen years of age he began to learn hand and power loom weaving and manufacturing at Hof, Bavaria. He continued to follow that occupation until 1866, when he came to America, and on May 19th of that year settled in Manchester. There he went to work as a weaver under the supervision of Captain Mason, an overseer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. In 1868, under direction of Mr. Canis, he started the first two hundred gingham looms ever operated by the Amoskeag Company. Faithful attention to business and good work brought him promotion to second hand in 1874, and in 1883 he was appointed overseer, and now has charge of one of the weave rooms of No. 11 Mill, where two hundred and sixty hands are employed. He has been as careful with his earnings as he has with his work, and has invested in real estate. Mr. Graf is a Republican in politics, and has been repeatedly honored by election to office by the men of his party. He was councilman from his ward in 1893-94, and alderman in 1895-96, and as chairman of the committee on land and buildings he built the High, Straw, Wilson and the Parker school buildings. He has been trustee of Pine Grove cemetery since 1895, and moderator of ward 7 since 1898. In 1897-98 he served as representative, and was elected state senator and served the seventeenth district in 1895-96. He was appointed by Governor Chester B. Jordan commissioner to represent the textile industries of the state at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1904, and was sent by the commission to St. Louis to accept a lot for New Hampshire in 1892. Mr. Graf is a man of many good qualities of mind and heart, and is highly respected by a large circle of friends. He is an active member of the Franklin Street Church (Congregational), and has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-seven years, and is a member of Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2.

He married, January 11, 1869, at Manchester, Emma M. Cooley, eldest daughter of Charles and Mary Minerva (Crandal) Cooley, of Landsaff. They have two sons: Harry Charles and Edwin Adam.

Harry C. Graf, born in Lakeport, New Hampshire, March 3, 1873, was educated in the public

schools of Manchester and at the Philadelphia Textile School. Since 1900 he has been a postal clerk. He married June 28, 1895, Flora B. Folsom of Somersworth, New Hampshire, and resides in Manchester. One child, Kenneth Folsom, born April 22, 1906.

Edwin A. Graf, born September 15, 1882, was educated in the public and high schools of Manchester. He is a second hand in the Amoskeag Mills. He married, September 12, 1906, Lena Bower, of Manchester.

CONVERSE

The original seat of this family was in Navarre, France, from which place removed to England Roger de Coigniers, near the close of the reign of William the Conqueror. He was appointed constable of Durham by the bishop of Durham. Among his descendants Conyers of Horden, Durham, was created a baronet, July 1, 1548. Sir Humphrey of the eighth generation wrote the name Coigniers, and Sir Christopher of the twentieth generation adopted the form Conyers. Those bearing the name in Navarre were Huguenots or French Protestants and in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's day in 1572, many of this family fell victims. At this time Pierre Coigniers, who was attached to the court of Henry IV of France, made his escape with his wife and two infants and settled in the county of Essex, England. In England the spelling of the name was quite naturally changed to correspond with its pronunciation of Conyers. Some of the descendants now spell it Converse and it took this form for some generations after coming to America.

(1) The immigrant ancestor was Deacon Edward Converse, who came to New England in the fleet of Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1631 a grant was made to him of the first ferry between Charlestown and Boston, and of this he retained control for several years under the favor of the general court. In the same year he was admitted a freeman, and was selectman from 1635 to 1640. His name is first on the list of seven commissioners appointed by the church in Charlestown to arrange for a settlement at Woburn. With others he removed to the new town and ably assisted in its settlement and organization, and after its incorporation he became one of its most useful and honored citizens. He was selectman of the town from 1644 until his death, and was one of the commissioners for the trial of minor causes. He was also one of the founders of the Woburn Church and a deacon for many years. His residence was in what is now a part of Winchester, and there he died August 10, 1663, aged seventy-three years. He was accompanied on his journey to America by his wife Sarah and several children. She died January 14, 1662, and he was married (second) September 10, following, to Joanna, widow of Ralph Sprague. He had three sons and a daughter: Josiah, James, Samuel and Mary.

(II) James, second son of Deacon Edward and

Sarah Converse, was a native of England, born 1619-20, and came to America with his father when a child. He resided in Woburn and according to the history of that town "through long life he was a very valuable and highly esteemed citizen and was repeatedly honored by the town with the principle offices." He died May 10, 1717, aged ninety-five years. He was married October 24, 1643, to Anna Long, daughter of Robert Long, of Charlestown, and they were the parents of ten children.

(III) Major James (2) Converse, eldest son of Ensign James (1) Converse, was born October 16, 1645, in Woburn, and died there July 8, 1706, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a man of considerable prominence in civil affairs, and also won distinction in the war with the French and Indians. His daring and successful defence of Storer's Garrison at Wells in the year 1691, and during the war usually styled "King William's War," earned him promotion to the rank of major. He was ten years a member of the general court, and was three times elected speaker of the house. He was married January 1, 1669, to Hannah Carter, who was born January 19, 1651, a daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth Carter, of Woburn. They had nine children, only five of whom survived the period of youth.

(IV) John, son of Major James (2) and Hannah (Carter) Converse, was born August 22, 1673, in Woburn, and resided in that town until after 1708, when he was absent about twenty years. It is probable that during this time he lived in Dunstable, as he was a resident of that town subsequently. He was married May 22, 1699, to Abigail Sawyer, who was born March 17, 1679, daughter of Joshua Sawyer, of Woburn. The births of two of their children are recorded in Woburn previous to 1708, and his next appearance in the records of that town is at the birth of his son John, July 31, 1728. The older children were Joshua and Patience, and there were probably others between, the record of whose births has not been discovered.

(V) Joshua, eldest son of John and Abigail (Sawyer) Converse, was born June 3, 1704, in Woburn, but was early a resident of Dunstable. In the year 1729 he removed to lot number four, within the present town of Merrimack, New Hampshire, then constituting a part of the tract lying on both sides of the river known by the name of Naticook, or Litchfield. He was frequently elected to office, serving as moderator, assessor and selectman, and upon several important committees. He was drowned in the Merrimack river in 1744. In the return of his estate found in the probate records it is shown to have been valued at one thousand, two hundred and five pounds, fourteen shillings and four pence. His property included an interest in a saw mill and in other lands besides his homestead. His personal property was valued at nearly one hundred and forty-five pounds, outside of bonds, notes and book debts, which nearly trebled that amount. He was married July 31, 1729, to Rachael Blanchard, who was born March 23, 1712, in Dun-

stable, seventh daughter and eighth child of Joseph and Abiah (Hassel) Blanchard. (See Blanchard III). This marriage is recorded in Woburn and both parties are described as at Dunstable. The births of two of their children, Joseph and Jesse, is found upon the records of the ancient town of Litchfield, and the third, Zebulon, is recorded in Merrimack, which was in 1744. There were no doubt other older children which do not appear of record. Joseph's birth is recorded as occurring in November, 1739.

(VI) Robert, who was undoubtedly a son of Joshua and Rachael (Blanchard) Converse, was born in 1735. The History of Amherst says he was born in Woburn and this might easily have been true during a visit of his parents to that town. It is more probable, however, that he was born in Litchfield. In 1783 he settled in the town of Amherst, adjoining the town where he was reared, and there died March 30, 1826. He was married in 1778 to Mary Lamb, who died December 15, 1827, aged eighty-seven years. For a time they resided in Stoneham, Massachusetts, where their eldest son was born. Their children were: Josiah, Ebenezer and Rebecca.

(VII) Ebenezer, second son and child of Robert and Mary (Lamb) Converse, was born February 25, 1779, in Stoneham, Massachusetts, and died in South Merrimack, New Hampshire, August 25, 1861. It is probable that the family home was on the border of Amherst and Merrimack and probably included land in both towns. He was married in November, 1805, to Rhoda Bowtell, who was born in Amherst, July 14, 1875, aged ninety-four years. Their children were: Ebenezer, Joseph Farnier, George, Mary, Luther, Abigail, Charles, Rufus, Rhoda and Robert.

(VIII) Rufus, sixth son and eighth child of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Bowtell) Converse, was born May 23, 1810, in Amherst, and died in Milford, New Hampshire, March 11, 1906. He was a successful lumber dealer for the long period of forty years, conducting his operations in Amherst and Milford, New Hampshire, and in addition to this he also conducted agricultural pursuits. He married, September 6, 1849, Eliza Ritterbush, daughter of Christopher Columbus Ritterbush, who was of German descent. Four children were the issue of this marriage, two of whom are living, namely: Carrie and Mary Lizzie. George died aged four years, Ellison A. died aged about six years. The younger daughter is a member of the Woman's Club and both are eligible to hold membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

New England ancestry has produced

TOLLES some of our best soldiers, and the New

England family of Tolles would appear to have descended from a warlike race. Some of the members of the family fought for the cause of the colonies in the war of the Revolution, and Jason Elbridge Tolles, of this review, reached the rank of major-general of New Hampshire state

militia, February 28, 1899, and was recommissioned February 28, 1904.

(I) The New England branch of the Tolles family traces its ancestry to Henry Tolles, who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1668, later removing to Saybrook, Connecticut. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son Henry.

(II) Henry (2), son of Henry Tolles (1), settled in New Haven, Connecticut, April 13, 1693. He married Dorothy Thomas, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Thomas, of New Haven, Connecticut. They had seven children: Henry, born 1694; Rachel, 1696; Samuel, 1698; Daniel, 1700; Ebenezer, 1703; Dorothy, 1705; Experience, 1708.

(III) Henry (3), son of Henry Tolles (2), was born in 1694, in New Haven, Connecticut, from whence he removed to Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary war. He married Deborah Clark, February 15, 1727. They had ten children: Elnathan, born December 15, 1729, died in infancy; Dorothy, September 17, 1731; Francis, December 30, 1733; Henry, August 8, 1736; Mabel, August 21, 1738; Elnathan, January 9, 1741; Dorothy, September 3, 1743; Rachael, December 1, 1745; Deborah, July 27, 1751; Philamon, May 8, 1753. He died at New Haven, Connecticut, 1772; his wife died same place, 1788.

(IV) Henry (4), son of Henry Tolles (3), married Hannah Clark, of Milford, Connecticut, November 25, 1757, daughter of John and Rebecca Clark. Her ancestry is notable as lineal descendants of William Gibbard, secretary of the New Haven Colony: Henry Tolles (IV) and Hannah (Clark) Tolles had children: Clark, born August 25, 1758; David, August 5, 1760; Amarillis, January 14, 1764; Jane, July 7, 1766; Henry, August 29, 1768; Benjamin, baptized May 10, 1778; Philemon, baptized May 10, 1778. He removed with his family to New Haven, Connecticut, to Weathersfield, Vermont, about 1779 or 80. He was a member of Captain Upham's militia company during the Revolutionary war. He died in Weathersfield, 1810; his wife in 1801.

(V) Clark, son of Henry Tolles (4), born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 25, 1758, also took part in the Revolutionary war. He married Sally Proctor, and had these children: Henry, born April 10, 1782; Sarah, July 21, 1785; Clark, September 22, 1787; Levi, September 23, 1792; Betsey, June 2, 1795; Lucy, September 10, 1796; Hannah, July 12, 1799; Gershom Hiram, June 7, 1802.

(VI) Henry (5), son of Clark Tolles, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont, and died November 21, 1849. He married Azubie Nichols. They had seven children: David N., born January 3, 1800; Horace Clark, May 31, 1811; Ira Franklin, September 24, 1813; Henry Proctor, December 22, 1815; Hiram Harkness, November 14, 1818; John Warren, August 5, 1823; Lucy Ann, June 25, 1829.

(VII) Horace Clark, son of Henry Tolles, born in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont, May

31, 1811, removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, when eighteen years of age, and there followed the occupation of farming. He held many public offices, namely, alderman, councilman, assessor and street commissioner, which latter he filled for a number of years, and during his incumbency of office discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He married Sophia Ann Wright, December 10, 1835, of Westford, Massachusetts, born August 31, 1811, who bore him nine children: 1. Horace W., of Nashua, born August 26, 1838, died March 7, 1907. 2. Franklin N., born July 25, 1839, died November 20, 1902; he followed farming in Dunstable, Massachusetts. 3. Henry Joel, born August 24, 1841, of Dunstable, Massachusetts. 4. Willard Clark, born May 8, 1843, of Nashua, New Hampshire. 5. Hannah Sophia, born February 6, 1845, died March 10, 1866. 6. James H., mentioned at length below. 7. Sarah A., born November 30, 1848, died November 10, 1869. 8. Jason Elbridge, January 5, 1852, see forward. 9. Zenophon D., born March 23, 1858, of Nashua, New Hampshire. Horace Clark Tolles attended the Congregational Church. He died February 21, 1878, and his wife died April 13, 1888.

(VIII) General Jason Elbridge Tolles, son of Horace Clark and Sophia Ann (Wright) Tolles, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, January 5, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and resided on the farm until nineteen years of age. He then came into the city proper and accepted a position as salesman in a clothing store, remaining for a period of five years. The eleven succeeding years he was engaged in business for himself, after which he associated with Howard & Company in the furniture business, which relation was continued for fifteen years. He then became the first treasurer for the Citizens' Institution for Savings, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1907). He is the secretary of the board of trade, and served as trustee in a number of estates, this fact testifying to his integrity and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He was mayor of Nashua for four years, 1807-08-09-1900; was senator from the twentieth district in 1903-04; represented ward eight in 1905; and was a member of the board of education for thirteen years. He was elected city treasurer of Nashua, January 1, 1907. He is a Democrat in politics. He affiliates with the First Congregational Church; is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Pennichuck Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Guards Club; and is treasurer of the Odd Fellows' Building Association.

General Tolles has been an efficient member of the New Hampshire National Guard for the long period of twenty-seven years. He enlisted as private in Company F, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Guards, October 16, 1877; was promoted to corporal, May 10, 1878; and to sergeant, August 1, 1879. He was commissioned captain, May 3, 1881, and resigned May 16, 1883. He again joined his old regiment, the Second, and was appointed

adjutant, with the rank of first-lieutenant, July 1, 1884. He was promoted to major, May 15, 1885; lieutenant-colonel, August 1, 1889; and colonel, August 31, 1894. He was commissioned brigadier-general, New Hampshire National Guard, February 28, 1899, and was recommissioned February 28, 1904. July 13, 1900, was breveted major-general. During the Spanish-American war General Tolles was extremely anxious to lead his regiment into active service, but as the quota for New Hampshire was only one regiment of infantry, and as he at that time was the junior colonel of the two New Hampshire infantry regiments, the senior colonel claimed the prerogative, and went to the front. General (then Colonel) Tolles, loyal and faithful soldier as he was, acquiesced. During his long period of service with the military establishment of the state, Colonel Tolles has made for himself a splendid record, reflecting credit and honor on his name, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of both superiors and subordinates.

General Tolles married, August 11, 1874, Sadie S. Chase, daughter of Daniel S. Chase, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and now of Kansas City, Kansas, and their children are: Louie Ethel, born December 20, 1875, married E. Ray Shaw, June 9, 1904; and Alice May, born October 4, 1878, married John Prescott Kimball, September 11, 1906.

(VIII) James Harkness, sixth child and fifth son of Horace C. and Sophia A. (Wright) Tolles, was born in Nashua, October 17, 1846, and was educated in the common schools. He was employed in a country grocery store in Dunstable, Massachusetts three years, and subsequently was a clerk in a dry goods store in Nashua three years. In 1872 he became a partner with John Cross in the firm of Cross & Tolles, and they were successfully engaged in the lumber and manufacturing business twenty-seven years. In May, 1890, Mr. Cross withdrew and since that time Mr. Tolles has carried on the business alone under the firm name of J. H. Tolles Company. He conducts a large planing mill and box factory, and is also connected with various financial institutions and organizations of public utility. He is a director of the Indian Head National Bank, the Nashua Light, Heat and Power Company, the Pennichuck Water Works Company, the Nashua Building and Loan Association, and trustee of the Citizens' Institution for Savings. He is also connected with other enterprises and organizations similar to those above mentioned, and has for years filled many important offices of trust. In political faith he is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the mayoralty in 1886-87-88. He has the peculiar distinction of being the only person ever elected to this office a third term in Nashua. He is a member of the board of education, and has filled that office efficiently for years. He is a past grand of Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Nashua, and is now (1907) grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery of the United Order of the Golden Cross of New Hampshire; and has been for more than twenty-five



James A. Tully



Jason E. Talley

years, and his membership is with Merrimack River Commandery, No. 33. He is also a director of the First Congregational Church Society. He was married in Nashua, July 8, 1872, to Mary E. Cross, who was born in Hudson, March 8, 1848, daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Sargent) Cross, of Hudson. They have one child, Marion E., born August 1, 1875. She married James L. Bickford, and resides in Nashua.

The Giffin family was established in GIFFIN New Hampshire nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, and its founder, like the majority of Granite State settlers of that period, left the old country solely for the purpose of reaping the benefits of civil and religious liberty.

(I) Robert Giffin emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1768, and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. The maiden name of his wife was Agnes Taggett.

(II) Patrick, son of Robert and Agnes (Taggett) Giffin, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, September 3, 1768.

(III) David, son of Patrick Giffin, was born in Marlow, this state, May 30, 1768.

(IV) Henry, son of David Giffin, was born in Sutton, Vermont, October 29, 1832. When a young man he engaged in teaming, and for five or six years was employed by Samuel Archer, of Chester, Vermont, in hauling ship keels. He then went to Foxboro, Massachusetts, where he was an operative in a straw-hat manufactory for about two years, at the expiration of which time he purchased a farm in Marlow, New Hampshire, and for the ensuing six years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Farm life, however, seems to have been uncongenial to him, as he eventually resumed his former occupation, that of teaming, and he continued to follow it for a number of years, or until 1872, when he established himself in the retail coal trade in Keene. From that time forward until his death, which occurred April 27, 1904, he transacted a profitable business, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He married Harriet Tinker, daughter of Elijah and Esther (Lewis) Tinker, formerly of Lempster and latterly of Nashua, New Hampshire, where they died. Mrs. Harriet (Tinker) Giffin resides in Keene.

(V) George Henry, only child of Henry and Harriet (Tinker) Giffin, was born in Marlow, August 28, 1862, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart, December 18, 1906. His studies in the public schools were supplemented by a commercial course at the Packard Business College, New York City, and after its completion he became associated with his father in the coal business. He continued in partnership with the elder Giffin until the latter's decease, when he became sole proprietor of the business and at the time of his death was in the full tide of success, having a large and constantly increasing trade. Mr. Giffin had an ideal wood plant, said to be one of the best in New England, and was the largest dealer in wood and coal in southwestern

New Hampshire, his operations including the neighboring territory in his own state and the states of Vermont and Massachusetts. He was interested in local civic affairs, served upon Keene council, and in politics supported the Republican party. In addition to holding membership in the First Congregational Church he was earnestly interested in outside religious work, and was the building committee treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, which beneficiary institution he was largely instrumental in founding.

April 19, 1894, Mr. Giffin married Ella M. Sheldon, daughter of Albert and Frances (Pond) Sheldon. Their children are: Paul S., born May 24, 1898; and John H., born January 31, 1902.

This is among the conspicuous BRAINARD names in the history of Connecticut, and it has furnished several pioneers in the settlement of northern New Hampshire. The family patronymic receives various spellings in the New England records (including Brainerd, Braynard, Braynerd, etc.), and is still widely used in the first of these three, as well as that at the head of this article.

(I) Deacon Daniel Brainard was brought from England by the Wyllys family when he was eight years old and brought up in Hartford, Connecticut, remaining with the people who brought him until of legal age. He was among the proprietors and original settlers of Haddam, in that colony, about 1662, and became one of the prosperous and most influential members of that settlement. He was a deacon of the church, also served as justice of the peace and became a large landholder. In a letter received from his mother in England, soon after his settlement at Haddam, the name is spelled Brainwood, but it had been universally called Brainard by people on this side of the water, and he made no effort to change it. Deacon Brainard was twice married. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Gerrard Spencer, of Lynn, Massachusetts, later of Haddam. Tradition says his second wife's maiden name was identical with that of his first. When he married her she was a widow, bearing the name of Hannah Saxton. The first wife was the mother of his children, namely: Daniel, Hannah, James, Joshua, William, Caleb, Elijah and Hezekiah.

(II) Elijah, seventh child and sixth son of Deacon Daniel and Hannah (Spencer) Brainard, was born 1677 in Haddam and made his abiding place there through life. He was married September 28, 1699, to Mary Bushnell, of Norwich, Connecticut, who died September 11, 1735, and he was married (second), September 6, 1738, to Margaret (surname not preserved). His children, born of the first wife, were: Mary, Abigail, Joseph, Elijah, Thankful, Rachel, Jabez, Esther and Phineas.

(III) Jabez, third son and seventh child of Elijah and Mary (Bushnell) Brainard, was born February 19, 1715, in Haddam, and lived in that part of the town now known as East Haddam. He was married there October 15, 1739, to Hannah

Clark, probably of Chatham. She survived him and died October 5, 1806, aged ninety-three years. Their children were: Abigail, Jabez, Hannah, Anne, John (died young), Daniel, John and Caleb.

(IV) Daniel, sixth child and third son of Jabez and Hannah (Clark) Brainard, was born January 9, 1752, in East Haddam, and was among the pioneer settlers of Rumney, New Hampshire, coming thither when a young man. He first appears in the records on the occasion of his marriage, January 22, 1777, to Rebecca Blodgett, both of Rumney. The vital records also give the births of a part of his children, namely: Rebecca, Dorothy, Sarah, Lydia, Hannah and "Kata."

(V) Barzilla, undoubtedly a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Blodgett) Brainard, was a native of Rumney, but the only record of this fact appears in the record of his marriage, with no date. He was probably born about 1790, and was married (first), January 22, 1811, to Sally Dunning, of Canaan, New Hampshire, who died leaving a daughter, Almira, born October 27, 1812. No record appears of Barzilla's second marriage, but the wife's name appears as Mehetable, and they had children born from 1814 to 1826, namely: Asahel, John M., Persis, Sally, Nelson and Phebe. He was married (third), December 27, 1824, to Lucy Beecher, both of Stewartstown, the latter a native of Southington, Connecticut. From this it appears that Mr. Brainard settled in Stewartstown before 1824. The children of the last marriage were: Madeline, Ira Y., Jeremiah F. and Dolly A.

(VI) Ira Y., ninth child and fourth son of Barzilla and Lucy (Beecher) Brainard, was born July 5, 1828, in Stewartstown, New Hampshire. He grew up on a farm, and at twenty-one years of age went to Canaan, Vermont, where he continued to follow agriculture. In 1862 he removed to Pittsburg, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1899. He then removed to North Weare, where he now resides. He married, July 4, 1851, at Stewartstown, Mary Hilliard, who was born in 1832, daughter of James and Susan (Bailey) Hilliard, of Stewartstown. Eight children were born to them: Charles, deceased; Minnetta, deceased; Etta, deceased; Charles I., who is mentioned below; Carrie, who resides in Lancaster; Jennie; Frank, deceased; and an infant.

(VII) Charles Ira, fourth child of Ira Y. and Mary (Hilliard) Brainard, was born in Canaan, Vermont, November 2, 1859, and was taken by his parents to Pittsburg, New Hampshire, in 1862. He was a farmer boy and when he grew up he had a farm of his own which he cultivated with success until 1899, when he removed to Stewartstown and with J. W. Baldwin formed the firm of Brainard & Baldwin, dealers in general merchandise, in which business he is at the present time. In politics he is a Democrat, and wherever he has resided has been a party leader and a popular man. He was a member of the school board, road agent, collector and selectman of Pittsburg, and is town clerk of Stewartstown, which office he has now (1907) held

four years. He married, April 5, 1888, Emma Gene Blodgett, who was born in Canaan, Vermont, June 8, 1866, daughter of Edward C. and Lucy (Fellows) Blodgett, of Canaan, Vermont, and Pittsburg, New Hampshire. They have three children: Stella, born December 31, 1888; Alpha, July 23, 1890; Grace, July 15, 1892.

The name of Hayden is said to be HAYDEN derived from the town of Heydon, in Norfolk, England. The original meaning was "high down, or plain on the hill." The town lies about fourteen miles north of Norwich, the shire town of Norfolk county. Heydon Hall, in 1829, was the seat of William Earle Lytton Bulwer, the elder brother of the novelist. The English family of Heydon is ancient but not numerous. The family first comes into notice during the reign of Henry III. Thomas de Heydon, resident of Heydon, was "a justice itinerant in Norfolk in 1221," and from him the different lines can be traced. There are various coats of arms belonging to branches of the family, but the earliest and most constant emblem appears to be the engraved cross, which would indicate that some of Thomas de Heydon's ancestors had been in the crusades.

(I) John Hayden, emigrant ancestor of a numerous family, was early in America. He was found living in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1634, in which year he was admitted a freeman. The second entry in the record of births was that of his son Jonathan. He died previous to July 26, 1684, the day on which his will was proved, and was survived many years by his wife, Susanna, who was living in 1695. Their children were: John, Joseph, Samuel, Jonathan, Hannah, Ebenezer and Nehemiah.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Susan or Susanna Hayden, was born in 1635, in Dorchester, and settled in Braintree. At the time of the settlement as pastor of Rev. Samuel Niles, John (2) Hayden was a member of the Middle Precinct Church. He was married April 6, 1660, by Governor Endicott, to Hannah Ames, who was born May 13, 1641, a daughter of William Ames, of Braintree. She died of smallpox, July 3, 1689, and was survived nearly twenty-nine years by her husband, who died May 20, 1718. His will is on file in Suffolk county. Their children were: Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Joseph, Josiah, Lydia, John and Abigail.

(III) Josiah, second son and fifth child of John (2) and Hannah (Ames) Hayden, was born January 19, 1669, in Braintree, and settled in Sudbury, where he was undoubtedly engaged in agriculture. He was married March 6, 1691, to Elizabeth Goodnow, of Sudbury. She was born November 6, 1672, a daughter of John and Mary (Axdell) Goodnow, of Sudbury. In the record of his marriage he is called "of Braintree," so that his settlement in Sudbury must have succeeded that event. His youngest son was appointed executor of his will in connection with the widow. The children were:

Josiah, Uriah, John, Elizabeth, Abigail, Edmund, Phineas, Nathaniel and Ruth.

(IV) Josiah (2), eldest son of Josiah (1) and Elizabeth (Goodnow) Hayden, was born before 1700, in Braintree, and was an infant when his parents moved to Sudbury. He passed his life in the last named town, where he was an honored citizen. No record of his marriage has been discovered, but the christian name of his wife is known to have been Sarah. Their children, born from 1722 to 1739, were: Sarah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Josiah, Samuel, Daniel and Bezeleel. The fourth son settled in Hollis, New Hampshire, and the fifth in Marlboro, Massachusetts.

(V) Thomas, eldest son and second child of Josiah (2) and Sarah Hayden, was born March 1, 1725, in Sudbury, and resided there through life. He was married November 27, 1755, to Mary Ball, daughter of Daniel and Sybel Ball, of Southboro and Framingham. In 1770, Mary (Bell) Hayden was a legatee in the will of her mother, Sybel Ball. Thomas Hayden's children, born from 1756 to 1765 in Sudbury, were: Mary, Sally, David, Josiah and Bezeleel.

(VI) Josiah (3), second son and fifth child of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Hayden, was born January 13, 1763, in Sudbury. At the age of about five years he was committed to the care of his uncle, Samuel Hayden, of Hollis, New Hampshire, and there he subsequently lived. In 1760 Samuel Hayden purchased of John Taylor land in Hollis, which became his home and on which Josiah (3) was reared. The latter was a farmer and passed his life in Hollis, where he died. He was married April 19, 1797, to Mary Patch. (See Patch). They were the parents of nine children: Mary, Samuel, Josiah, Sarah, Daniel, Lydia, Thomas W., Willard and Susan.

(VII) Samuel, first son of Josiah and Mary (Patch) Hayden, was born March 13, 1800, in Hollis, New Hampshire, where he was an active and useful citizen. He was a farmer by occupation and captain in the state militia, and an active member of the church. Henry Gilman Little in his "Hollis, Seventy Years Ago," says of him: "At the age of thirty-five he was one of the best specimens of manhood, both morally and physically, that Hollis ever produced. He was one of the last tithing-men, this office being abolished in 1850." He used to be prominent at the old country fairs. Captain Hayden lived in the old-fashioned house once occupied by his father, and now descended to his son. As illustrating the qualities of the two families, it may be mentioned that the Baileys were neighbors of the Haydens of Marlborough, Massachusetts, and when the latter family moved to Hollis, the Baileys followed and took an adjoining farm. Five generations have lived side by side, and there has been no quarrel between the two families. Captain Samuel Hayden married Harriet Needham, daughter of Stearns and Hannah (Bailey) Needham, of Andover, Massachusetts. They had six children: Samuel F., who lives in Hollis. Emily, who married

Eben J. Rideout, and lived in Brookline, New Hampshire. Daniel W., mentioned below. John W. David N. Lizzie H., who married John L. Woods, of Hollis. The third son, John W., enlisted in Company H, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and died in the service February 8, 1862. Captain Samuel Hayden died March 23, 1880, at Hollis. His widow died in Hollis, January 9, 1869.

(VIII) Daniel Webster, son of Captain Samuel and Harriet (Needham) Hayden, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, June 1, 1840. He was educated in the public schools. He studied civil engineering, and did surveying till the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company H, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, October 21, 1861. He served under Captain Ames, and was in the Florida expedition, and at the Siege of Charleston, South Carolina. He was wounded in the mouth at the assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Olustee, February 20, 1864. At this time he was reported dead; but he was helped off the field by a negro and a wounded Union soldier, and recovered. He was discharged April 28, 1864, on account of wounds. He was made corporal, October 21, 1861, and was promoted to sergeant, February 3, 1864. After the war Mr. Hayden was unable to continue his surveying on account of his wounds, and he engaged in farming for a while. Then, in company with his brother, David N., he built a saw mill, which they have managed successfully ever since. When the brothers removed the mill-dam on Bailey brook, which they replaced by the present stone dam, they found the hemlock timbers as perfect as when first placed there, seventy-five years before. The two brothers have a home farm of one hundred and ten acres, and other land which in all amounts to seven hundred acres. In politics Mr. Hayden is a Republican. He has served as selectman three years, has been chief of police, and represented the town in the legislature of 1901. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held all the local offices.

Daniel W. Hayden married, April 19, 1866, Ann E. Talbot, who was born in Brookline, December 22, 1844, daughter of Samuel and Eliza G. (Hodgman) Talbot, of Brookline. They had two children: Willard B., born September 9, 1871, died April 17, 1887; Bertha M., born February 4, 1879, who lives at home. Miss Hayden is a member of the school board, and is active in the Woman's Club, and has written various books, one of which is "Hollis Today." Mrs. Hayden was president of the Woman's Relief Corps one year.

This is one of the early English families planted in Massachusetts and is numerous represented today throughout the United States. It has contributed its share in the settlement and development of New England and of New Hampshire. Many are physicians, and some of them became famous. William F. Holcombe studied abroad, and was the first eye specialist in the United States.

(I) Thomas Holcombe, the founder of the family in America, came with the Dorchester party in 1630, and was made a freeman at Dorchester in May, 1634. The next year he sold his house and lands to Richard Jones and removed with the Rev. John Warren to Windsor, Connecticut. In 1639 he settled in the northern part of that town in the district now known as Poquonock. In the same year he represented Windsor and Hartford in the constitutional convention. He died September 7, 1657. He was a possessor of considerable property. He was a member of the Dorchester church and of Windsor church, and was much respected. The christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, and they had four sons and six daughters, three of whom died young. All the others married into good families and themselves had large families of children. After his death the widow married (second), in 1658, James ——. Two of his children were born in Dorchester, and the others in Windsor, namely: Elizabeth, Mary, Abigail, Joshua, Samuel, Benager, Deborah (died young), Nathaniel, Deborah and Jonathan.

(II) Nathaniel, third son and seventh child of Thomas and Elizabeth Holcombe, was born November 4, 1648, in Windsor, and resided in Simsbury, and for a time in Springfield, Massachusetts. After the burning of Simsbury in 1667, and the return of the settlers in 1670, he removed thither and represented that town in 1703-04-05-06, in 1720 and 1722. By occupation he was a farmer. He was granted land at Soundbrook, now Granby Center, and was prominent in all the movements of the town, besides being for many years a deacon of the church. He was married February 27, 1670, to Mary Bliss, of Springfield, daughter of Nathaniel and Katherine (Chapen) Bliss, of that town. Their children were: Nathaniel, Mary, Jonathan, John, Esther, Katherine, Sarah and Benjamin.

(III) Nathaniel (2), eldest child of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Bliss) Holcombe, was born June 11, 1673, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and resided in what is now Simsbury, which town he represented at the general court in 1748-49-50-51-52 and 53. He was trusted with various prominent appointments, and like his father was deacon in the church. It is said that his character was beyond reproach. His death occurred September 29, 1766, at the close of a well rounded career. He married Martha Buel, daughter of Peter and Martha (Coggins) Buel. Their children were: Nathaniel, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Martha, Judah, Daniel, Mary, Sarah and Peter. (Mention of Judah and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Captain Nathaniel (3), eldest child of Nathaniel (2) and Martha (Buel) Holcombe, was born October 25, 1696, in Simsbury, and was baptized on the fifth of December of the following year. He settled in North Granby, where he acquired considerable property, and both he and his wife were active members of the church. He was married October 9, 1717, to Thankful Hayes, daughter of

George and Abigail (Dibble) Hayes, of Granby. Their children were: Hannah, Nathaniel, Ephraim, Thankful, Ruth, Joseph, Amos, Elijah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mercy and Rodger.

(V) Elijah, fifth son and eighth child of Captain Nathaniel and Thankful (Hayes) Holcombe, was born May 26, 1734, in Granby, and died June 2, 1789. He was a cooper by trade, and worked at that to some extent in connection with farming. He settled in that part of Granby which is now Southwick, Massachusetts, at what was and still is known as Gillett's Four Corners. He was married November 15, 1756, to Violet Comiske, daughter of Captain James and Amy (Butler) Comiske. Their children were: Elijah, Violet, Ladoce, Amasa, Jabez, Clymena and Abijah.

(VI) Elijah (2), eldest child of Elijah (1) and Violet (Comiske) Holcombe, was born 1757, in Granby, and died October 5, 1841. He was three times married and reared a large family. His first wife, Lucy, was a daughter of Lieutenant Silas Holcombe (see Silas, V), and bore him eight children. His second wife, Betsey (Post) Holcombe, was the mother of two children, and the third wife, Betsey (Ives) Holcombe, bore him five children.

(VII) Amasa, son of Elijah (2) Holcombe, was born June 18, 1787, in Southwick, Massachusetts, and died February 27, 1875. He was a prominent man of his day in Southwick, where his life was passed. He was married (first), November 10, 1808, to Gillette Kendall, who was the mother of his eight children. He was married (second), January 23, 1862, to Maria Holcombe, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel and Hepsibah (Griswold) Holcombe. She was born November 13, 1804, at what is now Tariffville, Connecticut, and died April 29, 1874. His children were: Sophia, Milton, Candace (died young), Alfred C., Candace, Henry C., Amasa and Franklin.

(VIII) Franklin, youngest child of Amasa and Gillette (Kendall) Holcombe, was born September 22, 1827, in Southwick, Massachusetts, and resided throughout life in that town. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and engaged there in farming. He enlisted in 1861 in a regiment recruited in Springfield, and went to the front. He soon after died in a hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, of disease brought on while in the service. He married (first) Mary Givens, who was the mother of one son Frank, who was born December 25, 1852. He married (second) Eliza Givens, a sister of his first wife, and died without issue. He was married (third) to Sarah Jane Robinson, and they were the parents of two children: Charles Henry and Newton F. The latter died June 29, 1900.

(IX) Charles Henry Holcombe, M. D., elder of the two sons of Franklin and Sarah Jane (Robinson) Holcombe, was born November 12, 1859, and was educated in the local schools of Milford, New Hampshire, and at McCollom Institute at Mont Vernon. He also spent four years at Westfield, Massachusetts, and graduated from Harvard

University in 1886, taking the medical course. He immediately located in Brookline, New Hampshire, where he has since been actively engaged with his profession, with satisfaction to his patients and himself. His regular standing is attested by his membership in the New Hampshire Medical Association and in other professional societies. He is chairman of the Brookline board of health, and a deacon in the Congregational Church of that town. He is also identified with the local Grange of the Veterans of Husbandry, and is a trustee of the Public Library. He is a genial and cultivated man, and takes a warm interest in all that pertains to the development and welfare of his home community. He was married June 23, 1888, to Clintina A. Burton, daughter of J. E. and Olive A. (Robinson) Burton, of Temple, New Hampshire. They have one child, Marion C. Holcombe.

(IV) Judah, third son and fifth child of Nathaniel (2) and Martha (Buel) Holcombe, was born June 12, 1705, in Simsbury, and died January 5, 1802, in his ninety-seventh year. On his tombstone at Salmon Brook is inscribed: "Death is a debt to Nature due; this I have paid, and so must you." He married Hannah Buttolf, and at his death he left nine children, fifty-seven grandchildren, one hundred and twenty-nine great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

(V) Lieutenant Silas, son of Judah and Hannah (Buttolf) Holcombe, was born November 27, 1734, in Granby, Connecticut, and died October 6, 1806. He married Mary Post, and they were the parents of four children.

(VI) Lucy, daughter of Lieutenant Silas and Mary (Post) Holcombe, was born in 1764, in North Granby, and became the wife of Elijah Holcombe, as hereinbefore noted. She died August 30, 1800.

This name is spelled in the Revolutionary records, Spancer, Spansor, Spencer, Spencor, Spencur, Spenr, Spensor, Spincer, and Sponcer. Sixty-eight of the name served in the Revolutionary war. A large number of Spencers were among the pioneer settlers of Massachusetts. One of the earliest was Jared Spencer, of Cambridge, 1634, who removed to Lynn, and became a freeman March 9, 1637. He removed to Haddam before 1660, and was propounded for freeman of Connecticut in 1672, and was ensign of militia, and representative 1674-75. By his wife Hannah they had John, Thomas, Samuel, William, Nathaniel, Timothy, Hannah, Melitable, Alice, Rebecca and Ruth. Not all of their descendants can be traced.

(I) Joseph G. Spencer was born about 1793, in Norwich, Vermont, and died September 1, 1829.

(II) Joseph Gates, son of Joseph G. Spencer, was born in Norwich, Vermont, July 8, 1829, and died in Enfield, New Hampshire, March 28, 1892. He was brought up on a farm from which he removed to Enfield, where he was employed in a grist mill a few years. From that he went to the P. C. Cambridge bedstead factory, where he was employed the remainder of his life, filling the position of over-

seer in later years. He was interested in all public enterprises, took a leading part in town affairs, and was chairman of the board of selectmen. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Universalist Church, in whose choir he sang for many years. He married Angeline Boynton Clough, born in Enfield, New Hampshire, May 17, 1830, and died May 16, 1905. She was the daughter of Theophilus Clough, born in Enfield, New Hampshire, June 1, 1803, died April 23, 1849, in Panama, and Hannah G. (Boynton) Clough, born in Tamworth, New Hampshire, October 2, 1808, died in Enfield, August 30, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were the parents of two children: Mabel, who was born in 1860, and died in infancy; and Fred A., whose sketch follows.

(III) Fred Ashton, only son of Joseph G. and Angeline Boynton (Clough) Spencer, was born in Enfield, May 25, 1862. He attended school until eighteen years of age, and then took a position in the store of his uncle, W. C. Clough, in Enfield, and later in a dry goods store in Lebanon, filling the latter place about four years. In April, 1885, he went to Bristol, where he is now assistant treasurer and salesman of the Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, and a director of the First National Bank of Bristol. In political faith he is a Democrat. He is a past master of Union Lodge, No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of St. Omar Royal Arch Chapter, and Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He married, February 9, 1887, Grace Leone Stanley, who was born in Enfield, January 27, 1862, daughter of Horace Burns and Emeline Almeda (Gates) Stanley, of Enfield. The parents of Mr. Stanley were Joseph Stanley, born 1799, and Hepzibah (Burnham) Stanley, born March 20, 1800. Their children were: Joseph B., E. G., Horace B., Marcia A., Ellen F. and Imogene A. Emeline A. Gates was the daughter of Americus and Esther (Hume) Gates. Their children were: Emeline A. and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have one child, Stanley Ashton, born in Bristol, May 11, 1891.

The Fiskes in America are descended from an ancient family of that name which for centuries and until a recent period had its seat and manorial lands in Laxfield, in the county of Suffolk, England. Members of the family in America for centuries have been prominent in private and public life as clergymen, lawyers, physicians, financiers, soldiers, merchants, teachers and professors in colleges, farmers, philanthropists and patriots. Rev. Perrin B. Fiske, of Lyndon, Vermont, has written of them:

"Ffische, Fisc, Fiske, Fisk (spell it either way)

Meant true knighthood, freedom, faith, good qualities that stay.

Brethren, let the ancient name mean just the same for aye.

'Forward, every youth! to seek the highest good to-day!'"

(I) Lord Symond Fiske, grandson of Daniel, was Lord of the Manor of Standhaugh, parish of

Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England, lived in the reign of Henry IV and VI (1399-1422). He married Susannah Smyth, and after her death he married Katherine ——. Simon Fiske, of Laxfield, will dated December 22, 1463, proved at Norwich, February 26, 1463-64, died in February, 1464. He was survived by five children: William, Jaffrey, John, Edmund and Margaret.

(II) William (1), eldest son of Simond Fiske, born at Standhaugh, county of Suffolk, England, married Joann, of Norfolk. He was of Standhaugh, and lived during the reign, of Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III and Henry VII. He died about 1504, was survived by his wife, who died in 1505, and left seven children: William, Augustine, Simon, Robert, John, Margery and Margaret.

(III) Simon (1), fourth son of William and Joann (Lyme) Fiske, was in Laxfield, date unknown. He married Elizabeth ——, who died in Halesworth, June, 1558. In his will made July 10, 1536, he desired to be buried at the chancel end of the Church of All Saints, in Laxfield. He died in that town in June, 1538, leaving (living or dead) ten children: Simon, William, Robert, Joan, Jeffrey, Gelyne, Agnes, Thomas, Elizabeth and John.

(IV) Simon (2), child of Simon (1) and Elizabeth Fiske, was born in Laxfield. The name of his wife and date of his marriage are not known. He died in 1505. His children were: Robert, John, George, Nicholas, Jeffrey, Jeremy, William, Richard, Joan, Gelyne and Agnes.

(V) Robert Fiske, the eldest of the eleven children of Simon (2) Fiske, was born in Standhaugh about 1525. He married Mrs. Sybil (Gould) Barber. For some time he was of the parish of St. James, South Elmham, England. Sybil, his wife, was in great danger in the time of the religious persecution, 1553-58, as was her sister Isabelle, originally Gould, who was confined in the Castle of Norwich, and escaped death only by the power of her brothers, who were men of great influence in the county. Robert Fiske fled from religious persecution in the days of Queen Mary to Geneva, but returned later and died in St. James in 1600. His sons were: William, Jeffrey, Thomas and Eleazer. The latter had no issue, but the progeny of the other three sons, in whole or in part, settled in New England. Besides these sons there was a daughter Elizabeth who married Robert Bernard; their daughter married a Mr. Locke, and was the mother of the celebrated John Locke, the English philosopher.

(VI) William (2), eldest child of Robert and Sybil (Gould) Fiske, was born at Laxfield, in 1566. He married Anna Austye, daughter of Walter, of Fibbenham, Long Row, in Norfolk. After her death he married Alice ——. He is described as of St. James in South Elmham, and it is said of him that he fled with his father from religious persecution. He died in 1623. Of the first wife Anna there were children: John, Nathaniel, Eleazer, Eunice, Hannah and Esther (sometimes called Hester). The youngest child, Mary, seems to have been of the second wife, Alice.

(VII) John, eldest child of William (2) and Anna (Austye) Fiske, was born at St. James. He married Anna, daughter of Robert Lautersee. She died on board ship in 1637, which was bound for New England. John Fiske died in 1633. Their children were: John, William, Anna, Martha, Martha and Eleazer.

(VIII) Hon. William (3), second son and child of John and Anne (Lautersee) Fiske, was born in England about 1613. He married at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1643, Bridgett Musket, of Pelham, England. After his death she married (second) November, 1661, Thomas Rix, of Salem, surgeon. He came to Salem with his brother, the Rev. John Fiske, in 1637. He had a grant of land the same year, was made freeman May 18, 1642, and member of Salem Church July 2, 1641. He soon after removed to Wenham, where he was the first town clerk or clerk of the writs from 1643 to 1660 (?). He was elected representative to the general court of the commonwealth in 1647, and continued in that office until the year 1652, being annually re-elected. He enjoyed to a large extent the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He died quite suddenly in 1654, having served his townsmen in all the offices of the town. For several years subsequent to 1643 he kept an ordinary (public house). He left five children: William, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin and Martha.

(IX) Deacon William (4), eldest child of Hon. William (3) and Bridgett (Musket) Fiske, was born at Wenham, Massachusetts, June (January) 4, 1642-43. He married there, January 15, 1662, Sarah Kilham, born 1649, died January 20, 1737, aged ninety-eight years. William Fiske was a weaver by trade. He held a number of town offices; was representative in 1701-04-11-13-14; moderator in 1702-03, 1712-13-14. He was also called lieutenant. He was elected deacon of the Congregational Church in 1769. He died universally esteemed and lamented. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom attained years of maturity and had families, and of these seven were sons. The names of the children are as follows: William, born 1663; Samuel, 1670; Joseph, 1672; Benjamin, 1674; Theophilus, 1676; Ebenezer, 1679; Jonathan, 1681; Sarah, 1664; Ruth, 1666; Samuel, 1667; Martha, 1668; Joseph, 1669; Ebenezer, 1677, and Elizabeth, 1684.

(X) William (5), eldest child of Deacon William and Sarah (Kilham) Fiske, was born at Wenham, Massachusetts, January 31, 1663. He was a grandson of William Fiske, the emigrant, who arrived in New England in 1637, and settled in Wenham. In 1710 he removed from Wenham to Andover, Massachusetts, where he died December 10, 1710. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah or Mary, and his children were: William, Joseph, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Sarah, Ruth (died young), Lydia, Mary and Ruth.

(XI) Ebenezer, third son and child of William (5) and Mary Fiske, was born in Wenham, August 15, 1703. He married in January, 1730, to Susanna Bock, of Woburn. It is quite probable



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that he died in 1737, as his son Ebenezer was appointed guardian of the minor children March 20 of that year. His wife died in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, March 28, 1754. She was the mother of Ebenezer, Ephraim, Benjamin, Jonathan, and two others who died in infancy.

(XII) Ephraim, second son and child of Ebenezer and Susanna (Bock) Fiske, was born about 1732. He resided in Tewksbury for a time, and in 1772-3 went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he died about the year 1825. He married Mehitable Frost, a miss of twelve years of age, born about 1744, and in connection with this early marriage the following unique anecdotes were related. Her first child having been born when she was but thirteen and a half years old, she was in the habit of asking her mother to tend her baby while she went out to play with the children. A person once asked her how old she was when her first child was born. She replied "thirteen and a half years old, and what is that to you?" She became the mother of twelve children: Ephraim, Solomon (died young), Mehitable, Ebenezer, Sarah, Lydia, Daniel, Solomon, Jonathan, Betsey, Rebecca and Joseph. Ephraim Fiske, Sr., and his son Ephraim were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Bennington.

(XIII) Joseph, youngest son and child of Ephraim and Mehitable (Frost) Fiske, was born in Concord about 1779. At the age of nine years he went to Hopkinton, and subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade. He died October 18, 1869. He married Lucy A. Burnham, who was born October 22, 1790, and died April 17, 1871. The children of this union were: William B., Rachel, Lucy M., Daniel and Ella.

(XIV) Daniel, second son and fourth child of Joseph and Lucy A. (Burnham) Fiske, was born in Contoocook, February 3, 1828, and resided there. March 22, 1856, he married Lydia A. Conner, daughter of James and Lydia (Kimball) Conner, of Hopkinton, the former of whom was born in Henniker, and was a farmer. The children of this union are: Jennie, born January 9, 1858 (married first David Bohannon, and second George Chase of Hopkinton); Daniel F., (who will be again referred to); Ida M., born December 5, 1861 (died July 11, 1879).

(XV) Daniel Frank, only son of Daniel and Lydia A. (Conner) Fisk, was born in Contoocook, October 22, 1859. He was left fatherless at the age of three years and was thus dependent wholly upon the care of his mother. After concluding his attendance at the district school he engaged in farming, but later turned his attention to lumbering and has ever since followed that business with success. He is one of the most prominent business men in that section of the state. In politics he is a Republican and in 1902 was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature. April 30, 1883, Mr. Fisk married Della E., daughter of Horatio J. and Susan Vilona (Currier) Chandler. Her father followed agriculture in Hopkinton. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk have two children: Mabel, born December 9, 1885 and

Lida, October 23, 1888. Mabel, is the wife of Henry Russell Davis, son of Henry C. Davis, of Davisville, and now a lumber dealer. Both children reside with their parents.

In the early part of the eighteenth century there was a great immigration of the Protestant Scotch-Irish to this country. It was estimated that in the year 1730 at least a thousand people from the north of Ireland had settled in the province of New Hampshire. Many of them located at Londonderry, this state, which they named after the town in Ireland that sustained the terrible siege of 1689. After a time the Irish settlers began to push up the Merrimack, and as early as 1724 they had built a fort at Penacook, now Concord. But when that town was granted the next year to the proprietors from Massachusetts, they chose to have their own people from Haverhill and Andover, and the Irish were formally excluded. This restricted the latter to a location farther down the Merrimack. Among those who settled in the neighborhood of what is now Manchester were John McNeil and Archibald Stark. Both were men of strong force of character, whose descendants were destined to win renown in all the future American wars, and whose families were to be joined in marriage one hundred and fifty years later.

(1) John McNeil came from Ireland in 1718, probably from the neighborhood of Hillsborough. He was a lineal descendant of Daniel McNeil, one of the council of the city of Londonderry, who with twenty-one others placarded the resolution on the market-house, which led to the successful defence of the city. John McNeil inherited much of the moral and physical courage of this ancestor. He settled first in Londonderry, but about 1733 moved to what is now Manchester. He doubtless chose this location on account of the excellent fishing at Amoskeag Falls. At that time the river abounded in salmon, shad, alewives and eels; this fishing was of the greatest importance to the early settlers. It is said that the Rev. Mr. McGregor, the Presbyterian minister at Londonderry, was the first person to visit the Falls, and discover their value as a food supply; and from this fact arose the custom of each person presenting the minister with the first results of the fishing season. John McNeil moved upon the gore known as Harrytown, and is said to have been the first white settler in what is now the thickly populated part of Manchester. His house stood near McNeil street, about midway between Elm and Canal. John McNeil was a man of great courage and physical strength. He was six feet and six inches in height, and famed for his skill in wrestling. It is said that no man on the border, either red or white, dared risk a hand-to-hand encounter with him. This anecdote illustrates his bodily vigor. One spring, when attempting to cross the Merrimack, after the ice had become thin and weak, he fell in near a rock west of where now stands Amoskeag Mill, No. 1. This rock is about four rods from the east bank of the

river. With great presence of mind McNeil waded toward the shore until he could touch both the bottom and the ice, then bracing his broad shoulders he raised the ice by almost superhuman strength, and succeeded in getting out on the firm ice. For many years the rock near which he fell in was known as "old McNeil," and it was a noted guide for the rivermen. When "old McNeil" was out of sight, six or eight "shots" of lumber could be run over Merrill's Falls. When he showed his head three inches, four "shots" could be run, and when his head was out of the water six inches, but one "shot" could be run. John McNeil's wife, Christian, seems to have been the equal of her husband in physical vigor and in the qualities fitted to endure pioneer life. In later days John McNeil moved a little farther up the river to Suncook, because his name is found attached to a petition there in 1747. It is probable that he lived there with John Knox, who had married his daughter, and that he died and was buried in Suncook.

(II) Lieutenant Daniel, son of John and Christian McNeil, was born in Derryfield, now Manchester, New Hampshire. He moved to Hillsborough, New Hampshire, in 1771. The town was incorporated in 1772, and named for Colonel John Hill, of Boston, the original proprietor, who died in 1776. Daniel McNeil was elected one of the selectmen of Hillsboro at the time of its incorporation. The first bridge over the Contoocook at Hillsboro was built of wood in 1779. Some years later Daniel McNeil was employed by the town to rebuild this bridge. Daniel McNeil's wife was called Jeanie, but her maiden name is unknown. He died by accidental drowning in 1790.

(III) Lieutenant John, son of Lieutenant Daniel and Jeanie McNeil, was born in Derryfield, now Manchester, New Hampshire, in March, 1757, five years after the incorporation of the town. He moved to Hillsboro with his father. Lieutenant John McNeil served several years in the Revolution, and was a private at Bunker Hill in Captain Isaac Baldwin's company under Major Andrew McClary, of Epsom. McNeil helped to carry Captain Baldwin from the field when that officer was mortally wounded, and he also served at the battle of Bennington. He married Lucy, eldest daughter of Deacon Isaac and Lucy (Perkins) Andrews, of Hillsboro. Her father was a leading man of his day. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace whence he gained his title of 'Squire. He was the first town clerk of Hillsboro, and served on the first board of selectmen. John and Lucy (Andrews) McNeil had four children: Mary, born July 6, 1779, married James Wilson; General Solomon, whose sketch follows; General John, born March 25, 1784; and Lucy, born in April, 1786, who died in infancy. Lieutenant John McNeil died in Hillsboro, September 29, 1836, aged seventy-nine years. General John McNeil, his second son, served with distinction in the War of 1812. He was appointed captain of the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment,

March 12, 1812. He was soon promoted to major, and he received two brevets in twenty days, July 5 and July 25, 1814, for intrepid behavior at Chipewewa, and distinguished valor at Lundy's Lane. He was afterwards brevetted brigadier-general. General John McNeil remained in the service till 1830, when he retired on being appointed supervisor for the port of Boston. His right leg was badly shattered at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was a man of striking appearance and commanding height, being six feet, six inches tall, like his grandfather, the original immigrant. General John McNeil married his cousin, Elizabeth A. Pierce, only daughter of Governor Benjamin and his first wife, Elizabeth (Andrews) Pierce. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. Their elder son, Lieutenant John Winfield Scott McNeil, was mortally wounded while leading an attack upon an Indian camp in Florida, and died September 11, 1837, aged twenty years and six months. General John McNeil died in Washington, February 23, 1850.

(IV) General Solomon, elder son of Lieutenant John and Lucy (Andrews) McNeil, was born January 15, 1782. His home was in Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He married Nancy M. Pierce, eldest daughter and second child of Governor Benjamin and his second wife, Anna (Kendrick) Pierce. She was the eldest sister of President Franklin Pierce, and a half sister of the wife of Solomon McNeil's brother, General John. She died April 27, 1837, aged forty-four years and five months.

(V) Colonel John, son of General Solomon and Nancy M. (Pierce) McNeil, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, November 6, 1822. During his life in Hillsboro he lived in the homestead which had been owned by the McNeils for several generations, and which adjoined that where his uncle, President Franklin Pierce, was born and reared. Colonel McNeil was an inspector in the Boston Custom House, and was the only relative of President Pierce, who held office during the administration of the latter. He remained in this position until 1861. In 1864-65 Colonel McNeil was representative from the town of Hillsboro, which office he filled with ability and uprightness. In 1868 he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and was the adviser and close friend of the former president till the close of Pierce's life. Later he removed to Chelmsford, and then to Winchester, Massachusetts. At one time he was connected with the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and for several years was the agent of Dartmouth College in the care of a large property which had been given to the college by Colonel McNeil's brother-in-law, Hon. Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell. At one time he read law with Mr. Wentworth. Colonel McNeil was a gentleman of social and genial disposition, which endeared him to his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Colonel John McNeil married Cynthia Morse, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Sawyer) Merse, who was born at Methuen, Massachusetts, November 17, 1820. They had two children: Annie, mentioned below; and Frances.

who married General John M. Corse, for many years postmaster of Boston. Colonel John McNeil died April 7, 1885, at Winchester, Massachusetts.

(VI) Annie, elder daughter of Colonel John and Cynthia (Morse) McNeil, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts. She was educated at a convent in Montreal, Canada. On February 26, 1878, she married Charles F. M. Stark, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire. (See Stark, VI).

This family was early found in New LAKE England, and has become very widely scattered throughout the United States. It has representatives in every state and most of them have proven worthy citizens.

(I) Henry Lake was born about 1660, and married, May 9, 1681, Priscilla Wildes. He lived in Topsfield, Massachusetts, where three of his children were born.

(II) Eleazer, only son of Henry and Priscilla (Wildes) Lake, was born July 9, 1686, in Topsfield, and lived in that town where he probably died April 9, 1771. He married, December 7, 1708, Lydia Ford, who died May 29, 1743; he married (second), January 12, 1744, Mary Bixby, who died in 1775. His children, all born of the first wife, were: Lydia, Priscilla, Abigail, Eleazer and Daniel.

(III) Daniel, youngest child of Eleazer and Lydia (Ford) Lake, was born June 22, 1726, in Topsfield, and lived in that town until 1767, when he removed to Rindge, New Hampshire. He was an honored and prominent man in the affairs of that town, and served as town clerk and justice of the peace. In the Revolution he was an active and earnest patriot. He served through two enlistments, and four of his sons were also in the service. Late in life, about 1805, he removed to Rockingham, Vermont, where some of his children were residing, and there died September 26, 1810. He married, November 30, 1749, Sarah Bixby, who was born 1726, daughter of Deacon George and Mary (Porter) Bixby. She died February 19, 1815. Their children were: George, Daniel, Enos, Henry, Jonathan, Nathan, Sarah and Mary.

(IV) Henry (2), fourth son and child of Daniel and Mary (Bixby) Lake, was born September 19, 1759, in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and was but a child when his parents removed to Rindge, New Hampshire. He remained in that town until 1792, when he removed to Rockingham, Vermont, and was a farmer there. He was a soldier of the Revolution, participating in the battle of Bennington, and the capture of General Burgoyne's army. He was the representative of Rockingham in the Vermont legislature in 1812 and 1814. His wife's name was Prudence Lovejoy. They had five children born in Rindge, New Hampshire, and six in Rockingham, Vermont, namely: Silvanus, Sarah, Henry, Leonard, Luther, Calvin, Esther, Nathan, Riel, Daniel Bixby and Maria.

(V) Henry (3), second son and third child of Henry (2) and Prudence (Lovejoy) Lake, was born April 27, 1786, in Rindge, New Hampshire,

and died at Saxtons River, in the town of Rockingham, Vermont. He was representative from that town in 1820-21. He married Abigail Stevens.

(VI) Clark Sylvanus, son of Henry and Abigail (Stevens) Lake, was born in Saxtons River, November 19, 1826. His active years were devoted to farming in his native town, and he is still residing there, having retired from active business pursuits some fifteen years ago. He married Mary Campbell and reared a family of four children, namely: Henry E., Edwin R., Colin C. and Clara A.

(VII) Henry Edward, eldest son and child of Clark S. and Mary (Campbell) Lake, was born in Saxtons River, December 11, 1852. From the public schools of his native town he went to the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and he later attended the Black River Academy in Ludlow, Vermont. After devoting some two or three years to teaching in the public schools of Rockingham and Londonderry, Vermont, he determined to cultivate his talent for music, and relinquishing educational pursuits he went to Boston, where he spent considerable time in voice culture, initially at the New England Conservatory of Music, and subsequently under private instruction. His permanent settlement in Keene resulted from his having been secured by the Second Congregational Church as its tenor singer and chorister in 1882, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has retained that position, laboring assiduously to preserve a high standard of excellence in the musical portion of the service, and occupying a prominent place in the musical circles of the city. In 1883 he established himself as a dealer in pianos, organs and other musical instruments, and has built up a large and profitable business in that line of trade. As a thoroughly conscientious artist, an excellent teacher and an expert in the selection of an instrument, he is widely and favorably known throughout his field of operation, which embraces a broad section of New Hampshire and Vermont, and he is a recognized authority in all matters relative to his profession. Mr. Lake's high standing in the community is not alone the result of his professional ability, but is in no small measure the outcome of his sterling integrity as a business man.

He served as a selectman for three years, and for the years 1892, '93 and '94 was a member of the city council. For nine years he was vice-president of the New Hampshire State Music Teachers' Association; was first president and one of the musical directors of the Keene Choral Union, and chairman of the executive committee of the Cheshire County Musical Association. Mr. Lake was actively identified with the founding of the Keene Chorus Club, a musical organization that has won for the city a reputation second to none in the state for the high order of talent and general excellence of the concerts given under the auspices of the Society. Mr. Lake is president of this club. Mr. Lake was for thirteen years identified with the board of directors of the Keene Young Men's Christian Association, and was serving in that capacity during

the period in which their present handsome building was erected. His society affiliations also include the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Order of the Golden Cross, and Patrons of Husbandry.

On September 14, 1876, Mr. Lake married Virginia I. Wilkins, daughter of Mathew and Lucy (Johnson) Wilkins, of Londonderry, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Lake have three children: Henry C., born February 20, 1883; Clarence R., born July 20, 1886; and Christine M., born January 15, 1895. Messrs. Henry C. and Clarence R. Lake are associated with their father in business.

The family of Tewksbury, TEWKSBUURY Tewxberry, Tuksbery or Tuxbury, as the name has been spelled, might trace their ancestry, if the records were complete, back to the borough of Tewk or Tuck in England. Henry Tuxbury or Tewksbury, weaver, of Newbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts, removed to Boston, where he married, November 10, 1659, Martha Cobb, widow of William Harvey. He took the oath of fidelity at Newbury in 1669. In the same year he sold his place there and removed to Amesbury, where he took the oath of allegiance in 1677. He was one of the petitioners of 1680, a freeman in 1690, tithingman in 1693, and was living in 1697. His children were: Elizabeth, Hannah, Henry, Naomi, Ruth, Mary, Martha and John.

(I) Lieutenant Henry Tewksbury removed (probably from Hampstead) to Weare about 1772. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He enlisted July 8, 1775, in Captain John Parker's company, where he served as a private until his discharge December 16, a term of five months and seven days. He was described as a husbandman and credited to Weare. September 28, he was reported with his company at St. Johns, Canada, which was besieged about that time. Corporal Henry Tuexbury's name appears on the roll of soldiers in Captain Timothy Clement's company, Colonel David Gilman's regiment, into which he was mustered April 15, 1776; also in the same company in Colonel Pierce Long's regiment at New Castle, where he was mustered out August 7, as ensign after sixty-three days' service. He was in the same company and regiment in the Continental service from December 17, 1776, to January 7, 1777, at New Castle, and is named second lieutenant. He married Sarah Calfe, of Hampstead. He died November 28, 1806; and his wife died January 11, 1832. Their ten children were: Mary, Judith, Sarah, Hannah, David, Naomi, John, Dolly, Henry and Nancy.

(II) David, son of Lieutenant Henry and Hannah (Calfe) Tewksbury, of Weare, was born in Weare, September 12, 1776, and died in New Boston, March 22, 1855, aged seventy-nine years. In 1800 he settled in New Boston, where he was a lifelong farmer. He married (first), April 29, 1798, Betsey, daughter of Moses Lull, of Weare. She

died May 30, 1809, and he married (second), October 27, 1811, Sarah F. Hogg, who was born July 26, 1785, and died December 17, 1842, daughter of Abner and Rosamond (Ferson) Hogg, of New Boston (see Hogg II). He married (third), November 5, 1844, widow Abigail George, daughter of James and Mary McMillen. His children by his first wife were: Amos Wood, Nancy, James, Betsey, David, who died young; and Dorothy. By the second wife he had: Eliza, Rozeanna, Mary Andrews, Hannah Bennett, Jane Andrews, Harriet Newell, and David A. Dorothy, born January 28, 1808, married, March 11, 1830, Daniel Jones, of Merrimack (see Jones VII), and died 1836.

This does not appear to be a very ancient family in New England. In the early records the name is spelled without the final letter now used by this family. There are meager traces of the family at various points in Massachusetts, and it is impossible to determine whether records of the same name pertain to the same person in all cases.

(I) It appears that there was a David Sloan residing in Shirley, Massachusetts, previous to the Revolution. He was among the patriots who responded to the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775, and was subsequently in the Revolutionary service with his son and namesake among the eight months' recruits. It also appears that David Sloan (probably the son) enlisted December 2, 1777, for three years' service in Captain Sylvester Smith's company, of Shirley.

(II) The records of Shirley show that the marriage intention of David (2) Sloan was published October 17, 1774, the prospective bride being Rachael Gould, of Shirley. The vital records of Pelham, Massachusetts, show marriage of David Sloan to Elizabeth Scott, on June 2, 1774, and the following children of this couple appear on the town records: James, Garner, Jonathan, Andrew and David.

(III) David (3) Sloane, youngest child of David (2) and Elizabeth (Scott) Sloan, was born January 9, 1790, in Pelham, Massachusetts. He worked his way through college and graduated from Dartmouth in 1806. Among his classmates were Governor and Judge Matthew Harvey, of New Hampshire, and Governor and Judge Albion K. Parris, of Maine. Mr. Sloane studied law with Judge W. H. Woodward, of Hanover and George Woodward, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and began practicing in the latter place where he continued till his death. He is said to have been an astute lawyer and a shrewd and successful business man. David Sloane married Anna Johnson, daughter of Captain Thomas Johnson of Newbury, Vermont, and they had six children: Thomas C., Edward, David Scott, William H., Henry and Elizabeth A. David Scott Sloane graduated from Dartmouth in 1836, became a teacher, and died at the age of forty-one. William H. Sloane graduated from Dartmouth in 1841,



Norris G. Gurnsey

became a lawyer, and died at the age of thirty-five. David Sloane died at Haverhill, New Hampshire, June 7, 1860.

(IV) Thomas Carlton, eldest child of David and Anna (Johnson) Sloane, was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, and was educated in Haverhill and at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden. He was in the furniture business in New York City for many years. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Mary Williams.

(V) Scott, son of Thomas Carlton and Mary (Williams) Sloane, was born in Montreal, Quebec, June 16, 1853, where his parents were residing temporarily, and received his early education at Haverhill, New Hampshire. Leaving home at the age of thirteen, he went to school in Montpelier, Vermont, attended the high school in Newport, Rhode Island, and for four years was a pupil at a private school in Newport. He worked his way through school, and began studying law in Boston in 1879. While studying law he worked as an assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house in Boston. In 1880 he went to Haverhill, New Hampshire, and studied law with George F. Putnam for two years, finishing his studies in the office of E. W. Smith, with whom he formed a co-partnership, having offices at Wells River, Vermont, and Woodsville, New Hampshire. This partnership continued till 1899, after which Mr. Sloane remained alone in the practice of law at Woodville, until October, 1905, when he came to Lebanon, New Hampshire, and opened offices, where he is still in practice. Mr. Sloane attends the Congregational Church. He is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1902. He belongs to the Order of Elks. Scott Sloane was married June 16, 1885, to Annabel M. Nelson, daughter of W. H. and Margaret M. Nelson, of Haverhill, New Hampshire. There are no children.

This name has undergone so many GURNSEY changes in its orthography that it is now quite impossible to determine its original spelling. In the early records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, the names of the progenitors of the Gurnseys now in hand are spelled Gurnsey.

(I) John Gurnsey, of Rehoboth, married Judith Ormsby, October 14, 1714.

(II) John, son of John and Judith Gurnsey, was born in Rehoboth, January 4, 1720. On May 13, 1742, he was married by the Rev. John Greenwood to "Lidia" Healey.

(III) Deacon Amos, eldest child of John and Lidia (Healey) Gurnsey, was born in Rehoboth, March 31, 1743. About the year 1766 he migrated to Richmond, New Hampshire, where he acquired possession of lot No. 13, range 11, and the farm which he cleared and improved was afterwards occupied by John Scott and others. His death occurred in Richmond, February 12, 1813. He was married in Rehoboth or vicinity to Merriam Pike, who died December 12, 1814. Their children were:

Cyril, Amos, Cyrus, Lucy, who married Nehemiah Bennett; Darius and Moses.

(IV) Cyril, eldest child of Deacon Amos and Merriam (Pike) Gurnsey, was born in Rehoboth, April 30, 1764. He grew to manhood in Richmond, where he resided for the major part of his life, but about 1823 he moved to Whitefield, this state, and in company with his son Darius acquired four hundred acres of government land, which he cleared for agricultural purposes. He died at Whitefield, in 1836 or 37. He married, November 14, 1784, Salome Garfield, of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, born in Richmond, May 31, 1769, died about 1840, and he was the father of John, who died young; Merriam, who married Solomon Gage; John, Aaron, who also died young; Darius, who will be again referred to; Mary, who married John Scott; Rachel, who married Lemuel Scott; Anna, who became the wife of Jedediah E. Howe; Naomi, who married Thomas Eastman; Phebe, who became Mrs. Baker; Ruth, who died young; and another Aaron, who did not live to maturity.

(V) Dr. Darius, third son and fifth child of Cyril and Salome (Garfield) Gurnsey, was born in Richmond, August 28, 1795. He studied medicine under the direction of John Parkhurst, M. D., and in 1823 located for the practice of his profession in Whitefield. He possessed the knowledge, intuition and enthusiasm necessary for the making of an able physician, but was prevented by his untimely death, which occurred in 1830, from realizing his cherished ambition in his chosen field of usefulness. His marriage took place February 8, 1818, to Abigail, daughter of Lemuel Scott. She survived her husband nearly fifty years, her death having occurred in 1877. The children of this union were: Norris, born in 1819, died in 1822; Sanford, born June 23, 1820; and Norris G., the date of whose birth is recorded in the next paragraph.

(VI) Norris Greenleaf, youngest son of Dr. Darius and Abigail (Scott) Gurnsey, was born in Whitefield, March 18, 1826. He attended school in Richmond and on account of his father's death was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. Prior to his majority he went to Charlemont, Massachusetts, and worked at the cooper's trade some three years. He then turned his attention to farming in Richmond, first alone and then with his brother Sanford. From Richmond he went to Winchester, where for a time he acted as general overseer of the farm and other interests of S. W. Buffum, and he next purchased a gristmill, which he operated successfully for about five years. Disposing of that property he became proprietor of the stage line from Brattleboro, Vermont, to Winchester and Richmond, and upon relinquishing that business some two years later he took charge, for one year, of the highways and bridges for the town of Winchester. In 1859 he purchased the restaurant privilege in the railway station in Keene, and has ever since resided there. During the succeeding fifteen years he carried on the restaurant business with profitable results, operating no less than three places

of refreshment at one time during the war period. In 1874 he succeeded Peter B. Hayward in the cracker manufacturing business. He was for some years engaged in a large way as a reliable dealer in horses; was at one time engaged in the coal trade; for a time Mr. Gurnsey was associated with his sons in the cracker manufactory, and subsequently a grandson, but the younger men are now deceased and the business is still being conducted by the elder gentleman, who also conducts a hotel, restaurant and wholesale and retail tobacco establishment at Main and Railroad streets. Mr. Gurnsey has contributed in a material way to the development of Keene by the erection of two of the most substantial business blocks of the city and of a number of dwelling houses. Mr. Gurnsey was one of the original stockholders and director of the Citizens' National Bank, of Keene, and is one of the board of trustees of the Cheshire County Savings Bank. He was one of the public spirited citizens who early came to the front in securing the establishment of the local trolley lines. In numerous ways Mr. Gurnsey has manifested his interest in the development of the business interests of his home city, contributing to the establishment of a number of the manufacturing plants.

In politics Mr. Gurnsey was in early life a Whig, but with the majority of that element he joined the Republican party at its formation. He has served with ability in the common council one year, the board of aldermen two years, and also as water commissioner twenty-six years. At the present time he is chairman of the building committee connected with the local lodge of Odd Fellows, which he joined thirty-five years ago, and for twenty years he has been a member of the local tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarians.

In 1847 he married Miranda A. Pickett, daughter of Hosea Pickett, of Winchester. She became the mother of six children, namely: Everett, Grace, Edward J., Charles F., Frank N., and a child who died in infancy. Of these the only survivor is Grace, who married L. J. Ellis, of Waverley, Massachusetts. After a period of fifty-eight years of conjugal happiness Mrs. Gurnsey passed away July 1, 1905, and was laid to rest beside her children.

The ancestor of this line of the Beattie-Edwards family was of Scotch origin, and came to America and became the progenitor of a line of useful and influential citizens.

(I) John Beattie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and died in Newburg, New York, where he resided many years with the father. Four children: John, Joseph, David and Susan.

(II) Rev. James Beattie, son of John Beattie, was born in Colchester, New York, September 2, 1811, and died in Ryegate, Vermont, March 12, 1884. He graduated from Union College, and studied for the ministry in Scotland, taking his degree from Edinburgh University. Returning to New York he

was a private tutor several years; again went to Edinburgh, where he took a post-graduate course, and returning to America, was ordained pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Old School of Ryegate, Vermont, in 1844. He sustained a successful ministry there forty years, was an efficient promoter of schools, and was president of the trustees of Peacham Academy. He married, in 1856, Margaret Sophia Nelson, daughter of John and Mary (Finlay) Nelson, of Ryegate. She was born April 15, 1830, and died August 18, 1907, aged seventy-seven years. The children of this marriage were: Elizabeth, John, William Johnston, Joseph, James and Mary.

(III) William Johnston Beattie, M. D., third child of Rev. James M. and Margaret S. (Nelson) Beattie, was born in Ryegate, Vermont, September 6, 1855. He took his early education in the schools of Ryegate, and at Peacham and St. Johnsbury academies, and then took a four years' medical course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he graduated in 1888. The following year he spent at Bellevue Hospital as surgeon, and in 1889 settled in Littleton, New Hampshire, where he has since gained a handsome practice. He is medical referee of Grafton county, surgeon to the Boston & Maine Railroad, and founder of the Littleton Hospital, and is president of its board of trustees. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, the Grafton County Medical Society, and the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons. In political faith he is a staunch Republican, and is now (1907) chairman of the Littleton Republican committee. In 1906 he represented the town in the legislature. He was surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Chester B. Jordan. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 69, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Cheswick Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He married, May 20, 1880, Elizabeth Arnold Tuttle, who was born in Littleton, July 27, 1860, daughter of Charles M. and Luther Moulton Tuttle, of Littleton. She graduated in the Littleton high school in 1883, and the following year attended St. Johnsbury Academy. She is a member of the Unitarian Church. They have four children: Margaret, born January 18, 1881; Barbara, December 28, 1887; Elizabeth, February 5, 1901; and Catherine Gray, August 7, 1905.

The name of Starrett is not numerous in this country, but it stands for the strong qualities of Scotch-Irish, who have contributed so many valuable citizens to America.

(I) William Starrett was born in the Highlands of Scotland, April 15, 1694. When he was two years of age his parents fled from the country and took refuge in the north of Ireland to escape persecution on account of their religious belief. He, with his parents, is said to have been concealed in a cave for three months previous to their escape to Ireland. He married Mary Gamble, who was

born in the county of Derry, Ireland, 1696. The Gambles were among the earliest of the Scotch families to take refuge in Ireland. William Starrett and his wife came to this country in 1728, and settled first at Pemaquid, Maine; and in 1735, at Upper St. George's, now Warren, Maine. On the breaking out of King George's war, they removed to Woburn, Massachusetts, and finally to DeLham, where he died March 8, 1760. His widow returned to St. George's, Maine, where she died April 12, 1786. They had five children: Margaret, married (first) Hugh Scott, (second) Dr. D. Locks, (third) Stephen Peabody, lived and died at Warren, Maine. Hugh, born in Ireland, lost at sea. David, married McCintock, lived and died at Francestown, New Hampshire. Colonel Thomas, born in Warren, Maine, in 1738, married Rebecca Lewis, and died January 31, 1822. William, whose sketch follows.

(II) William, fourth son and youngest of the five children of William and Mary (Ganley) Starrett, was born in Warren, Maine, May 4, 1743. He lived for a time in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he married. He and his wife left Dedham for New Boston, New Hampshire, where they arrived May 12, 1770, after a journey of three days. They rented the Carson place for three years, and on February 21, 1773, they removed to Francestown, New Hampshire, which became their permanent home. They lived in the south part of the town on the farm afterwards owned by their grandson, James Howard Starrett. William Starrett served in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Francestown, and for forty-eight years served as deacon. He held many town offices. He died in Francestown, August 3, 1820, from an attack by a savage fever. He married, December 10, 1767, Abigail, daughter of David and Deborah Fisher, of Dedham, Massachusetts. She was born in Dedham, June 17, 1709, and died in Francestown, September 21, 1821. They had thirteen children, all born in Francestown except the eldest, who was born in Dedham. The children were: Mary, born May 12, 1769, died November 30 of that year. William, born November 1, 1770, married Lucy Baldwin, in September, 1797, lived in Antrim, New Hampshire, and in Wallington, Maine, where he died August 25, 1817. Hannah, born August 12, 1772, died June 14, 1773. David, whose sketch follows, born September 28, 1776, married Elizabeth Dore, of New Boston, New Hampshire, and died in Harlem, Maine, August 14, 1810. Nabby, born October 22, 1778, married Gerry Whiting, September 9, 1798, died in New Boston, April 1, 1831. Hannah, born January 2, 1781, died in Francestown, October 24, 1830. Deborah, born December 26, 1782, married Samuel Magee, of Francestown, February 5, 1822, and died in Francestown, October 21, 1830. Polly, born January 20, 1785, died in Francestown, September 20, 1862. Lother, born January 8, 1787, died in Francestown, May 24, 1815. Savelle, born June 12, 1789, married Cynthia Gay, of Francestown, February 13, 1816, succeeded to his father's farm, was a selectman and

for twenty-four years a deacon of the church, and died in Francestown, April 21, 1875. Lucie, born June 12, 1789, married Isaac Heaton, of Putnam, Maine, January 23, 1815, died there May 24, 1822. Calvin, born July 28, 1791, married Betsey Clark, October 7, 1817, removed to Putnam, now Washington, Maine, where he died March 17, 1876.

(III) David, third son and fourth child of William and Abigail (Fisher) Starrett, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, April 21, 1774. He married Nabby E. Appleton, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, in September, 1833, and died in Arkansas, June 1839.

(IV) Joseph Appleton, son of David and Nabby E. (Appleton) Starrett, was born at Hill-borough, August 3, 1804. At the age of nine years he moved to Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, where he was a tanner and currier. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church, and he represented his town in the legislature. He married Maria J., daughter of John and Dolly (Dorcutt) Brown, of Mount Vernon. There were five children: Henrietta M., born September 29, 1834; William S. A., whose sketch follows; Mary J., June 17, 1840; Emily J., December 14, 1846; John P., November 25, 1858. Deceased Joseph A. Starrett died May 22, 1884, at the advanced age of ninety years and nine months.

(V) William Sullivan Appleton, son of Joseph Appleton and Maria J. (Prue) Starrett, was born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, June 4, 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and later settled on a farm containing seventy acres. He married Frances Ellen McCullough, daughter of Maria and Stephen (Trow) McCullum, of Mount Vernon. There were two children: Fannie Cutter Appleton and Henrietta Maria. The latter married Frederick Aureanson, of New York. He is a civil engineer and assistant bridge engineer of the Long Island Railroad. They have one child, Elizabeth, born June 11, 1905.

Among the early settlers of the coast of Maine were Andrew and Arthur Alger, brothers. Though one authority says they came from Dunston, Somersetshire, England, it is more probable they were from Dorton, Norfolk county, as it is certainly known that a family of that name was for a long time settled there. Andrew was living in Saco, Maine, in 1650. He was styled a "surveyor," and in 1645 had a company of men on Stratton's Island engaged in fishing. In 1651 he and his brother Arthur bought a tract of land containing nearly a thousand acres of the Indians in what is now Scarborough, Maine. They gave the place the name of Dunston in memory of their old home in England, which is still borne by a flourishing village there. They settled there in 1654, and Andrew was constable and selectman of the town in 1668. In October, 1675, the Indians attacked their garri-son house, but failed to capture it, after destroying the empty houses of Andrew's sons-in-law, they retired to the woods.

Andrew, however, in the attack was shot dead and Arthur mortally wounded, dying at the house of William Sheldon in Marblehead, October 14, 1675. Andrew's family fled to Boston, and his widow married Samuel Walker. Arthur was a constable in Scarborough in 1658, grand juror in 1661, and represented the town in the general court in Boston in 1671 and 1672. Andrew married Agnes —, by whom he had John, Andrew, Matthew, Elizabeth, who married John Palmer, Joanna, who married (first) Elias Oakman, and (second) John Mills, of Boston, and a daughter who married John Ashton, or Austin. Arthur married Ann —, by whom he had children, but their names have not been learned. From one or the other of these brothers the present line of Algiers has doubtless descended.

(I) Alexander Alger was born in Maine. His occupation was that of a mason. He married and had a son Alexander.

(II) Alexander (2), son of Alexander Alger, was probably born in Maine. Like his father his occupation was that of a mason. He came to Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1844, and took up his residence there. Politically he is an Independent. In 1860 he married J. Rose, daughter of Martin Conner, of Ireland, who was educated in the parochial schools and for a time was teacher. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church. Twelve children have been born to them, ten of whom died in infancy. Among them were William Francis, and Frederick, born September, 1862.

(III) William Francis, eldest son of Alexander and J. Rose (Conner) Alger, was born in Manchester, July 21, 1861. He was educated in the parochial and public schools. He has been connected with the weaving department of the Amoskeag Mills for thirty-six years, and as second hand for five years. He bought the place in Goffstown where he now resides, and has erected thereon new buildings. Politically he affiliates with the Republicans. Mr. and Mrs. Alger are both members of the Catholic Church. He married, March 10, 1885, Kate E., daughter of John and Catherine (McDerby) Gavin, of Montreal, Canada. His wife was educated in the public schools. Their children are: Arthur, born October 16, 1886; William, November 6, 1887; Leonard, February 18, 1889, died the same day; Silvia, October 3, 1890; Annie, December 30, 1891; Rosa, March 11, 1894; Walter, February 9, 1897; Leonard, 2d, born and died February 2, 1898; Jenevieve, July 18, 1899, who died young; Robert, January 5, 1903; and Katie, August 20, 1905.

This old French name, which was originally spelled in quite a different form, was brought into New Hampshire from the province of Quebec by Isaac Wilkes Bushey, now a successful and respected citizen of Concord. His parents were Louis and Rebecca Bushey, of Richmond, province of Quebec, natives respectively of Montreal and of Yorkshire, England. The name of Louis Bushey's parents are not now obtainable, but it is known that his mother lived to

a great age. He learned the trade of carpenter in Montreal, and settled at Richmond, province of Quebec, where he was extensively engaged in building operations, and died at the age of more than seventy years. He was a very active and rapid worker, and accomplished more in a day than most carpenters of the present day in this section would attempt to perform in two days. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. The latter was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Boast, who came from England and settled in Richmond, where they lived and died, the father being a blacksmith. Mr. and Mrs. Bushey lived as man and wife for more than fifty years, and the latter survived her husband some years. They were the parents of ten sons and two daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, died unmarried, at the age of about twenty-four years; Joseph and William are farmers, residing in Iowa; Isaac W., is the fourth; Louis died in Boston in May, 1905; Alfred died, a young man, at Richmond; Robert died in Butler county, Iowa; Edward Henry died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, November 11, 1904; the ninth and tenth died in infancy; Thomas George is a resident of Toronto, Canada; and Emmeline, the youngest, who is married, resides at Melbourne in that province.

Isaac W. Bushey was born November 8, 1842, in Richmond, province of Quebec, and left home at the age of twelve years to live with his grandfather, Joseph Boast, who conducted a blacksmith shop in Richmond, and from whom the grandson acquired the trade. They made a specialty of the manufacture of agricultural implements, and did a general blacksmithing business. Having decided to try his fortune in the United States, he arrived in Concord the first day of August, 1865, and here he completed his trade with Harvey, Morgan & Co., where he perfected himself in carriage ironing. This occupied his time in Concord until the inhalation of coal gas at his forge caused the breaking of his health and he was compelled to abandon the work. In the meantime the business had changed hands, and he had long been in the service of the Abbott-Downing Company, which he left in 1873. He then located on Pleasant street, and for eleven years conducted a successful livery business, which he sold out in 1884. Having developed much skill in the handling of horses and a great love for these noble animals, he has since been steadily employed in breaking colts and the care of horses for others. In 1893 he bought a farm on South street in Concord, and in the following year built thereon a very handsome home and commodious and convenient barns for the care and handling of horses. In this connection he tills nearly forty acres of land. Mr. Bushey accepts the faith of the Methodist Church. Though not a member of any organization, he was a regular attendant during the life of his wife of the Baptist Church in Concord. He is a member of Capital Grange, of which he has served as steward, and in which he received the largest vote ever given for the office of overseer, but declined



Isaac W Bushey

to accept the office. In political affiliations he is a Democrat. He married, November, 1869, Elizabeth Maria Morrill, of Danville, province of Quebec, who died in May following. He married, December 25, 1878, Henrietta M. Carr, born November 26, 1839, in Unity, New Hampshire, daughter of Harris and Leah Thurber, and widow of Hial Carr. Mrs. Bushey had a daughter, Ida Jane Carr, who died at the home of Mr. Bushey at the age of twenty-six years, and one daughter is the fruit of the second union, namely, Elizabeth Etta Bushey, now aged twenty-five years. The mother died September 16, 1905, and was buried in Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord.

The Babbs of New Hampshire are probably descended from Philip Babb, who was of Kittery, Maine, in 1652, and the next year was associated under the commissioners from Massachusetts, with Major Bryan Pendleton, Nicholas Shapleigh, and others in the government of the Isle of Shoals, and a few years later lived there.

(I) William Babb was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, in 1765, and died in Strafford in 1846. He settled on a farm in Strafford which is still in the family name. He worked at his trade of mason and built the first chimney in Strafford above the Blue Hills. He married Sarah Leighton, and they had James, Sampson, Dennis, William and Isaac.

(II) Sampson, son of William and Sarah (Leighton) Babb, was born in Strafford in 1790, and lived on his father's homestead. He was a farmer and mason. He married Hannah Mills, and they had five children: Daniel L., Sarah J., Mary Ann, and two children who died young. Sarah J. married Nathaniel Brewster, and Mary Ann married Ebenezer H. Holmes.

(III) Daniel L., son of Sampson and Hannah (Mills) Babb, was born in Strafford, October 1, 1810, and died April 14, 1888. He lived on a farm in the Strafford Blue Hills, and was a brick and stone mason. He was a man of good business ability and common sense and was for some time a member of the board of selectmen. In religion he was a Free Will Baptist. He married Mehitabel B. Lyford, who was born August 27, 1816. Five children were born of this marriage: John (died young), Nancy L., Hannah A., John L. and Eliza M. Nancy L. married (first) Asa Clark, and (second) William Clough. Hannah A. married James Whitmarsh. John L. is mentioned below. Eliza M. married Henry Lord.

(IV) John Lyford, son of Daniel L. and Mehitabel B. (Lyford) Babb, was born in Strafford, April 17, 1842. He followed the industrial lines of his ancestors, resided on the old homestead and in addition to carrying on farming worked at the mason's trade. He married (first) Mary A. Nutter, by whom he had two children: an infant, died young; and Arthur C., born March 31, 1869, who is a mason in Strafford. He married (second) Abbie Ham, who was born in Rochester, daughter of Downing and Mary Ham, of Rochester. By her he had three

children: Frank H., mentioned below; Mary A., who died young; Hattie E., who married William J. Moore. He married (third) Jennie L. Jones, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Jones, of Barnstead.

(V) Frank Ham, son of John L. and Abbie (Ham) Babb, was born in Strafford, May 7, 1872, and educated in the public schools of that town. He is the fifth in line of descent in this family to follow the mason's trade, which he learned of his father. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Rochester, where he has since become a prosperous mason contractor, and has erected some of the largest and finest buildings in the county, among which are the Dodge Block, Hotel Hayes, Saligner's front, and the Gonic shoe factories. He also built the library of the State Agricultural College at Durham, the pulp mill at West Derby, Vermont, and is now (1907) erecting the brick work of the city hall at Rochester. He is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the city council in 1906. He is a member of Montolima Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rochester. He married, June 28, 1893, Lillian M. Wentworth, who was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, December 31, 1863, daughter of Alonzo P. and Lydia A. (Sanders) Wentworth (See Wentworth VII). They have three children: Tilford F., Raymond S. and Everett W. Two others died young.

This name is one of those which McELWAINE do not occur in the early history of New England. The immigrant ancestor of this McElwaine family was one of those who came to America almost a century ago and helped to lay the foundations of the present prosperity of this nation.

(I) Joseph McElwaine was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, about 1780. He emigrated to America about 1830, and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After residing there about five years he returned to Ireland and spent the remainder of his life there. He died in May, 1860. He married Charlotte Lenox, who came to America after the death of her husband with her daughter, and died in Philadelphia in 1888, aged eighty-four years. The children of Joseph and Charlotte (Lenox) McElwaine were: Sarah, Ellen, who married William Anderson, of Philadelphia. Robert, who died soon after coming to America. Mary Ann, who married Michael Hanney, of Philadelphia. Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Sweeney. Margaret, wife of William Balbirnie. George B., mentioned below. Matilda, who married William Sheppard, of Philadelphia. John of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Charlotte, deceased. Helena, deceased.

(II) George Balbirnie, second son and seventh child of Joseph and Charlotte (Lenox) McElwaine, was born in county Derry, Ireland, September 5, 1838, and in July, 1862, came to America and settled in Buxton, Maine, where he was employed for a time as a laborer. Later he took a place in the woolen mills of that place, learned the dyer's

trade, and remained there six years. He then removed to Great Falls where he worked as foreman of the dyeworks until 1889. In the latter year he removed to Gonic, New Hampshire, and became overseer in the dyeing department of the Gonic Manufacturing Company's mill, and has since held that position. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has been a member of that Order since 1873. He is a member of Libanus Lodge, No. 49, of Somersworth; Edwards Royal Arch Chapter, No. 21, of Somersworth; Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery Knights Templar; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Newcomb. He married (first), in 1861, Nancy Herrinall, who was born in county Tyrone, Ireland. Three children were born of this marriage: Thomas, now in California; David, born in 1864, died in 1899; Anna, born in 1867, married S. Grant, and lives in Vancouver, British Columbia. He married (second) Maria S. Lee, who was born in England, July 14, 1843. Of this marriage there is one child: William L., born in 1890, who is foreman of the dye works in North Berwick.

Owing to the fact that the SPRINGFIELD name of Springfield was selected and used, adopted by the grandfather of the representative of the family in the present generation, in preference to his legitimate name of Libanon, a relative to their genealogy and early history cannot be ascertained. For considerably more than half a century they have been actively identified with the woolen manufacturing industry of New Hampshire and Maine, and they have also been prominently associated with agricultural, political and other important interests of the Granite State.

(1) Hon. Isaac Woodbury Springfield was born in Rochester, New Hampshire 1824. After concluding what may be termed a good practical education he learned the weaver's trade, serving his apprenticeship in the mills of the old Mechanic's Corporation at Rochester, and in 1847 established himself in the woolen manufacturing business at East Rochester. Commencing operations with one set of looms he gave his attention to the production of blankets and flannels, and continued on that modest scale for a period of ten years, or until his factory was destroyed by fire. Removing to Wolfboro he established the Wolfboro Mills, installing four sets and employing an average force of seventy operatives. Here he continued to manufacture blankets and flannels of a superior quality for over forty years, and realized excellent financial results. He invested quite extensively in real estate, including valuable wild lands from which he cut and hauled large quantities of timber annually and manufactured it at his own saw-mills. He was also interested in agriculture, owning a well equipped farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted considerable time and energy, and he made a specialty of raising thoroughbred horses. He was one of the organizers of the Rochester Agricultural and Mechanical Association,

was chosen its first president and continued in office through successive re-elections for more than twenty years. Politically he supported the Republican party and rendered his share of public service by representing his district in the state legislature with marked ability. In his younger days he affiliated with the Methodists, but during his latter years his conception of religious matters became more liberal, and he favored the Unitarian belief, contributing generously toward the support of that church. He was a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow and Granger. He was one of the charter members of Temple Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and was one of the first four initiated in the Montolima Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the first master of the Rochester Grange; was one of the incorporators of the Rochester Savings Bank, and a director of the Lake National Bank of Wolfboro, and for four years was president. He married Clara Nutter, daughter of Isaac Nutter, a well-to-do farmer of Rochester and a representative of one of the pioneer families of that town. She became the mother of five children, three of whom are living, namely: Charles W., Jennie B. and Mattie L. The latter is now the wife of Thomas L. Thurston, of Wolfboro, and has two daughters, Clara Louise and Violet. Mr. Springfield died January 7, 1901, surviving his wife, whose death occurred January 13, 1888, at the age of sixty-four.

(2) Charles Woodbury, son of Hon. Isaac W. and Clara (Nutter) Springfield, was born in Rochester, April 18, 1844. His preliminary studies were pursued in the public schools of his native town, and he completed his education at the academy in West Lebanon, Maine. Entering the office of the *Rochester Review* as an apprentice he remained there until 1861, when he relinquished the printer's trade in order to engage in mercantile pursuits, and after spending a year as a clerk in a Rochester dry-goods store established a general country store in Wolfboro. A year later he disposed of his mercantile business and entered his father's factory as an operative, mastering in turn every detail of the woolen manufacturing industry from the loom to the counting room, and being thus equipped he engaged in business on his own account in Crafts-bury, Vermont, in 1864, having a mill with three sets and producing besides flannels other woolen cloths for custom trade. After remaining in Vermont some two and one half years he sold his plant, and returning to Wolfboro became superintendent of his father's mill, in which capacity he continued for a number of years. Going to Alfred, Maine, in 1879, he leased a woolen mill which was equipped with improved machinery of the most modern type, and for over twenty years he gave his attention exclusively to the manufacture of the finest grade of woolen blankets, employing an average force of forty operatives and attaining profitable results. The death of his father necessitated his removal from Alfred and for the past seven years he has given his entire attention to the Wolfboro plant. In 1889 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Alfred

as a side speculation, entering the firm of J. H. Littlefield & Company.

In politics Mr. Springfield is a Republican. He is a member of Kennedy Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Rising Sun Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias; Runnawitt Tribe, No. 9, Improved Order of Red Men; and the Daughters of Pocahontas Association, all of Rochester; and of Carrol Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Wolfboro. On September 6, 1863, he married Mary F. Cate, daughter of Hon. E. R. Cate, of East Alton, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Springfield are broad-minded and their religious ideas are optimistic. The greater part of their married life has been spent in Rochester, where they still reside.

Ridel, Riddell, Riddle, the latter spelling having been adopted by the Bedford branch about 1790, is an old name derived from Ryedale, that is, the dale or valley of the river Rye, whence the family first took the name, that being the place of residence of the stock at the time the name was assumed. The family was Scotch and a branch of it settled in the north of Ireland.

(I) John and Janet Gordon Riddell lived in Ballymeath, county Londonderry, Ireland, and were the parents of Gawn, Hugh, Robert, John and Margery.

(II) Gawn, oldest child of John and Janet Gordon Riddell, was born May 10, 1683 (Ballymeath record) and died in Bedford, December 22, 1779, aged ninety-one. With his three brothers and one sister above named, he came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, and from there all except Robert removed to Bedford about 1738. Gawn settled on and improved a piece of land, and his name appears upon the town records as tythingman, constable, selectman, clerk of market, committee to build meetinghouse, and so forth. He married Mary Bell, who was born in 1724, and died January 7, 1813, aged eighty-nine. She was the daughter of John and Katherine Bell, who immigrated from Ireland to Bedford about 1720. Gawn and Mary had six children: John, David, Susan, Hugh, Isaac and William.

(III) David, second son and child of Gawn and Mary (Bell) Riddle, was born in Bedford, March 16, 1757, and died in the same town December 18, 1839, aged eighty-two. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pensioner. The name of David Riddle is on the return dated Boxford, Massachusetts, of men mustered by John Cutting, Master of Essex county to join the Continental army for the term of nine months, agreeable to the resolve of June 9, 1779; also on the descriptive list of men raised to serve in the Continental army for the term of nine months, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Captain James Tisdale, at Springfield, Massachusetts, August 23, 1770, Colonel Hutchinson's Regiment. He is described as twenty-two years of age, five feet, ten inches

high, of light complexion, and was engaged for the town of Salem, but whether of Massachusetts or New Hampshire, is not certain. His name is also on Company receipt for equipments, given to Captain James Hulse, dated Springfield, August 22, 1779; also Captain Webb's Company, Colonel Shepard's (Fourth) Regiment, entering the service August 17, 1779. He was discharged May 17, 1780, after a term of nine months. He and his brother Hugh bought land together, and he afterwards built and resided nearby. He held offices of trust in the town, poundkeeper, selectman, and so forth. He was noted for his originality, and differed in his views on political matters from his brothers. He married in 1798, Mary Dunlap, daughter of Major Dunlap, of Bedford. Their children were: John Dunlap, Hugh, Martha, and Gilman and Mary, twins.

(IV) Martha, third child and oldest daughter of David and Mary (Dunlap) Riddle, was born December 16, 1800, and died April 4, 1878, in Bedford. She married, January 29, 1829, Paul S. Barnard (See Barnard VI).

(V) Captain Isaac, fifth child and fourth son of Gawn and Mary (Bell) Riddle, was born in Bedford, June 10, 1702, and died in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 26, 1830, aged sixty-eight. He was buried with Masonic honors in the family tomb at Bedford Center. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, being a private in Captain Jonas Kidder's Company of Colonel Moses Nichol's Regiment of Militia, which was raised to join the Continental army at West Point, serving from July 5 to October 23, 1780, and receiving for services, mileage, etc., the astonishing sum of five hundred and seventy-seven pounds five shillings in the depreciated currency of the time. He also was one of those who enlisted to fill up the Continental army in 1781, and served from July 29 to December 21. In each case he is credited to Bedford. The following account of him is given by his descendant, John A. Riddle, in his genealogy of the family: "About 1782 he bought the land, built and lived at No. 27, until about 1820, when he removed to Quincy, Massachusetts. After the Revolutionary war, having saved a small amount of money, mostly earned in the military service, he went to Newburyport, Massachusetts, and purchased a stock of goods, which was brought to Bedford by team, and placed in the front room of his mother's house, No. 65, which was used as a store. Business increased, and he commenced the manufacture of potash from the heavy growth upon the land he had bought. The ashery was located in the field immediately across the road from his house, and is still known as the "potash field," No. 19. The potash was taken to Boston by ox teams, and bartered as an article of export for imported goods. He was extensively engaged in the lumber business, and was one of the first proprietors of navigation on the Merrimack river. He superintended the building of the locks and canals of the Union Lock and Canal Company, the funds for which were procured by lottery authorized by the State of New Hampshire. In com-

pany with Colonel Caleb Stark, he built and owned the first canal boat that ever floated on the waters of the Merrimack. It was named the *Experiment*, was built at Bedford Center, and drawn three miles on wheels by forty yoke of oxen to "Basswood Landing," so called, where it was launched, in the presence of the townspeople, who had gathered to witness the novelty of the day. It was loaded and sailed for Boston, and the following notice is taken from the *Boston Centinel* of 1813: 'Arrived from Bedford, New Hampshire, canal-boat *Experiment*, Isaac Riddle, Captain, via Merrimack River and Middlesex Canal.' Upon her arrival at Boston she was received amid cheers and the firing of cannon. From this commenced a large and extensive inland navigation on the Merrimack, which rendered Manchester and other manufacturing places possible. Mr. Riddle was the instigator and large owner in the Souhegan Nail, Cotton, and Woolen Manufacturing corporation, which carried on operations at Riddle's Village, on the Souhegan river, until the destruction by fire of its works in 1829. Its products were sold to the country traders, the balance being shipped to Boston, by boats via river and canal. Mr. Riddle also instituted stores, with his sons, William P., James, Isaac, and Davis, at Piscataquog village, Bedford, Souhegan, and Boston. He filled many places, having been civil magistrate, representative to the legislature, etc. In 1814, during the war with Great Britain, a public call by the governor of the state was made for volunteers, from citizens exempt from military duty, to form themselves into companies for home defence, in case of sudden invasion; about sixty responded, under the command of Captain Isaac Riddle. About 1817 Mr. Riddle was returning from Pembroke muster when a ferry boat crowded with people was about to plunge over Hooksett Falls. Mr. Riddle sprang from his chaise, plunged into the stream, caught the rope attached to the boat, and thus saved about thirty lives."

He married (first), June 5, 1778, Ann Aiken, who was born November 12, 1764, daughter of Captain James and Margaret (Waugh) Aiken. She died April 6, 1804. At her own door she fell from her horse and dislocated her neck, when about to visit her brother-in-law, William Riddle, who had broken his leg in a saw mill. He married (second), March 6, 1806, Margaret McGaw, who was born May 25, 1776, and died December 19, 1816, daughter of Jacob McGaw, of Merrimack. He married (third), May 1819, Mrs. Mary Vinal, of Quincy, Massachusetts, who was born January 27, 1700, and died April 5, 1837, sister of Captain Amos Lincoln of the tea party in Boston harbor, in 1773. She kept among her relic treasure the axe with which her brother opened the memorable chest of tea. The children of Isaac Riddle were: William Pickels, James, Isaac, Gilman, David, Jacob McGaw, Margaret Ann and Rebecca; the last three by the second wife.

(IV) James, second son and child of Captain Isaac and Ann (Aiken) Riddle, was born in Bed-

ford, June 26, 1791, died November 24, 1840, in Merrimack, and was buried in the family tomb at Bedford Center. He was one of the firm of Isaac Riddle & Sons, and after its dissolution he remained at Riddle's Village, Merrimack, leading a very busy life being largely interested in staging before the days of railroads; also carrying on a tavern, store, lumber, and grist mill, fulling mill, blacksmith shop, etc. He married (first), 1816, Charlotte Farmer, sister of John Farmer, the distinguished historian and antiquarian. She was born July 20, 1792, and died in 1828. He married (second), 1829, Laura, daughter of Solomon Barker, of Pelham; she was born January 11, 1802, and died March 4, 1831. He married (third) Eliza Hunt, born May 6, 1807, died July 24, 1884. He had two children by the first wife, and one by the third: Charlotte Margaret, Mary Ann, Lincoln and Eliza Frances.

(V) Charlotte Margaret, daughter of James and Charlotte (Farmer) Riddle, was born in Merrimack, February 20, 1817, and died October 22, 1850. She married, 1837, Nathan Parker, banker of Manchester (see Parker VI).

(I) Eli Dort was born in Surry, New Hampshire. He was an industrious farmer, and resided for many years on West Hill in Keene. His last days were spent in his native town and he died there in 1869.

(II) Eliphalet, son of Eli Dort, was born in 1790. In early life he was a wheelwright and woodworker in Surry, but he later settled upon a farm located about a mile north of the village, and his death occurred in that town in 1869. He married Lois Bemis, of Poulney, Vermont, and had a family of seven children: George D., David B., Eli, Cyrus, William, Obed G. and Mary E.

(III) Obed Gilman, sixth child and youngest son of Eliphalet and Lois (Bemis) Dort, was born in Surry, January 25, 1828. After concluding his attendance at the Keene Academy he learned the carriage-painter's trade, and at the age of about twenty years became associated with his brother, George D., in the paint and wall paper business at Keene, under the firm name of George D. Dort & Company. Purchasing his brother's interest some three years later he added a line of drugs to his stock and continued in business alone for twelve years, at the expiration of which time he admitted Clark Chandler to partnership. At the breaking out of the Civil war he raised a company of nearly one hundred men, which was attached to the Sixth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, as Company E, and he went to the front as its captain. After leaving the national capital the Sixth rendered meritorious service at Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Culpepper Court House and other points in Virginia, and participated in the sanguinary battle of Antietam. Just previous to that memorable struggle he received a visit from his wife and son, but this happy meeting with his loved ones was almost immediately followed by the sad news that both had been lost in a collision of the



O. L. Davis



"West Point" with another steamer on the Potomac while on their return north. This shock so disabled him as to necessitate his retirement from the army. He had previously been promoted to the rank of major, and he resigned as such in 1863, after the battle of Antietam. Upon his return to Keene he resumed business and continued in company with Mr. Chandler until 1880. In 1875 he organized the Citizens' National Bank and was its first cashier, serving in that capacity until 1880, when he was chosen its president, and has ever since retained that position. His interest in the mercantile and financial affairs of Keene have proved exceedingly beneficial to the community, and he is highly esteemed both in business and social circles. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1851 Major Dort married Julia Wakefield, of Marlboro, New Hampshire, whose accidental death has already been referred to. He subsequently married Sarah Jane Hale, daughter of ex-Governor William Hale. Of his first union there were three children: Arthur W., who was lost in the accident above mentioned; Frank G.; Mary E., who died in infancy. Mr. Frank G. Dort is the Boston representative of Henry K. Wampole & Company, of Philadelphia. He married Kate Cobb, and has three children: Robert G., Frank and Norman Perry Dort.

"The Odiorne name, originally ODIORNE written Hodiernne," says James Creighton, the genealogist of the Odiorne family, "is supposed to be derived from the Latin *hodiernus*, from *hodie*, of this day. Hence, also, the English word hodiernal, and the Italian, odierna, of this day. This name is extremely rare, but occurs occasionally in French and English annals, and has been traced back to the eleventh century. On the northwest part of France, which the Romans called Armorica, lie the bay and town of Hodiernne, or Audoerne. Hodiernne, as a personal name, was first baptismal, and given to daughters. This is shown by early and very frequent instances on record. Afterwards this appellation was given to sons, and eventually became a surname. It was to be found, with some variations, in Bretagne and other northern parts of France, also in Jersey and the isles of the northern coast. In English annals the name appears later than in French. This makes it more probable that it was introduced into England from France, and that the family hearing it is of French origin. Records show its use in England as a surname in the fourteenth century. In English records, as in the French, the family name appears in its etymology under several variations, as Hodyern, Hodiernne, Odiernne, Odierna, and Odiarne. The form Odiorne, as used in the United States, has not been discovered in any foreign country. The records show the name has been known in England about six hundred years. Previous to 1657 the ancestor of the Odiorne family joined the colonists at Rye, New Hampshire, and it is possible

they came from Rye, England, for which place Rye, New Hampshire, seems to have been named by settlers from the English Rye.

(I) John Odiorne was born about 1627, and died at Newcastle, New Hampshire, in 1707. John and Philip Odiorne, who tradition says were brothers, came to Portsmouth and settled there about the year 1650. All the Odiornes of America trace their lineage to this John. January 13, 1660, public lands were allotted at Portsmouth to those who were inhabitants there in 1657. A grant of forty-two acres on Great Island, lying at the entrance of the harbor, was made to John Odiorne. A few years later he received a second grant, which probably included that section of land at the mouth of the Piscataqua river which has since been known as Odiorne's Point. From 1658 to 1671 his name appears on the town records on subscriptions for the support of religious worship. In 1686 he was a member of the grand jury. He resided at Sandy Beach, now Rye, then a part of Portsmouth. In 1706, the year before his death, he gave a deed of his homestead to his son John. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow, February 4, 1707. His wife was Mary, daughter of James and Mary Johnson, whom he probably married when about middle age, as his children whose names are here recorded, were not born until he was past forty-five years of age. Their names as far as discovered are Jonathan and John.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Johnson) Odiorne, was born about 1675. His home was on Odiorne's Point, on the estate he derived from his father, which estate has remained in the family to this date. There are records of conveyances of real estate made by him and his wife as late as 1725. In these he styles himself "farmer." He had the title of deacon, but of what church cannot be known as the records of the church at New Castle, the nearest to his residence, and to which he probably belonged, are lost, and with them the names of its early officers. His wife's name was Catherine. Their children, as far as known, were: Ebenezer, Samuel, Nathaniel, and John.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) and Catherine Odiorne, died in 1780. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived at New Castle. Nothing is known of his character or condition in life. All that has come down to the present respecting him is but a record of his family afflictions. Two of his sons, captured in the Revolutionary war, died in British prison-ships. He lost a beautiful daughter just blooming into womanhood, by drowning; and of his other children several died before him. His wife's name is not known. Their children were: Lydia, Catherine, John, Benjamin, Abigail, Joseph, Deborah, and Samuel, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Samuel, youngest child of John (3) Odiorne, was born about 1748, and died about 1779. He was a warrior and was captured by the British in the Revolutionary war, and taken to a foreign prison. In those days little compassion was shown to prisoners of war, and he died there under the

severity of his treatment. He left a wife and one child, Samuel, who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(V) Samuel (2), only son of Samuel (1) Odieme, was born in 1776, and died June 2, 1840, aged sixty-four years. He was a farmer and lived near the creek which separates Rye from New Castle. He married, in June, 1801, Olive Thomas, of Durham, who survived him and lived with a son at Little Harbor, until her death, in July, 1870. Their children were: Samuel, Joseph, Charles, Blunt, Sarah Holbrook, Hannah Smith and Ellen Thomas.

(VI) Charles Blunt, third son and child of Samuel (2) and Olive (Thomas) Odieme, was born about 1804, and died when he was seventy-five years. He was a farmer and lived on a beautiful lot at the mouth of Sagamore Creek in Portsmouth Harbor, opposite the ancient nation of Benjamin Westworth, once governor of the state. He married, September 27, 1810, Mary Sheaf Yeaton, of New Castle, daughter of Philip Yeaton. She died February 13, 1865, aged fifty-one years. Their children were: Olive Ann, Meritt, Sarah Willard, Charles Woodbury, Frank Pierce, Maria Adelaide and Samuel.

(VII) Sarah Willard, third daughter and child of Charles Blunt and Mary Sheaf (Yeaton) Odieme, was born in Rye, July 14, 1844. She married, September 28, 1871, John Sheldon Treat. (See Treat VIII).

A branch of the family of this name (SAVAGE) removed from England to the district of Maine before the Revolutionary war, and from there pioneer homes the present family.

(I) Jacob Savage, a resident of North Anson, Maine, was for many years a sea captain, but spent the last years of his life in Anson, where he had six sons born to him: Jacob, Esau, Isaac, Abram, John and Perez.

(II) Isaac, third son of Jacob Savage, was born in North Anson, Maine, in January, 1765, and died in Kingfield, Maine, July 13, 1837, aged seventy-two. Some time years after attaining his majority he lived in Anson, and then removed to New Portland, where he lived a few years. Removing to Kingfield, Vt., he bought and operated the saw and grist mill at that place for about fifteen years, and then moved out and settled on a farm which he had purchased, and there spent the last fifteen years or more of his life. He was a man who could adapt himself to his environment, and did equally well as a miller or a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious belief a Methodist. He married Selina Moore, born in Madison, Maine, in 1797, died aged eighty-two years. She was a daughter of Goff Moore, a Revolutionary soldier (see Moore, III). Mrs. Savage was a woman of many domestic accomplishments, kind and sympathetic, and loved by her children, and a welcome visitor among her neighbors, especially among the sick and the needy.

The children of this union were: Martha, Alvah, Marcia, Susan, Cyrene, Ascenath, Elery, Elizabeth, Goff, Abram, and Isaac M., next mentioned.

(III) Isaac Milton, son of Isaac and Selina (Moore) Savage, born in Kingfield, February 5, 1821, was educated in the common schools of Kingfield, which he attended until he was twenty-one years old. He taught one term of school, and the following summer became a soldier for the Union. He enlisted at Kingfield in September, 1862, and was made a corporal of Company D, Twenty-eighth Maine Infantry. The command to which he belonged was transported by sea from New York to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he arrived in January, 1863. He was subsequently stationed at Pensacola (Fort Tarancas), detached at Plaquemine, Louisiana, to guard the village, and taken prisoner there by a division of Texas Rangers, June 18, 1863. The following day he and about fifty others who had been captured with him were paroled, and made their way to Fort Rango, where they were transported to New Orleans, Algiers, Louisiana, and finally to Ship Island, where they stayed in the camp of paroled prisoners until discharged in August, 1864. The same year he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and entered the employ of Lewis Barter & Company, dealers in flour and grain, with whom he remained five and a half years, and then filled for two years a similar position with Forbes & Co., at Hillborough Bridge. He then opened a grocery store at the corner of Main and Bridge street, Concord, where he sold goods ten years. Afterward he was located on South Main street (now Park), and in the Old Fellows' Block on Pleasant street till he sold out and retired from active life, in March, 1907. Since 1868 Mr. Savage has been treasurer of the Concord Building and Loan Association. He is one of the substantial and respected men of Concord, whose business reputation is unullied, and whose character and standing are of the best. He has a large circle of friends won by his good character and genial manner. He is a member of E. E. Sturtevant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Concord, and attends the Universalist Church. He is a Democrat and has been nominated for local offices, but men of his political faith cannot be elected in wards so strongly Republican as his.

He was married December 20, 1866, at Concord, to Jennie E. Davis, born in Warren, New Hampshire, October, 1838, daughter of James and Malinda (Pisley) Davis. They have one child, Goff Savage, born at Hillborough Bridge, 1868, who married Florence Towle, and now resides in Hartford, Connecticut.

ANCESTORS OF THE NEW ENGLAND PROCTOR. Proctors were early arrivals in Boston and participated in the original settlement of several important outlying districts. Descendants of the original immigrants penetrated into remote regions, becoming original settlers in territories which afterward acquired dignity of state-

hood, and not a few of them went beyond the limits of New England into the great west, where their posterity are still to be found. The Proctors were patriotic during the Revolutionary war and that of 1812-15; loyal to the Union in the memorable civil strife of 1861-65; and in addition to their honorable military services they have acquired distinction in civil life. The family is of English origin, and the name is first met with in the records of Norfolk, where as early as the fourteenth century they were closely allied by intermarriage with the celebrated Beauchamps, which was the family name of the earls of Pembroke. Among the land-holders mentioned in these records are Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and his son George, who inherited in turn an estate which had been granted originally by John, earl of Pembroke, to his cousin, William de Beauchamp, who died in the year 1378. In searching for Proctors in other parts of England we find it recorded in "A History of Northumberland," published at Newcastle-on-Tyne by Andrew Reid & Company, that a family of that name was established at Shawdon in Yorkshire at the beginning of the sixteenth century, through the marriage of William Proctor, of Nether Bordley, to Isobel, daughter of John Lilburn, of Shawdon. Early in the emigration period which began about the year 1629, four of this name are known to have come to New England. They were John, Richard, George and Robert. Whether they were near relatives or not is now impossible to determine, but there is some evidence to show that they were descendants of the above-mentioned William of Nether Bordley, and it is quite reasonable to infer that the latter was descended from old Sir William Beauchamp Proctor of Norfolk. These immigrants landed in Boston between the years 1635 and 1643. John Proctor, aged forty years, sailed from London in 1635 on the "Sarah and Ellen," with his wife and two children, settling first in Ipswich and subsequently in Salem. His son John and the latter's wife were both convicted of witchcraft in 1692, and the husband was executed, but the wife escaped the death penalty. Some of their descendants are now residing in Boston. Richard Proctor settled in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and there disappeared wholly from the records. George Proctor located in Dorchester, and there reared a family. The branch of the family coming directly within the province of this sketch, is a line of descent from Robert, through the latter's son James.

(I) Robert Proctor, the earliest American ancestor of the families mentioned in this sketch, first appears in this country at Concord, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1643. In 1653 Robert Proctor, in connection with Richard Hildreth and twenty-seven others, petitioned the general court for a grant of land six miles square "to begin at Merrimack river at a neck of land next to Concord river, and so run by Concord river south, and west into the country to make up that circumference or quantity of land as is above expressed." The petition was granted. In 1654, Mr. Proctor removed

to the new plantation which was organized November 22, of that year, as a town under the name of Chelmsford. The first four or five of his children were born in Concord, the others in Chelmsford. He died in Chelmsford, April 28, 1697, leaving lands to some of his children, and having already granted other lands to six sons. His widow administered on his estate. He married, December 31, 1645, Jane, the eldest daughter of Richard Hildreth, of Concord and Chelmsford, the ancestor of the Hildreths in America, who died at Chelmsford, in 1688. The children of Robert and Jane were twelve in number: Sarah, Gertrude, Mary, Peter, Dorothy, Elizabeth, James, Lydia, John, Samuel, Israel and Thomas.

(II) James, third son and seventh child of Robert and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor, born in Concord, January 8, 1658, removed to Woburn about 1692, and died there January 11, 1705. He married (first), December 3, 1686, Esther Parker, who died December 3, 1692; and (second) Hannah ———. His children, all by the second wife, were as follows: James, Jonathon, Thomas, John, Hannah, and Esther.

(III) James (2), eldest child of James (1) and Hannah Proctor, was born in Woburn, April 2, 1690, resided in Woburn, and owned a large amount of real estate. He married, April 17, 1717, Judith Nichols, of Roxbury, and they had six children: Elizabeth, Judith, James, Jonathan, Hannah and Mary.

(IV) James (3), eldest son and third child of James (2) and Judith (Nichols) Proctor, was born in Woburn, June 18, 1722, and removed to Kingston, New Hampshire, about 1750. From "New Hampshire State Papers," it appears that he was at Crown Point, September 20, 1762, a soldier in the company of Captain Jeremiah Marston, of Hampton, in Colonel John Goffe's regiment. He served also in the Revolutionary war, having been mustered in August 10, 1776. He died on his way home from Montreal, November 11, 1776. He married, 1747, Abigail Whitmore, born June 7, 1722, died May 3, 1812. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: James, John, Thomas, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, died young; Ebenezer, Judith, Esther, Melville, John and William.

(V) Thomas, third son and child of James (3) and Abigail (Whitmore) Proctor, born in Woburn, July 28, 1748, was a blacksmith, and lived in London, New Hampshire, where he died March 28, 1820. He married, May 21, 1776, Fanny Kinball, born February 2, 1756, died June 1, 1820. They had eleven children: Lydia, Fanny, Sally, Thomas, Robert, Peter, Joseph, William, James, Benjamin and Priscilla.

(VI) Thomas, fourth child and eldest son of Thomas and Fanny, was born in Loudon, June 12, 1783. When a young man he located in Barnstead, New Hampshire, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated June 25, 1856. His first wife, whom he married in 1807, was Martha Drew, who was born July 25, 1774, and died

October 2, 1825. In 1831 he married for his second wife Comfort Ayers, who was born February 19, 1781, and died April 2, 1847. He was again married in 1848 to Mrs. Betsey Clark, nee Priest, whose birth took place January 11, 1794. She died February 15, 1875. His children, all of his first union, were: John, born June 22, 1808; Thomas K., born April 15, 1810; Fanny W., mentioned below; Joseph D., born May 12, 1814; Jane D., born June 27, 1817 (married Moses L. Mace, of Barnstead for her first husband, and Jacob D. Osgood, of Loudon, for her second husband); Mary, born February 1, 1819, married first, John R. Kaime, and second, Bradbury Clark, of Barnstead; Samuel, born January 1, 1822; and William, born May 30, 1824.

(VI.) Fanny Wilson, eldest daughter and third child of Thomas (2) and Martha (Drew) Proctor, born in Barnstead, April 16, 1812; married, May 13, 1830, George L. Nutter, of Barnstead, who settled in Concord, and died September 8, 1897. (See Nutter VII).

(Second Family.)

(1) John Proctor, who was born PROCTOR in England about the year 1595, was registered with his wife Martha and two children April 12, 1635, to embark at London for New England in the "Susan and Ellen," Edward Payne, master. He first settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, but prior to 1665 removed to Salem, and November 29 of the following year he petitioned the selectmen for liberty to "sett up A house of Entertainment to sell Beare, sider Liquors and ctr. for ye Accommodation of Travellours." He died in Salem in 1672, and his will, which bears the date of August 28, was probated November 28 of that year. His children were: John, Mary, Martha, Abigail, Joseph, Sarah, Benjamin and Hannah.

(II) Joseph, second son and fifth child of John and Martha Proctor, was born in Ipswich and resided in that part of the town which was then called Chebacco, and is now Essex. He served in King Philip's war, and was one of the very few survivors of Captain Lothrop's company, known as the "Flower of Essex," nearly all of whom were slain in the famous Bloody Brook massacre, September 18, 1675. His will was made October 4, 1705, and proved November 12 of that year, showing that his death must have occurred some time during that interval. He married for his first wife Martha Wainwright, daughter of Francis Wainwright of Ipswich; she died in 1683. His second wife was Sarah, widow of Richard Ingersoll, of Salem, the latter a son of John and Judith (Felton) Ingersoll, and of her first marriage there was one son, Richard Ingersoll, Jr. Joseph Proctor was the father of twelve children. Those of his first union were: Daniel, Joseph, Jacob, Martha, Mary, Abigail, Francis, Elizabeth, Simon and Jonathan. Those of his second marriage were: Thomas and Sarah.

(III) Jacob, third child of Joseph and Martha (Wainwright) Proctor, was born in Chebacco, January 25, 1679, and was still residing there in 1756. The Christian name of his wife was Mary. She

was born in 1680, and died at Chebacco, January 17, 1777. Their children were: Joseph, Isaac and Mary.

(IV) Joseph, eldest child of Jacob and Mary Proctor, was a lifelong resident of Chebacco, and his death occurred sometime between July 23 and October 27, 1766, the dates of the making and probating of his will. He was married April 9, 1741, to Sarah Leatherland, who was born in 1727 and died September 1, 1797. She was the mother of Sarah, Abigail, Mary, Jacob, Joseph, Francis and William.

(V) Joseph (2), second son and fifth child of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Leatherland) Proctor, was born in Chebacco prior to October 6, 1751, the date of his baptism. In company with his brother Jacob he settled in that part of Londonderry which is now Derry, and resided there for the rest of his life. His first wife was Hannah Brown, of Ipswich, and for his second wife he married her sister, Eunice. Hannah was the mother of the following children: Sarah, Joseph and John, Eunice, Lois, Benjamin, Charlotte and Olive. (Benjamin and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(VI) Joseph (3), second child and eldest son of Joseph (2) and Hannah (Brown) Proctor, was born April 3, 1777, probably in Ipswich, and was taken to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in childhood by his parents. He first settled in Derry, New Hampshire, but afterward bought the "woods" on John Hopkins' farm, in Windham, about 1815, and there lived till his death, February 1, 1826. He married, in 1802, Mary Hughes, daughter of John and Melitable (Buzwell) Hughes, of Windham. Her father, a British soldier, deserted in Boston, went to Windham, and afterward did faithful and efficient service in the Patriot army in the Revolution. She died April 23, 1847. The children of this union were: Anna G., James H., Abner B., Hannah E., Moses B., Ebenezer G., Samuel W., Joseph B., and Thomas T.

(VII) Joseph Burnham, eighth child and sixth son of Joseph and Mary (Hughes) Proctor, was born in Windham, February 12, 1817, and died in Nashua, May 2, 1896. He received a common school education, and lived on the home farm until 1855, when he sold that and bought the original Nesmith farm where he lived the nine years following. His chief business was that of manufacturing ship lumber. He sold that in 1865, and removed to Nashua, where he engaged in the lumber business, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, and in politics a Republican. He married, November 27, 1851, Sarah J. Gage, who was born February 26, 1820, daughter of Frye and Kezia (Cutter) Gage, of Pelham, New Hampshire. They had one child, Mary C., born August 29, 1853, and married, June 7, 1881, Ira F. Harris, of Nashua. (See Harris).

(VI) Benjamin, sixth child and third son of Joseph and Hannah (Brown) Proctor, was born March 10, 1786. The major part of his life was

spent in Derry and his death occurred there February 10, 1848. His first wife was Rachel Campbell, of Bedford, New Hampshire, and his second wife was Eleanor Wilson, of Derry. He was the father of seven children, namely: William, John Reed, Louis, Nancy, Olive and Alexis, by his first wife. By his second wife he had one daughter, Margaret, who was educated at Kingston Academy, and married Edward F. Noyes, afterwards governor of Ohio and Minister to France during the administration of President Hayes.

(VII) Alexis, youngest child of Benjamin and Rachel Proctor, was born in Derry, March 4, 1826. After concluding his studies at the old Pinkerton Academy he turned his attention to educational pursuits and taught school continuously for over twenty years. During these years, like his father before him, he was often employed as a land surveyor and auctioneer in Derry and adjoining towns. In 1864 he removed to Franklin, where for the succeeding ten years he occupied the position of clerk and paymaster at the woolen mill (successively) of Messrs. Griffin & Taylor, Taylor & Co., M. T. Stevens & Co., and he has henceforward devoted his energies exclusively to the banking interests of Franklin. In 1869 he with others organized the Franklin Savings Bank, of which he has been treasurer from 1874 to the present time (1906), and he was also one of the incorporators of the Franklin National Bank. In politics he is a Republican. For the years 1857-58-63-64 he represented Derry in the lower house of the state legislature, and he served as an assessor in Franklin for twelve years, during which time the town profited by his excellent judgment in the valuation of property. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian. He was married May 30, 1850, to Miss Emma G. Gage, daughter of Joseph and Adaline (Hamblet) Gage, of Pelham, New Hampshire. The children of this union are: Frank, who will be again referred to. Mary Adaline, born 1850, graduated from Smith College in 1881; since 1893 she has been secretary of the board of education in Franklin, where she resides with her father and elder brother. John P. Proctor, who is treasurer and superintendent of the Franklin Light and Power Company. There were also three children who died in infancy.

(VIII) Frank Proctor, eldest child of Alexis and Emma (Gage) Proctor, was born in Derry, September 18, 1856. His collegiate preparations were concluded at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and he was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1878. He was subsequently for one year a law student in the office of Messrs. Barnard and Barnard, Franklin, and in 1879 was appointed the first cashier of the Franklin National Bank, in which capacity he has ever since served with ability and faithfulness. In addition to his regular duties at the national bank he is serving as a trustee and member of the investment committee of the Franklin Savings Bank; as treasurer of the Franklin Falls Company, a corporation

which has been largely instrumental in developing the natural resources of that locality; and since the incorporation of Franklin as a city he has held the office of city treasurer, administering the financial affairs of the municipality in a most careful and judicious manner. In politics he is a Republican. Aside from the business, financial, industrial and political interests of Franklin, he devotes his energies when opportunity permits to other fields of usefulness, particularly that of local history, and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Mr. Proctor is a member of the Unitarian Church.

The Worcesterers are of English descent and were early settlers in New Hampshire. They were civilizers and patriots, and their name appears in the muster rolls of both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. The various town records show conclusively that citizenship and duty have always been synonymous terms with this family; that they have borne their part "each in their generation" in the public affairs of the community in which they have lived. The long list of clergymen, the graduates of Harvard College and other institutions of learning, are evidences of their scholarly attainments; and the muster rolls of the army and navy from the earliest settlement of our country to the present time, prove their patriotism to have been of the order that counted not the cost when their country's flag was assailed.

(I) Rev. William Worcester, with his wife Sarah and four children, namely: Samuel, William, Sarah and Susannah, came from England and was settled pastor of the church first gathered in Salisbury, Massachusetts. No production of his pen has been transmitted to posterity to indicate his intellectual attainments, but Cotton Mather in the *Magnalia* enrolls his name in the list of the "Reverend, learned and holy divines, arriving such from Europe to America, by whose evangelical ministry the church in America have been illuminated." Sarah, wife of Rev. William Worcester, died at Salisbury, April 23, 1650. He married (second) Mrs. Rebecca Hall by whom he had six children, namely: Sarah, (died young), Timothy, Moses, Sarah, Elizabeth (died young), and Elizabeth. (Moses and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(II) Samuel, eldest child of Rev. William Worcester, accompanied his father from England and settled in Salisbury, where he was operating a saw-mill as early as 1658. At the first recorded meeting of the Merrimack people he was chosen over-seeer, and he was the first representative from Bradford to the general court, taking his seat January 16, 1670-80. He was re-elected the ensuing year, but died while on his way to Boston to resume his seat.

(III) Francis, son of Samuel Worcester, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, and became an inn-keeper in Bradford, where his death occurred December 17, 1717. He possessed an amiable disposi-

tion and was a general favorite in the community. He married Mary Cheney. (Mention of their son, Francis, and descendants forms part of this article).

(IV) Benjamin, son of Francis Worcester, was born in Bradford, August 25, 1709. He went to reside in Windsor, Vermont, and engaged in farming.

(V) Asa, son of Benjamin Worcester, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 27, 1738. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted for service in the French and Indian war, and during the struggle for national independence he served as a scout with the rank of sergeant. He followed the cooper's trade. He resided at the homestead in Windsor.

(VI) Asa, son of Sergeant Asa Worcester, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, April 26, 1771. He acquired possession of the homestead farm, and the active period of his life was devoted to its cultivation. His wife was before marriage Mary Delano.

(VII) Chauncey, son of Asa and Mary (Delano) Worcester, was born at the family homestead in Windsor, May 18, 1812, and died there August 13, 1884. He inherited and carried on the homestead property, which was located in West Windsor, six miles west of the village of Windsor. He married Adeline Waldron, who bore him five children, namely: Frank D., Isaac Maria, Mary, George W., and Susan D.

(VIII) Frank Delano, eldest child of Chauncey and Adeline (Waldron) Worcester, was born in West Windsor, February 4, 1852. His early education was acquired in the public schools of West Windsor and completed at the Green Mountain (Perkins) Institute, South Woodstock, Vermont. For a period of ten years immediately thereafter he taught school successfully in Windsor county, and he was subsequently for four years employed as a clerk in Boston. Deciding to prepare for the medical profession he chose the Homeopathic School, and entering Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, he pursued a four years' course, graduating with the class of 1885. He also acquired much valuable experience and observation in the Chicago hospitals, and upon his return to Vermont entered upon the practice of his profession in Springfield. In 1896 he removed to Keene, New Hampshire, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is now a member of the board of health. Dr. Worcester is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Medical societies of Vermont and New Hampshire, the Masieue Fraternity and the Improved Order of Red Men. On August 1, 1897, he married Belle Hubbell, daughter of George and Abigail (Chim) Hubbell, of Lake George, Vermont. Mrs. Worcester has a daughter, May Worcester.

(IX) Moses, second and third child of the second wife of Rev. Willi in Worcester, was born at Salisbury, November 10, 1643. He removed to Kittery in 1661, and was living in 1731. He was a noted Indian fighter in his day and familiarly known as "Old Centuary." He owned extensive tracts of land in that part of Kittery now known as Berwick.

He was twice married and by his first wife had three children: Thomas, William and Elizabeth.

(III) Thomas, son of Moses Worcester, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, or Kittery, Maine, and received a grant of land in that part of Kittery in which his father's property was located, and died in Berwick (Kittery) in 1718. By his first wife (name unknown) he had three children: Thomas, William and Elizabeth. He married (second), April 4, 1665, Mrs. Sarah Soper.

(IV) John, son of Thomas Worcester, was born in Kittery, and resided in Berwick and Lebanon, Maine. He married Lydia Remick, July 15, 1731, by whom he had five children, Polly, John, Lydia (who married General John Sullivan, Durham, New Hampshire), George and Lemuel.

(V) George, second son of John and Lydia (Remick) Worcester, was born in Berwick, Maine, lived in Berwick and Somersworth, New Hampshire; married Margaret Clements, by whom he had nine children: Pesey, Ezekiel, Mark, Thomas, Lemuel, Alexander, John, George and John.

(VI) Major Alexander Worcester, son of George and Margaret (Clements) Worcester, was born in Berwick, moved to Lebanon, Maine, and January 25, 1755, married Molly Libbey, by whom he had six children: Ebenezer, Sally, Lemuel, Miriam, "killed at the battle of Lake Erie," Mary and George. He was major in the militia and a man of standing and influence in the community. In the War of 1812 he was first lieutenant in Captain Bartholomew Thompson's company, First Regiment, "Nowells" Massachusetts militia.

(VII) Lemuel, son of Alexander and Molly (Libbey) Worcester, was born in Lebanon, Maine. When a boy he served with his father in Captain Thompson's company, and received disabilities for which he received a pension from the United States Government. He married Margaret Pray, daughter of Chadburne Pray and Bracket, direct descendant of John Bradet, of whom mention is made in history of Boston, Massachusetts, as giving material aid to the city at the time it was besieged by the British. They had four children: Mary A., born March 1, 1791, married Mark F. Wallingford, of Lebanon, Maine; George L., and two who died in their infancy.

(VIII) Colonel Horace L. Worcester, son of Lemuel and Margaret (Pray) Worcester, was born in Lebanon, Maine, March 28, 1846. When six years of age his parents moved to the town of Keene, Berwick, Maine, where he received his education in the district schools, leaving home at the age of sixteen to learn the trade of shoemaker. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he was a boy of fifteen years attending school. From its earliest inception he was constantly soliciting his father's permission to enlist. Not being successful after repeated attempts, in 1864 he went to Portland and enlisted aboard the frigate "Sabine" in the navy, giving his age as twenty-one and "thus evading the necessity of parents' consent." From the "Sabine"

he went out to receiving ship "Ohio" at Charlestown navy yard, Massachusetts. From the "Ohio" he was assigned to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron under Farragut. He was placed aboard the receiving ship "Potomac" at Pensacola navy yard, and from there assigned to the United States steamship "Lackawanna," aboard of which he served until the close of the war. It was stationed on the blockade off Mobile and Galveston, interspersed with cruising. In the spring of 1865 he took part in the capture, or rather destruction, of the rebel ram "William H. Webb," which attempted to escape from Red River past New Orleans, where the "Lackawanna" with other men of war was laying at anchor. He was aboard the "Lackawanna" when she was ordered to cruise in search of the formidable ram "Stonewall"; said cruise was not successful, as the "Stonewall" surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havana and was turned over to our government by them.

At the close of the war he returned home and engaged in shoemaking and farming. In 1867 he came to Rochester and worked in the shoe shop of Messrs. E. G. & E. Wallace. June 27, 1872, he married Willie A., daughter of Charles Greenfield, one of Rochester's wealthiest and most respected citizens. (See Torr-Greenfield V). Later he worked in Farmington, Dover, New Hampshire, and in Natick, Massachusetts, cutting upper leather. About 1877 ill health compelled him to seek out-of-doors employment and he served as baggage master at the Great Falls & Conway Railroad depot in Rochester three years. In 1880, with his brother-in-law, Frank Greenfield, he purchased the business of A. T. Cotton, and for twelve years they carried on the business of stationery, blank books, variety store, papers and magazines. At the end of twelve years, upon the desire of Mr. Greenfield to go west, Mr. Worcester purchased his interest and continued the business until 1890, when he sold out to Edward Miles and retired from business.

With the exception of four years, 1880 to 1884, during which time he was town clerk, Mr. Worcester absolutely refused to have his name used for any political office although often importuned to do so. Upon his retirement from business he was elected mayor, serving two terms, and one term in the legislature, resigning his seat in that body to accept the office of United States consul at Saltillo, Mexico, to which office he had been appointed by the president. After eight months of pleasant duty in Mexico, upon the death of Mr. C. W. Brown, city clerk of Rochester, he was elected city clerk, and clerk and collector of Rochester Water Works, in 1903, whereupon he returned to Rochester and resigned the office of United States consul. In 1905 he was appointed by Judge McGill, clerk of the police court, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Henry F. Walker, the former clerk.

In 1867, when twenty-one years of age, he joined Unity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Union, New Hampshire, later joining Humane Lodge at Rochester by demit. He is a member of Temple

Chapter of Masons at Rochester, and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, at Dover, New Hampshire, a member of Sampson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, serving as quartermaster and commander of his post, also as chief mustering officer of the department twice, council of administration, aide de camp on staff of department commander, junior and senior vice and commander of department of New Hampshire, and aide de camp on staff of commander-in-chief. He is a member of Kearsage Association Naval Veterans at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. A member of the Farragut Association, a body composed of those only who served under Farragut in the Gulf, and a member of the Order of Sons of American Revolution, a member of the National Veteran Association, and vice-president of the New Hampshire Veteran Association at The Weirs; trustee of the Norway Plains Savings Bank (oldest in years of service on the board), and, some years since, upon death of President Charles Greenfield, was elected its president, which office he held for several years, until business interests demanding his attention in the west for an indefinite time, he resigned the presidency. He is one of the trustees of the Rochester Public Library, and takes great interest in its welfare and progress.

(IV) Rev. Francis (C), second son and fourth child of Francis (I) and Mary (Cheney) Worcester, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, June 7, 1738. He lived in Bradford until 1722, and then in Concord and Littleton, Massachusetts. In both of the latter places he worked as a blacksmith. In 1728 he was one of the selectmen of Bradford. He then went to Dixfield, Massachusetts, where he was licensed to preach, and on June 18, 1735, he was ordained over a Congregational church in Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he remained ten years as pastor. One year after his dismissal he removed to New Hampshire, going first to Exeter and then to Plisow, and in 1750 to Hellis, where his descendants have lived ever since. For the remaining thirty-three years of his life he was employed as an evangelist in preaching the gospel in the destitute sections of New Hampshire and other parts of New England. In the sixtieth year of his life he wrote a series of "Meditations all in verse," which was published in Portland in 1790. He was evidently a devout man and a faithful student of the Bible, for which his education which was vouchsafed to his great grandson, notably the editor of the *Dial*, in which plentiful degree. Rev. Francis Worcester married, April 18, 1720, Abigail (Carroll) of Rowley, Massachusetts. There were five children: Francis, born in Bradford, Massachusetts, March 30, 1721, married, October 23, 1741, Hannah Boniton, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, October 10, 1809, a representative and senator to the general court of New Hampshire. Jesse, born in Bradford, Massachusetts, September 5, 1722, married Patience —; went to the siege of Oswego, and died while a prisoner in Montreal in 1757. Hannah,

born in Bradford, Massachusetts, October 7, 1724, married ——— Churchill, and died March 2, 1808. Samuel, born in Boxford, Massachusetts, May 7, 1731, drowned in Squaw Harbor in 1750. Noah, whose sketch follows. After a wedded life of fifty-four years Mrs. Abigail (Carlton) Worcester died July 25, 1774, aged seventy-eight years. Her husband subsequently married a Mrs. Martin. He died October 18, 1783, at Hollis, New Hampshire, where a tombstone records his life.

(V) Noah, fourth son and fifth and youngest child of Francis and Abigail (Carlton) Worcester, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, October 4, 1735, moved with his father to Hollis, New Hampshire, and succeeded to the possession of the homestead where he lived until his death at the age of eighty-two. In the winter of 1775-76 he was captain of a company which marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to re-inforce Washington's troops. For forty years he was a justice of the peace, and for sixty years an active member of the church. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New Hampshire. "His strong mind, sound judgment and strict integrity, gave a value to his counsels, which was proverbial among his fellow citizens. He was twice married. His first wife was Lydia, daughter of Abraham Taylor, of Hollis, New Hampshire, who was born October 11, 1733, married, February 22, 1757, and died July 6, 1772, leaving seven children. In less than three months Captain Worcester married, September 29, 1772, Hepzibah Sherwin, who was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, April 30, 1746. She was the mother of nine children. Of Captain Worcester's seven sons who lived to maturity, four became clergymen; the eldest daughter of his second wife married a clergyman, and another married a deacon.

The eldest of the seven children of Noah and Lydia (Taylor) Worcester was Noah, who was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, November 25, 1758. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he enlisted as fifer in the army, being only sixteen years old at the time. He served more than a year in all, and was present both at Bunker Hill and Bennington. He was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church at Thornton, New Hampshire, October 18, 1787, where he remained twenty-two years. In May, 1813, he moved to Brighton, Massachusetts, to assume charge of a new periodical, *The Christian Disciple*. He was the author of several religious essays. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth in 1791, and that of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard in 1818. Dr. Worcester was twice married. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Moses Brown, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. She was born May 6, 1750, married November 25, 1772, and died November 16, 1797, just after the birth of her tenth child. Six months later he married Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut. Dr. Worcester died at Brighton, Massachusetts, October 31, 1838. The other children of Noah and Lydia (Taylor) Wor-

cester were: Jesse, whose sketch follows. Lydia, born November 8, 1762, died January 16, 1789. Sarah, born March 24, 1765, married, May 27, 1782, John Fox, of Dracut, Massachusetts, and Hardwick, Vermont, had ten children, and died September 23, 1859. Leonard, born in Hollis, January 1, 1767, became editor and publisher of *The Massachusetts Spy* at Worcester, Massachusetts, pastor of the Congregational Church at Peacham, Vermont, October 30, 1790, preached there thirty-eight years; married (first) Elizabeth Hopkins, of Hadley, Massachusetts, (second) Eunice Woodbury, of Salem, Massachusetts, died at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, May 28, 1846. Thomas, born in Hollis, November 22, 1768, ordained over the Congregational Church at Salisbury, New Hampshire, November 9, 1791, dismissed April 24, 1823; married, March 11, 1792, Deborah Lee, of Manchester, Massachusetts, and died at Salisbury, December 24, 1831. Samuel, the youngest of the seven children of Noah and Lydia (Taylor) Worcester, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, November 1, 1770, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1795, ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, September 27, 1797, and dismissed, September 8, 1802. He was installed pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem, Massachusetts, April 20, 1803. At the first meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. he was chosen corresponding secretary. He performed the duties of these two offices, receiving the help of an assistant pastor in 1819, until his death, June 7, 1821, at Brainard, East Tennessee. He was honored by the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College in 1811. He married, October 20, 1797, Zervia, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Fox, of Dracut, Massachusetts, and they had eleven children.

The nine children of Captain Noah Worcester and his second wife, Hepzibah (Sherwin) Worcester were: Hepzibah, born June 12, 1773, married, January 1, 1795, Rev. David Smith, of Hollis and Meridith, New Hampshire, died January 14, 1827. William, born December 11, 1774, died January 10, 1775. William, born November 29, 1775, died January 13, 1776. Abigail, born June 29, 1777, died November 30, 1778. David, born April 30, 1779, died March 22, 1782. Ebenezer, born April 30, 1781, was a master carpenter; married (first) Mary, daughter of William Pynchard, of Salem, (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Gerrish, of Salem, died in Stoneham, Massachusetts, September 18, 1844. Hannah, born March 17, 1783, married (first) Deacon Stephen Thurston, of Bedford, New Hampshire, and (second) Jonathan Ireland, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire. David, born March 25, 1785, died March 13, 1808. James, born February 23, 1788, lived in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and various other places, a teacher and painter; married (first) Mary, daughter of Daniel Lawrence, of Hollis, New Hampshire, and (second) Prudence, daughter of Joseph Blood, of Harvard, Massachusetts, died May 3, 1833. Captain Noah Worcester died in Hollis, New Hampshire, August 13, 1817. His widow died July 2, 1831.

(VI) Jesse, second son and child of Noah and Lydia (Taylor) Worcester, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, April 30, 1761. In 1776, at the age of fifteen, he accompanied the expedition to Ticonderoga, and was afterwards repeatedly enrolled in the Continental army. He moved to Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1782, where he spent the first twelve years of his married life. In 1794 he came back to Hollis and succeeded to the homestead, where he lived until his death at the age of seventy-three. In 1802 he and his wife united with the church at Hollis. On the same day they presented their twelve children, six sons and six daughters, for baptism; three sons were subsequently born to them. Jesse Worcester was an occasional contributor to the public prints, and an author of an unpublished work, "The Chronicles of Nissitissit." He married in 1782, Sarah, daughter of Josiah Parker, of Hollis. She was born April 24, 1762, and died April 1, 1847, aged eighty-five years. Jesse Hollis died January 20, 1834. Of the fifteen children born to this couple, all but the eldest, who died at the age of twenty-seven, married and lived to mature years. The children were: Jesse, born November 30, 1782, died September 25, 1809. Joseph Emerson, born August 24, 1784. Sarah, born March 12, 1786, married Daniel French, and lived in Hardwick, Vermont. Lydia, born February 22, 1789, married, January 18, 1809, Deacon Samuel Taylor, and lived in Worcester, Massachusetts. Abigail, born December 15, 1790, married Lemuel Snow, and lived in Utica, New York. Hannah, born June 22, 1792, married Francis Fuller, October 11, 1825, lived in Hardwick, Vermont, and died June 6, 1853. Leonard, born March 22, 1794. Deborah, born May 22, 1796, married Rev. Jacob N. Loomis, September 6, 1822, and lived in Craftsbury, Vermont. Martha, born October 24, 1797, married Francis Fuller, February 30, 1819, and died September 9, 1824. Taylor Gilman, born April 6, 1799. John Newton, whose sketch follows. Henry Aiken, born September 25, 1802. Samuel Thomas, born August 30, 1804. Frederick Augustus, born January 28, 1807. David, born April 13, 1808.

The nine sons of this family present a remarkable record for erudition, which it is believed cannot be equalled by any other family in the state. The eldest died just as he was about to enter Dartmouth. Of the other eight, six were college men, two belonging to Yale and four to Harvard. The second son, Joseph Emerson, was the author of the world famous Worcester's Dictionary. He was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, was graduated from Yale College in 1811, taught several years at Salem, Massachusetts, and after 1820 lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he produced the geographies, histories and dictionaries that have made his name a household word. When in his fifty-seventh year, in June, 1841, he married Amy Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Joseph McKean, professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard College. Dr. Worcester died October 27, 1865. Leonard Worcester was a machinist and yeoman. He lived in

Rochester, New York, Worcester and Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He married, June 1, 1823, Sarah Sternes, of Worcester. Taylor Gilman, of the younger Worcesters, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1823 and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1827, was engaged for a few years in teaching and in translating "Swedenborg's True Christian Religion," and in 1833 retired to the farm in Hollis which had been occupied by three earlier generations of the family. He married, February 13, 1837, Lucy S., daughter of James Bell, of Walden, Vermont. They had six children: Mary Jane, born December 20, 1837. Lucy E., February 22, 1839, and who now lives on the old Worcester homestead. William, November 7, 1840, father of William W. Worcester, member of the junior class at Dartmouth (1907). Henry, April 8, 1844. Harriett E., July 14, 1845. Francis J., November 1, 1848. Henry Aiken Worcester, the sixth son of Jesse, was graduated from Yale College in 1828, became a Swedenborgian minister and preached at Abington, Massachusetts, and at Bath, Gardiner and Portland, Maine. He married, August 26, 1838, Olive, daughter of Rufus Gay, of Gardiner, Maine, and died at Portland, Maine, May 24, 1841. Samuel Thomas Worcester, the seventh son of Jesse, was graduated from Harvard College in 1830, was a lawyer at Norwalk, Ohio, from 1835 to 1867, when he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire. He was a member of the Ohio senate in 1849-50, was elected district judge in the tenth Ohio district in 1859, and while holding that office was elected to the United States congress in 1861. He was the author of many text-books and other publications, including the History of Hollis, New Hampshire, May 12, 1825. He married Mary C. F. Wales, daughter of Samuel Wales, of Stoughton, Massachusetts. Frederick Augustus, eighth son of Jesse Worcester, was graduated from Harvard College in 1831. He practiced law at Townsend, Massachusetts, and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1856. He married, January 21, 1854, Jane M., daughter of Charles Kellogg, of Amherst, Massachusetts. David, ninth son, and youngest of the fifteen children of Jesse and Sarah Worcester, entered Harvard College in 1828, left during the junior year, and taught school in China, Farmington and Bangor, Maine. He was principal of the Bangor high school for about ten years. He married, June 6, 1832, Ellen, daughter of Joseph Sewall, of Farmington.

(VII) John Newton, fifth son and eleventh child of Jesse and Sarah (Parker) Worcester, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, February 7, 1801. He was a farmer and lumberman. He served as selectman of his native town, and was a member of Governor Berry's council in 1861-62. In politics he was an independent. He married, December 20, 1826, Sarah E., daughter of Phineas Holden, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. She was born July 10, 1801, and died January 4, 1874. They had nine children of whom four only are living in 1907. The children

were Sarah Caroline, born October 10, 1827, married, Septen ber 13, 1855, Jabez Augustus Sawyer, and lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Frances Ellen, born July 4, 1830, married August 18, 1852, Charles S. Farrar, of Pepperell, Massachusetts, and lived in Elmira, New York. Martha, born May 12, 1833, married Samuel W. Fletcher, December 6, 1868. Abby Elizabeth, born April 1, 1835. Charles Henry, born January 18, 1837, a soldier in the war of 1861-65. John Howard, born January 18, 1839, enlisted in Company H, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteer, was wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner where he was captured, but was soon exchanged and died on the boat coming from Charleston, South Carolina, to the North. Samuel Augustus, whose sketch follows. Frederick, born August 2, 1842. Franklin, whose sketch follows. John Newton Worcester died March 5, 1884.

(VIII) Samuel Augustus, third son and seventh child of John Newton and Sarah E. (Holden) Worcester, was born June 29, 1840, in Hollis, New Hampshire. He attended the public schools and the academy at New Ipswich, New Hampshire. He is a lumberman and farmer. He is also interested, with his brothers, Franklin and Frederick, in the furniture business in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He has charge of the large farm which the brothers own in Hollis. In politics he is a Republican. He married Elizabeth B. Day, daughter of Rev. Pliny Butts Day, D. D., a noted divine of Hollis. They have two children: Charles Fred, born September 6, 1872, lives at home; and Carrie, born October 18, 1876, died January 21, 1892.

(VIII) Franklin, youngest of the nine children of John Newton and Sarah E. (Holden) Worcester, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, October 27, 1845. He attended the schools in Hollis and fitted for college at the Academy of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1870. He then studied a year in Harvard Law School, taking the two years' course in one. Upon leaving school he was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. He then went to Minneapolis and was about to enter into partnership with Judge Atwater and the brother of General Joseph Hooker, but he returned home for his books and was persuaded to stay by his parents. He represented his town in the state legislature of 1875, and was state senator in 1887. While in the legislature he was chairman of the railroad committee when the Hazen-Atherton bill was introduced. Mr. Worcester has always been a hard worker for the interests of his section, in the legislature and out. During the sessions of 1895 and 1897 he labored earnestly for a charter for a railroad from Manchester to Milford, New Hampshire, but the Boston & Maine corporation defeated the movement. Later they were compelled to build the road through the force of public sentiment. His opposition to the railroad interests in behalf of the people defeated Mr. Worcester for the nomination by the Republicans for governor in the year 1868. He was practically sure of the nomination until within a week of the convention. Mr. Wor-

cester is a busy man, looking after his own varied enterprises. In partnership with his brothers Frederick and Samuel Augustus, under the firm name of Worcester Brothers, he operates a furniture store with an upholstery department employing about forty hands at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The brothers do a large lumbering business in New Hampshire, operating one saw mill of their own, and renting a number of others. They also carry on a large farm at the home place in Hollis.

This is a name found early in the New England records with a great variety of spellings. In some places it is written, Biglo. Another wide variation is Beguley, and various forms are given by various writers of the Colonial days. The name has been well represented, both as to numbers and in the character of citizenship throughout the country. It is from the Anglo-Saxon biggan (big) and hlaew, hlaw (a hill, or barrow); the place of residence of the person who finally took it as a surname.

(I) John Bigelow was baptized in England, February 16, 1617, and came to Watertown, Massachusetts, very early. He died July 14, 1703, at the age of eighty-six years. He married, in Watertown, October 30, 1642, Mary Warren, who was also a native of England. She died October 19, 1691. He married (second), in 1694, Sarah Benis. He had six sons and six daughters, and was the ancestor of numerous families of the name throughout New England. His sons were: John, Jonathan, Daniel, Samuel, Joshua and James.

(II) Samuel, fourth son of John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, was born October 28, 1653, in Watertown, and was an innkeeper there from 1702 to 1716. He was admitted to full communion March 4, 1688, and was made a freeman April 16, 1690, and represented the town at the general court in 1708-09-10. He married, June 3, 1674, Mary Flagg who was born June 14, 1657, and died September 7, 1720, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Flagg. They had ten children, nine of whom are given as follows: John, Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Thomas, Martha, Hannah, Isaac and Deliverance. (Mention of Thomas and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) John (2), eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Flagg) Bigelow, was born May 9, 1675, in Watertown, and settled in Marlboro, Massachusetts. In 1705 he was at the garrison house of Mr. Thomas Sawyer, and with Sawyer and his sons was taken captive by the Indians and conveyed to Canada. Bigelow and Sawyer were both ingenious mechanics and they proposed to the governor of Montreal to erect a saw mill, and thereby ransom themselves from captivity. This was accepted, and after they had fulfilled their part with some delays, they were permitted to return with their friends. In token of his gratitude for deliverance from captivity, Mr. Bigelow named the daughters born after his return Comfort and Freedom. He died September 28, 1769, more than ninety-four years old. He married, June 12, 1666, Jerusha Garfield, who died January 16, 1758. Their children were: Jerusha, Thankful,



Franklin Worcester

Joseph, John, Comfort, Freedom, Anna and Gershom (twins), Jotham, Benjamin and Sarah.

(IV) Gershom, third son and eighth child of John (2) and Jerusha (Garfield) Bigelow, was born November 13, 1714, in Marlboro, and died in that town, January 3, 1812, in his ninety-eighth year. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Howe. She died June 9, 1802, aged eighty-four years. Their children were: Timothy, Ivory, Mary and Anna.

(V) Ivory, second son of Gershom and Mary (Howe) Bigelow, was born October 7, 1741, in Marlboro, Massachusetts. He was a lieutenant of the militia of that town, where he died February 14, 1804. He married, August 13, 1763, Sophia Banister, daughter of John and Abigail Banister. She survived her husband more than twenty-six years, and died August 13, 1830, at the age of eighty-three. Their children were: William, Christopher, Solomon, Gershom, Martha, Abigail, John, Sophia, Phoebe, Mary, Anna, Ivory and Benjamin.

(VI) William, eldest child of Ivory and Sophia (Banister) Bigelow, was born, 1764, in Marlboro, and died there December 30, 1807, in his thirty-fourth year. He married, May 14, 1786, Catherine, daughter of Antipas Brigham. She survived him more than twenty-three years, and died February 23, 1831, at the age of sixty-four. Their children were: John, Edward, Asa, Abigail, Jotham, Artimus, Levi, Adeline, Luther and William.

(VII) John, eldest child of William and Catherine (Brigham) Bigelow, was born October 25, 1786, in Marlboro, and died in 1824. He married, September 3, 1809, Hepzabeth Barnes, daughter of Colonel Lovewell Barnes, of Marlboro.

(VIII) Isabella, daughter of John and Hepzabeth (Barnes) Bigelow, was born December 28, 1809, in Marlboro, Massachusetts, and married, April 10, 1828, David (2) Trull. (See Trull V).

(III) Lieutenant Thomas, fifth child and third son of Samuel and Mary (Flagg) Bigelow, was born in Watertown, October 24, 1683. He married and settled in Marlboro. He afterwards moved to Waltham, where he was selectman 1738-40-41, and representative 1738 and 1741. He died in Waltham, October 6, 1756. His will was proved November 15, same year. He married, July 12, 1705, Mary Livermore, born April 11, 1684, daughter of Lieutenant John and Hannah Livermore, of Watertown. She died August 14, 1753. Their children were: Thomas, Mary, Grace, Uriah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Sarah and Josiah, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Lieutenant Josiah, sixth son and ninth and youngest child of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Livermore) Bigelow, was born in Waltham, July 3, 1730, and died in Waltham July 15, 1810, aged eighty years. He lived for a time in Waltham, and afterwards in Weston. He was prominent in town affairs and was a military man, being lieutenant of Captain Israel Whittemore's artillery company. He marched with this company on the alarm of April 19, 1775, at which time the company was in service four days. He married, July 27, 1749, Mary Harrington, born March 8, 1730, daughter of Jonas and

Abigail (Stearns) Harrington of Watertown. Their children were: William, Anna, Uriah (died young), Converse, Eunice, Alpheus, Mary, Uriah, Thomas and Sarah.

(V) Deacon Thomas (2), ninth child and sixth son of Josiah and Mary (Harrington) Bigelow, was born in Waltham, August 11, 1768, (probably) and died in Weston, January 23, 1856. He lived for several years in Waltham; about 1802 he moved to Weston, where he was deacon of the church for many years. He married, November 3, 1791, Miriam Hager, who died in Weston, August 21, 1818. He married (second), 1819, Mrs. Abigail Hastings, who died November 5, 1802. The children, all by the first wife, were: Thomas, Maria, Orilla, Washington, Isaac, Charles and Marshall.

(VI) Isaac, fifth child and third son of Deacon Thomas (2) and Miriam (Hager) Bigelow, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, March 19, 1802, and died in Charlestown, May 8, 1849. He married, October 2, 1823, Harriet Warren of Lincoln, who died February 18, 1852. The children were: Isaac Alonzo, Harriet Maria, Mary Caroline, Susan E. and Thomas Henry. Isaac A., born March 21, 1825, married Nell C. Munroe. Harriet M., September 29, 1827; married, January 4, 1848, Henry P. Hall of Chelsea. Mary C., August 10, 1831; married, December 13, 1853, Hiram Rollins. Susan E., April 20, 1837, married, November 16, 1861, Hon. Joshua G. Hall of Dover, New Hampshire. (See Hall VI). Thomas H., October, 1839; enlisted May 23, 1861, in the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served as sergeant of Company H, was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, and died from his injuries, June 2, 1863.

This name is first found at Lynn, Massachusetts, and is soon transported to New Hampshire, where it has had worthy representatives in various localities down to the present day. It has always been numerously represented in southern Maine and along the New Hampshire coast.

(I) Israel Dimond was a resident of Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he married, January 5, 1691, Abiell Prowse, daughter of John and Hannah (Barnes) Prowse. He is recorded as of Boston in 1690, and died November 13, 1716, in Amesbury. His will was dated nine days previously, and was proven in May following. His widow married, November 11, 1718, Richard (3) Bartlett, of Amesbury. Israel Dimond's children were: Hannah, Reuben and Elizabeth.

(II) Reuben, only son of Israel and Abiell (Prowse) Dimond, was born February 8, 1695, in Amesbury, and married, December 20, 1721, Dorothy Worthen, daughter of Thomas, and granddaughter of Ezekiel Worthen, of Amesbury. Her mother was Hannah (Annis) Worthen. She was born October 5, 1700 (Amesbury records say 1690). When the province line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was located in 1741, many residents of Amesbury found themselves in the latter colony. On

the organization of the town of South Hampton in 1742, Reuben Dimond was elected town clerk, and the records bear frequent repetition of his name. It is not probable that he was a member of the church, as no records appear in the archives of that body pertaining to him or his children. At that date people were growing liberal, and one might be a voter and hold office who was not a church member. In April and May, 1746, he was a soldier in a company of scouts under command of Captain John Goffe, and he served as selectman, as well as clerk, of South Hampton. He died about 1770. His will, on record at Concord, was dated April 1, 1764, and the bond of the executor is dated December 26, 1770. This instrument shows him to have been in possession of large tracts of land. To his son Israel, of Kingston, he gives land in that town; to son Ezekiel, land in Concord; and son Isaac, of Exeter, received land in that town. There were four daughters living in 1764, namely: Hannah, Dorothy, Judith (wife of Joseph French) and Miriam (Mrs. Benjamin Tewksbury).

(III) Ezekiel, second son of Reuben and Dorothy (Worthen) Dimond, was born in South Hampton (then Amesbury, Massachusetts), about 1725, and continued to reside there until about 1750. His wife, Miriam (Fowler) Dimond, was born about 1727, and was baptized in the South Hampton Church, January 15, 1740. In the following year Mr. Dimond settled at Concord. He was the first settler on the farm now owned by Isaac N. Abbott, on what has ever since been called Dimond Hill, and became an extensive land owner. He built a log house on the brow of the hill. During the period of Indian alarms he and his family often lived in the garrison around the house of Rev. Mr. Walker in the village of Rumford (Concord). As these alarms were frequent they often moved back and forth between the farm and the fort. Once when alarmed by Indians Mrs. Dimond had a web in her loom, and she took out the yarn beam and wound the reed and harness about it and carried it to the fort and wove it there. Ezekiel Dimond was surveyor of highways, 1768 to 1777, inclusive; tythingman, 1772 to 1775; constable, 1778; petit juror, twice in 1779; and selectman in 1779. Mr. Dimond and his wife were well educated for the times, and taught their children so successfully that they could read, write and cipher well. Some of the older children never went to school over six weeks. They learned to write lying on the cabin floor, using pitch pine knots for candles and birch bark instead of paper. Ezekiel Dimond and his wife were members of Parson Walker's Church. Mr. Dimond died February 22, 1800, aged seventy-five; and his wife April, 1800, aged eighty-two. The first person buried in the burying ground at Millville is said to have been Mrs. Sally, first wife of John Dimond, about 1797. Ezekiel Dimond was the second.

Ezekiel and Miriam Dimond were the parents of ten children—seven sons and three daughters; two of whom died in infancy. Four of the sons were in the Revolutionary war; one of them was out three years, and the others out a few months at

a time. All the sons except one lived to be over seventy years of age, and two were between eighty and ninety. Their second child, a daughter, lived to be over seventy-five. The names of eight of the children are given as follows: Ezekiel, Isaac, John, Reuben, Abner, Miriam, Israel and Jacob. (Mention of Reuben and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) John, third son of Ezekiel and Mary (Fowler) Dimond, was born 1764, in Concord, where he died April 14, 1830. He married (first) Sarah Emerson, who died April 4, 1798, and her body was the first deposited in the cemetery at Millville, Concord. He married (second) Mary Quig Stevens. His children, all born of the first wife, were: David, Dolly, Miriam, Sarah, Isaac, John, Samuel, Elizabeth. Children by second wife were Ruth, Abigail, Mary and Benjamin.

(V) Samuel, fourth son and seventh child of John and Sarah (Emerson) Dimond, was born July 29, 1794, in Concord, and was reared on his father's farm in that town. He learned the cooper's trade which he followed for some years, and subsequently engaged in merchandising, having a store at West Concord. After a successful year he sold out and removed to a farm which was long occupied by his descendants. He married, August 17, 1822, Susan Blanchard, born March 1, 1795, widow of Samuel Blanchard, and daughter of Reuben and Mary (Currier) Dimond. (See Reuben IV). He died in 1866, and was survived by his widow for eleven years. She passed away December 23, 1877. Their children were: George, Esther (died young), Oral, John S., A. Lucilla, Esther F., Reuben O., Clara A., William R., Mary S., Susan and Ellen H.

(VI) George, son of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, born at West Concord, 1823, married, January, 1851, Mary Chandler, of Saco, Maine. Their children are: 1. Thomas C., born January, 1852, died unmarried in Brooklyn, New York, 1884. 2. Susan J., born June, 1853, married, April 29, 1885, Howard L. Aiken, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; no family. 3. Samuel G., born October, 1855, unmarried. 4. Oral H., born 1857, died December, 1891. 5. Mary Elizabeth, born April 10, 1860, married George S. Lovejoy, of Boston, have two sons, George H., born September, 1885; William M., born November, 1886.

(VI) Oral has not been heard of since 1844, was then in California.

(VI) John S., son of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, born February 25, 1828, married, 1853, Eliza Williams, of Georgetown, Maine. They have one son, William T., born December, 1860, married, in 1888, Jennie Hunkins; they have one daughter, Ina Esther.

(VI) A. Lucilla, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, born January 25, 1830, married, January 21, 1859, W. W. Hunt, who died 1893. They had one child, Mary S., born February 10, 1860.

(VI) Esther F., daughter of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, was born April



WILLIAM R. DIMOND

24, 1832, in Concord, and married, November 21, 1860, Albert P. Morrison, of Boston, Massachusetts, whom she survives, and now resides in Salisbury. (See Morrison).

(VI) Reuben O., son of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, born in Concord, May 16, 1834, married (first) Mary Boothby, of Maine. Married (second) Margaret ———, and resides in Elmira, New York.

(VI) William R., son of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, born December 22, 1837, married, November 10, 1860, Emma A. Donger. He served in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in the Civil war. Died at Newton, Lower Falls, Massachusetts, September, 1896. No family.

(VI) Mary S., daughter of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, born November 10, 1840, married, March 22, 1865, Charles G. Greenleaf. Their children: Anna L., born March 19, 1868, Carl D., born July 27, 1876.

(VI) Ellen H., daughter of Samuel and Susan (Dimond) (Blanchard) Dimond, born June 29, 1845, married Fred. A. Horr. No family.

(IV) Reuben, son of Ezekiel and Miriam (Fowler) Dimond, was born on Dimond Hill, about 1755, and died November 17, 1825. He was a member of Rev. Mr. McFarland's First Congregational Church, but not at first a supporter of the pastor. He was a quiet citizen, devoting most of his time and attention to his own business; was a farmer and passed the greater part of his life in Concord, on a farm west of Long Pond. He married, 1780, Mary Currier, born about 1757, died March, 1846, at Concord, New Hampshire. Their children were: Sarah, Esther, William, Daniel, Hannah, Jacob, Molly, Judith, Susan, Zilpha and Oral. The youngest of these died at the age of fifty, while the others lived to be from seventy to ninety years of age. Susan became the wife of Samuel Dimond (see Samuel).

(V) Jacob, sixth child and third son of Reuben and Mary (Currier) Dimond, was born in Concord, September 5, 1780, and died April 15, 1879, aged almost ninety years. He lived on a farm on West Parish road, which contained about seventy acres. After attending the common schools, Jacob Dimond went to Boscawen and learned the trade of wheelwright. For years he had a small shop on his farm where he made wheels for spinning flax, until their manufacture by machinery ruined his business, when he turned his attention to the making of carriage wheels. He was industrious and thrifty and gradually added to his landed property, till at the time of his death he was the proprietor of a goodly number of acres. In politics he was a Whig, and served one or two terms in the legislature. He was a member of the North Church and a charter member of the West Concord Church. He married Rose Abbot, daughter of Ezra Abbot, of Concord, and they had one child, Elbridge.

(VI) Elbridge, only son of Jacob and Rose (Abbot) Dimond, was born August 4, 1818, and died on his farm, December 24, 1902. He acquired

a common school education and lived on the farm with his father, which he assisted in cultivating, and also learned the wheelwright's trade from his father. In 1863 he came into possession of the paternal homestead, to which he added by various purchases. There the remainder of his life was spent. He was a life-long member of the Congregational Church. He was a Republican after the rise of that party, and was selectman one term; alderman in 1857 and 1858, and represented ward three of Concord in the legislature in 1859-60. He married, April 11, 1843, Jeannette Hoit, daughter of Enoch and Mary (French) Hoit, born January 24, 1823, died September 23, 1895. Mr. Hoit was the owner of a large farm a short distance from the Dimond farm on "Horse Hill." The children born of this marriage were: Gilman Hoit, born May 31, 1844, and Frank E.

(VII) Frank Elbridge, son of Elbridge and Jeanette (Hoit) Dimond, was born September 21, 1860, and was educated in the common schools and academy at Penacook. He then returned to the paternal homestead where he has since resided. This farm contains two hundred acres, has good buildings, is well improved and well stocked. The house was built in 1858 and the barn in 1894. Mr. Dimond is an energetic, prosperous farmer, and takes an active part in public matters. He was selectman for his ward for two years, served two years each in the common council and the board of aldermen, for ward three. He is a Republican, and is a member of the Congregational Church. He was one of the constituent members of Penacook Park Grange, No. 84, Patrons of Husbandry, at West Concord, in which he still retains his membership. He was its second master, and many years secretary. He married, June 14, 1883, Mattie E. Carter, daughter of Augustine and Sarah E. (Restieaux) Carter. She was born in Hopkinton, March 3, 1861. (See Carter, VII). They have one son: Oliver Carter, born October 1, 1888, graduated in 1906, at Durham, in the two years course.

The frequent appearance of this name WIGGIN in the records of Rockingham county indicates that it was borne by important and useful citizens, but the meagreness of those records renders it very difficult to follow any line of descent with certainty or satisfaction. The following, however, can be relied upon as accurate, a record of the careers of worthy people.

(I) Captain Thomas Wiggin, came from Shrewsbury, England, and settled in New Hampshire in 1630. He had a large grant of land which lay outside of any organized territory, and was known as Squamscott, an Indian name. From 1656 to 1692, he paid taxes in Hampton, and was regarded as attached to that town. The territory is now a part of Stratham, and the records of this town show that a large portion of the inhabitants bore the name down to a very recent date.

In 1631 he was appointed agent and superintendent of the Dover plantation. Whether or not he came over with Winthrop has not been definitely determined,

but he was very intimate with the Massachusetts Bay governor, who wrote in the highest terms of his ability and worth. That Wiggin was considered a man of more than ordinary account is evidenced by the fact that he was placed in charge of the Upper Plantation (so called), which embraced Dover, Durham and Stratham, with a portion of Newington and Greenland. In the records he is referred to as governor and evidently exercised the full power of a colonial chief magistrate. In 1632 he was sent to England in the interests of the colony and "did much to avert the evils that threatened it from the enmity of Gorges and Mason." Upon his return he was accompanied by several families, including people of some account, and, as another record adds, others "of no account." He retained his office until 1636, when he was succeeded by George Burdette, but for a number of years afterwards he was closely identified with the public affairs of the colony, and upon its union with Massachusetts he was appointed a magistrate. In 1645 he was deputy to the general court from Dover, and from 1650 to 1664 was one of the assistants to the governor of Massachusetts, being the only one from New Hampshire. His death occurred about the year 1667. The Christian name of his wife was Catherine, and it was supposed that he married her in England during his visit there in 1632 and 33. They had children baptized September 26, 1641, under the names of Andrew, Mary and Thomas. Descendants of Governor Wiggin are quite numerous in New Hampshire as well as in the other New England states, and not a few of them possess to a more or less degree the strong characteristics of their sturdy Puritan ancestors.

(II) Andrew, the elder son of Governor Thomas and Catherine Wiggin, was born about the year 1635. At the time of his marriage his parents gave him a deed of "all our land called or known by the name of Quamscott, being three miles square or thereabouts," in the neighborhood of Exeter, this state. Andrew does not appear to have been much in public life; in fact the most interesting thing about his career was his marriage, which took place about the year 1659 to Hannah Bradstreet, daughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet, of Andover, Massachusetts. Hannah Bradstreet's mother was Ann Dudley, a daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, who was celebrated for her accomplishments and practical gifts. A small volume of her verse was published, probably one of the first offerings to the mass, issued in this country. The deed of the tract of land called "Quamscott," was given to the newly married couple by Governor Wiggin and his wife, June 4, 1663. Andrew and Hannah (Bradstreet) Wiggin had nine children: Thomas, Simon, mentioned below; Andrew, Jonathan Bradstreet, Abigail, Mary, Dorothy, Sarah, and another daughter whose christian name is unknown, but who became the wife of Samuel Wentworth. (Mention of Bradstreet and descendants appears in this work). Andrew Wiggin died in 1710 at the age of seventy-five, and his wife died about three years earlier.

(III) Simon, second son of Andrew and Hannah (Bradstreet) Wiggin, was born April 17, 1664.

The name of his first wife, the mother of his three children, is unknown. His second wife, the widow of Robert Tufton, was his first cousin, originally Catherine Wiggin, daughter of Thomas and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Wiggin. Prior to the second marriage Captain Simon Wiggin made a marriage contract with his cousin Catherine. In this document, dated October 29, 1703, he agrees to take her "out of pure love and without anything beside her person." This would seem to indicate that her first husband might have left her considerable property, as Catherine Wiggin formally relinquishes any claim upon it. Mrs. Catherine Wiggin in her will speaks of her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Walter Philbrick, and also of three grandsons, two of whom bore the name of Tufton, indicating that she had a married son. The children of Captain Simon Wiggin were: Hannah, Deborah, mentioned below, and Lieutenant Simon. Captain Simon died about the year 1720, and his widow, Mrs. Catherine Wiggin, survived him about eighteen years.

(IV) Deborah, second daughter and child of Captain Simon and his first wife, was born about 1700, and married Nathan Goss, of Stratham, New Hampshire. (See Goss I).

(III) Bradstreet, fifth son of Andrew (2) and Hannah (Bradstreet) Wiggin, was born in 1676, in Squamscott and resided in that district. He was married in Hampton, August 25, 1697, to Ann Chase, who was born January 9, 1678, in Hampton, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Partridge) Chase, and granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Philbrick) Chase, of Hampton (see Chase, V). Their eldest child was born at Exeter, and all are recorded at Hampton, namely: Chase, Thomas, Elizabeth and Joseph.

(IV) Joseph, youngest child of Bradstreet and Ann (Chase) Wiggin, was born March 30, 1707, in Stratham, and resided in that town. The baptismal name of his first wife was Susanna, and their children are recorded in Stratham as follows: Joseph, David, Benjamin, Chase and Martha. His second wife was named Patience, and their children were: Paul, Noah, Susanna, Anna, Jonathan, William, Elizabeth, Thomas and Patience. No record of either marriage appears. The first wife died before 1754, (probably before 1753), as the first child of the second wife was born in February, 1754.

(V) Benjamin, third son of Joseph and Susanna Wiggin, was born February 14, 1743, in Stratham and made his home in his native town. No record of his marriage can be found but it is shown that his wife was Hannah Parsons. No children are found in public records, but it is a matter of family knowledge that they had a son Mark.

(VI) Mark Wiggin, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Parsons) Wiggin, was born in Stratham. He married, August 5, 1807, Huldah Swett, at Moultonborough. Both are registered as Tuftonborough. Their children were: Hannah, Zoroda, Mary, Charles, Ann, William, John, Julia and Emily. Zoroda married Benjamin Abbott (see Abbott, II); Mary married Charles Edgerly; Charles M. married a Miss Piper; John T. married Mehitable

Wiggin; Julia became the wife of Jonathan L. Morrison; and Emily, wife of Augustus McIntyre.

(VII) William, sixth child of Mark and Huldah (Swett) Wiggin, was born in Tuftonborough and was a farmer. William Wiggin and Dolly Snell, of Tuftonborough, were married December 1, 1814, by Rev. Isaac Townsend, of Wolfboro. Their children were: Woodbury, Abigail, Elizabeth, William, Polly, John L., Vesta, Isaiah S., George Dana and ——— (twins), and Joseph A.

(VIII) William (2), fourth child of William (1) and Dolly (Snell) Wiggin, was born in Tuftonborough, and was a lifelong farmer. Like his ancestors he was a diligent laborer, a good citizen and the father of a goodly family. He married Ann Wiggin, a daughter of Mark and Huldah (Swett) Wiggin, and they had: Edward, deceased; Louise, now Mrs. Benjamin Lucas; Laura, unmarried, a resident of Wolfborough; Rev. Frederick A., pastor of Unity Church, Boston; and Elizabeth, who married Charles Johnson.

(I) Daniel Wiggin was a native of Stratham where he spent his life in farming. He was married to Deborah Wiggin by Rev. James Miltimore, of Stratham, August 7, 1794. Their children were: John A., Daniel, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Nancy, Maria and Eliza, all of whom are buried in Lakeview cemetery, Wolfborough.

(II) James Madison, fourth son and child of Daniel and Deborah (Wiggin) Wiggin, was born and died in Wolfborough, where he was a successful farmer and a respected citizen. James M. Wiggin, of Wolfborough, and Carolina B. Wiggin, daughter of James and Ruth (Varney) Wiggin, of Tuftonborough, were married by Thomas Rust, justice of the peace, of Wolfborough, December 15, 1831. They were the parents of George Wiggin, of Tuftonborough, and Eliza C. Wiggin, who married Benjamin K. Webster (see Webster, III).

(I) Henry Wiggin was married, March 31, 1765, to Lydia Shute, daughter of Michael Shute, whose wife's maiden name was Welthon. Lydia (Shute) Wiggin died July 22, 1784. Her children were: Michael, born 1765; Henry, 1767; Lydia (died young), Welthon, Susanna, Elizabeth and Lydia.

(II) Henry (2), second son of Henry (1) and Lydia (Shute) Wiggin, was born January 5, 1767. He was married June 29, 1797, in Wakefield, New Hampshire, to Betsey Clark, who was born December 31, 1770, and died November 25, 1836.

(III) Levi Barker, son of Henry and Betsey (Clark) Wiggin, was born March 10, 1811, in Wakefield, and went from that town to Jackson, where he was an industrious farmer. He was a descendant of Governor Thomas Wiggin through the latter's son Andrew, and therefore belonged to the Stratham branch of the family. The maiden name of his wife is not at hand, neither is a list of his children, of whom there were nine.

(II) Henry, son of Barker Levi Wiggin, was born in Jackson in 1845. He was a stone-mason by trade, and followed that occupation in connection with farming for a greater part of his active life. A kind-hearted, generous man, he was a universal favorite in Jackson, and his death, which occurred

there in 1901, was the cause of sincere regret among his large circle of friends and acquaintances. He married, October 25, 1863, Mary B. Trickey, daughter of Captain Joshua H. Trickey, and reared a family of three children, namely: Martha E., Alice T. (who is now the wife of Brackett Hurling, manager of the General Wentworth estate), and Henry M., M. D., of Whitefield.

(III) Henry Mayhew, M. D., youngest child and only son of Henry and Mary B. (Trickey) Wiggin, was born in Jackson, December 14, 1868. From the public schools of his native town he went to the Bridgton (Maine) Academy, and although forced to earn the sum necessary for his tuition and expenses, thereby being obliged to absent himself one term each year, he pursued the regular course in three years. He subsequently pursued a scientific and a commercial course, and decided to enter the medical profession as a homoeopath he became a student in the medical department of the Boston University, graduating in 1895. A few days after graduating he went to Whitefield, where for the ensuing six years he was attached to Dr. Morrison's Hospital and in connection with the position on the regular staff of that institution he has practiced his profession in that town, doing a general practice. Since leaving the university his professional progress has been both rapid and substantial and in addition to being a skillful operator he has attained a high reputation as an expert in the diagnosis of diseases. Dr. Wiggin is a member of the New Hampshire State Homoeopathic and the Coos County medical societies, and the American Institute of Homoeopathy. For a period of five years he has served as state medical examiner. He affiliates with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Order of Elks. He married, November 6, 1895, Georgiana I. Russell, daughter of George A. Russell, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and his two sons, Chester Henry and Russell Morrison.

This Wiggin family, which is of English origin, went to Bedford from East Boston some forty years ago, and has ever since been identified with the dairying industry of that town.

(I) John Thomas Wiggin resided in North Chelsea (now Revere), Massachusetts. He was a farmer. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Ann Hatch. Their children were: Sarah, George H. and John T.

(II) George Hatch, second child and eldest son of John Thomas and Mary Ann (Hatch) Wiggin, was born in North Chelsea, May 22, 1830. When a young man he became a section hand on the Grand Junction railway, over which is transported all of the freight from the various lines entering Boston to the East Boston terminal, and he rose to the position of road-master. He was also employed for some time in the warehouse connected with the foreign steamship lines. In 1866 he moved his family from East Boston to Bedford, where he purchased jointly with his brother-in-law, Henry Tay-

lor, the old Bedford Poor Farm, and was thence forward engaged in the milk business for some years. He lived on the farm until his death, which occurred October 28, 1801. He was quite active in political affairs, serving as a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1888, but was best known as an amateur musician, playing the flute with unusual ability, and sang in the church choir for many years. He was past master of Hammet Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of several other Masonic bodies, and a charter member of Narragansett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. September 28, 1855, he married Mary Ann Taylor, who was born in England, June 30, 1828, daughter of William and Emily (Harper) Taylor, the former of whom served in the British army for a period of twenty years and participated in the famous battle of Waterloo. She became the mother of seven children, five of whom were born in East Boston, namely: Sarah Elizabeth, born August 12, 1856; George Henry, the date of whose birth will be given presently; Charles Hatch, born August 12, 1860; William Lawrence, born August 14, 1862 (died September 20, 1863); and Walter Cleveland, born June 2, 1865 (died August 21, 1874). The others were Charlotte Taylor, born in Bedford April 6, 1868 (died August 15, 1869); and Albert, born in Bedford July 4, 1872 (died January 23, 1873).

(III) George Henry, second child and eldest son of Geogre H. and Mary A. (Taylor) Wiggin, was born in East Boston, June 23, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Bedford. He acquired a knowledge of dairy farming while assisting his father, and still carries on the homestead farm. Some twenty years ago he became associated with his brother, Charles H., in the milk business, which they are now conducting on an extensive scale, owning eight hundred acres of land and handling the product of eighty cows. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of Narragansett Grange, in which latter he has held some of the important offices. He attends the Presbyterian Church. April 30, 1887, he was united in marriage with Mary Florence Minot, who was born in Manchester, September 1, 1867, daughter of William Henry and Mary Ella (Walker) Minot. The children of this union are: Alice Elizabeth, born December 14, 1888; Ralph Minot, born July 16, 1890; Charlotte Mary, born November 26, 1892; George Taylor, born July 26, 1895; Charles Arthur, born October 16, 1897; Ruth Louise, born October 27, 1899; and James Walker, born August 23, 1901.

Charles A. Wiggin, who is in company with his brother George H., was married April 7, 1892, to Annie Mabel Farley, born in Bedford, August 12, 1871, daughter of Charles Parker and Elizabeth Ann (Shepard) Farley. She died April 2, 1901. They had one daughter, Ruth Taylor, who was born January 26, 1894, and died February 22, 1895.

The original of Preston was Priest-
PRESTON that is, priests' town, from a
religious establishment around
which the town grew up. There are seven Prestons

in England. Some emigrant took the name of his native place as a surname, and it has thus been handed down to succeeding generations. A number of Prestons, among whom were several Johns, not known to be related, settled in Massachusetts before 1700. Who was the immigrant ancestor of the Prestons of this article is not known. Several men of this name were in Andover, Massachusetts, before 1692.

(I) Samuel Preston, whose name survives in the local name Preston's Plain, near Ballardvale, in Andover, was a pioneer settler of that town. His name appears on the list of those who took the oath of allegiance, February 11, 1678.

(II) John Preston, probably a son of the above, resided in Andover, where he took the oath of allegiance February 11, 1678. John Preston is one of those named in the "rate made for the minister in the year 1692, for the North End of the town of Andover." John Preston, of Andover, was one of the twelve men taken from Andover in November, 1675, for an expedition into the country of the Narragansetts, who had joined King Philip, and was present at the famous swamp fight where the Indians were completely destroyed.

(III) Captain Samuel (2), a descendant, probably, a son of John Preston, was a commander in the French and Indian war. He and his wife Hannah settled in Littleton, Massachusetts, about 1728. He was an active and influential man in the town before the revolution, and besides serving in his military capacity, was town treasurer, and in other offices. His children were: James, Hannah, John, Mary and Peter.

(IV) Dr. John (2), third child and second son of Captain Samuel (2) and Hannah Preston, was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, September 22, 1738, and died in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, February 17, 1803, in his sixty-fifth year. At the age of eighteen years he served one campaign at least as a soldier in the company of his father in the French war of 1756. His early education was probably what the common schools of the time afforded. In 1760, when twenty-two years old, he settled in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and began practice of medicine. The science of medicines in these days was a simple matter as compared with the complex system and elaborate theories of today, but then, as now, the most successful physician got the practice. Dr. Preston became skillful and popular in his profession, and for more than forty years retained exclusive possession of the ground, except that in the latter part of his life he took his son into partnership, and at his decease left the whole practice in his hands. As a citizen he was zealous, active and influential in all matters of general and political interest in the town. During the Revolution he was one of the most ardent Whigs, and did much to encourage the people to make the great exertions which they did in the aid of the common cause. After the incorporation of the town in 1762 he was elected one of the first board of selectmen, and in 1771 served as town clerk, and in 1778 and 1786 as representative in the general court. In 1782, on the resignation of his brother-in-law,

Judge Timothy Farrar, he was chosen a member for framing the state constitution. Anecdotes of his wit and humor as a legislator have come down to our time, and the records of the town still preserve memories of that trait in his character. He was one of the founders of the new Ipswich Academy, and for many years its secretary, his son-in-law, John Hubbard, being its first preceptor. He married, in New Ipswich, November 29, 1764, Rebecca Farrar, who was born in New Ipswich, August 13, 1743, fifth child of Deacon Samuel and Lydia (Barrett) Farrar, of Concord (now Lincoln), Massachusetts, and a descendant of Jacob, the immigrant, who was one of the original proprietors of Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1653. She survived her husband more than twenty-six years, and died April 1, 1829, in her eighty-sixth year. Their eleven children were: Rebecca, John, Lucy, Lydia, Hannah, Mary, Samuel, Stephen Farrar, Timothy Farrar, Peter and Nancy.

(V) Dr. John (3), second child and eldest son of Dr. John (2) Preston, was born in New Ipswich, February 15, 1770, and died in 1828, aged fifty-eight. He graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1791, and became a physician. He read medicine with his father and later with Dr. Holyoke, of Salem. He opened an apothecary shop and began practice as the associate of his father in December, 1794, and after his father's death in 1803 he succeeded to the general practice of the town. His standing as a physician and a citizen was good. After the turnpike was built he erected on that street the first dwelling house, into which he moved his stock of drugs, and resided there until his death. Like his father, he took a lively interest in town affairs, and filled public offices, and was secretary of the academy. In 1802 he was elected town clerk, and filled that office for seventeen consecutive years, and was selectman for several years. He wrote a good round recording hand, and the records bear ample evidence of his capacity as a clerk, and occasionally of his personal feelings and predilections as a townsman. He married, January 21, 1798, Elizabeth Champney, who was born in New Ipswich, February 6, 1770, daughter of Judge Ebenezer and Abigail (Parker) Champney, a descendant in the fifth generation from Richard Champney, of Lincolnshire, England, the ancestors of the family of that name who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635. She died 1867, aged eighty-eight years. Their ten children were: Ebenezer C., Rebecca (died young), John, Eliza, Lucy, Abigail, Maria, William Henry, Thomas, Bancroft and Rebecca.

(VI) Hon. John (4), third child and second son of Dr. John (3) and Elizabeth (Champney) Preston, was born in New Ipswich, April 12, 1802, and died March 5, 1867, aged sixty-five years. When he was about ten years of age the store of John Batchelder, which stood a few rods from his father's house, caught fire one cold winter night, and John left his bed, and without waiting for shoes or stockings ran through the snow to awaken the neighbors. This exposure was followed by a severe illness which caused permanent disease and lameness,

from which he suffered acutely for more than fifty years. He fitted for college at the New Ipswich Academy, and in 1819 entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1823. In order to make his way through he had to practice the closest economy, and one year he earned by writing and teaching school, all but eighteen dollars of the money necessary to pay the year's expenses. The eighteen dollars he received from his father. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Hasty Pudding, a noted society which was founded the year before he entered, and in which he was a leading member by his ready wit, and of the Medical Faculty. After completing his college course he studied law with George F. Farley, Esq., then at Ipswich, and later with Judge Samuel Hubbard, in Boston, having as a fellow-student John Appleton, afterwards distinguished as the chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Maine. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Townsend, Massachusetts, but removed in 1831 to New Ipswich, and bought the house in the Center Village once owned by his grandfather, Judge Champney, where he ever afterwards resided. Mr. Preston was a lover of nature, with which he was always in close touch, and the streams and woods and fields always had an attraction for him. Partly to have an opportunity to gratify his love for these things, perhaps, he purchased his grandfather's farm, lying along the river, where some of the happiest days of his life were spent. He was fond of agriculture, and being an intelligent man he adopted those methods of sound practical agriculture which made him a successful farmer, and by setting an example to his neighbors taught them lessons that made his influence felt by others. He had not been back in New Ipswich long before the questions of temperance and anti-slavery began to be agitated, and in a few years took precedence of all other public questions. To a man of Mr. Preston's moral sentiment, both slavery and intemperance were abhorrent, and he early became a member of the party of progress, and championed the reforms it contemplated. Early in 1835 he introduced and secured the adoption of resolutions in town meeting to suppress the sale of liquor. He was president of the first total abstinence society in the town, and his zeal for the cause ended only with his life. In politics he was a staunch Whig, and to ally himself with the new party meant social ostracism and insult, but he did not falter in what he believed to be the line of his duty and in performance of what he thought to be right. Turning away from his former associates he joined in 1844 the Free Soil party, at the head of which was John Hale, one of New Hampshire's greatest sons, and worked unceasingly for the measures of that party which he lived to see completely successful at the close of the war of the rebellion. He was elected to the legislature in 1833 and 1838 and 1843, and by successive elections served four more consecutive terms. He was senator from district No. 9, when he was the only senator not a Democrat, and was the Free Soil candidate for congress in 1848,

and was supported by the Free Soil party in the legislature for United States senator in 1852. For eleven years he was a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum, and like his father and grandfather, was for many years secretary of the New Ipswich Academy. One who knew him well said of him: "You ask me to describe Mr. Preston. A pen picture at first seems easy,—there is his figure, rather below the middle height, but broad-shouldered and muscular; quick and alert in his movements, with a smile almost always playing around his features, with a warm and impulsive nature, unable to harbor resentment against his bitterest foe if he saw him sick and in want. Not an orator like Gough, yet one of the readiest and most effective speakers in the legislature. Not so deep a lawyer as Bell, Parker, or Perley, but mentioned by a judge of the supreme court as being a dangerous opponent. Not such a classical scholar as Everett, but helping his son with an ode of Anacreon that he hasn't seen for thirty years, or reading French or Spanish to his wife. Not a professional philanthropist but at the time of the famine in Ireland, leaving the table, unable to eat till he had packed a box with articles for the starving Irish; and seen one bitter day in winter toiling through the drifts to find if a poor family were warm. Very fond of a cigar, but giving up the habit for nearly forty years that his example might be good for others. So fearless that there may be a doubt if it should be called bravery or insensibility to peril. College-bred, as were his ancestors, but thoroughly democratic in his sympathy with the poor and ignorant, of whatever race or country, and with food and shelter for the slave on his way to Canada. Taking great pride in his town and its history, and especially beloved and revered in the domestic circle. In saying all this, while few salient points are presented, it seems to me that Mr. Preston exhibited a well-rounded and wonderful symmetry in all those points which go to make up a man in the highest and noblest sense,—such a type as, I fear, may be growing rarer every day, in view of the present craze for specialists."

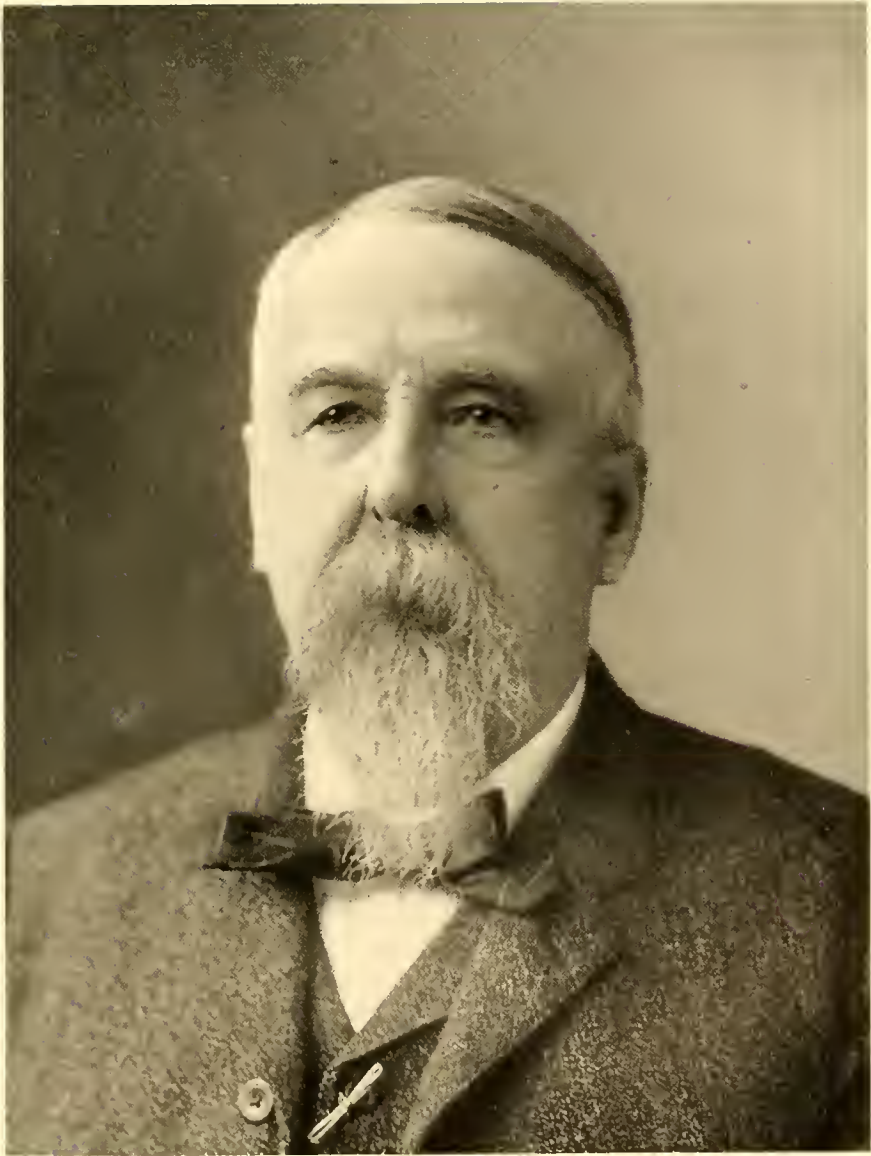
Mr. Preston's sufferings finally became so intense that as a last resort he had an amputation performed, which for more than a year left him in the enjoyment of vigorous health and without pain, a condition he had not enjoyed for more than fifty years; but his disease returned and terminated in a fatal illness in 1867.

He married, October 27, 1828, Elizabeth Smith French, who was born in Boston, March 1, 1808, and died December 20, 1882. She was the daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Kidder) French. The children of this union were seven: John Lorenzo, born November 10, 1829, died June 10, 1836; Elizabeth A., born September 8, 1831, died February 28, 1837; William A., born January 31, 1834, died December 5, 1903; Maria A. F., born February 10, 1836, died March 15, 1851; Frank W., whose sketch follows; Sarah E., born July 30, 1840, died March 6, 1842; Mary Anabelle, born May 11, 1844, died February 15, 1869.

(VII) Frank W., third son and child of Hon. John (4) and Elizabeth S. (French) Preston, was born in New Ipswich, February 17, 1838, and died August 20, 1905. He was educated at the Academy of New Ipswich, and took a course in the Lawrence Scientific School, from which he graduated as a civil engineer in the class of 1858. He was a teacher of mathematics in Appleton Academy, and for a number of years was treasurer of the New Ipswich Savings Bank. He was a progressive public spirited citizen, and always alert for measures of advantage to the town. For twenty-five years he was town treasurer, and for many years clerk of the school district, and was representative in 1873, and again in 1874. He was a member of the Bethel Lodge No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Ipswich, and of Peterboro Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He married first, in Ithaca, New York, February 19, 1862, Harriett F. Coy, who was born October 3, 1840, daughter of John H. and Catherine (Granger) Coy. Of this marriage there was one daughter, Katherine, born December 15, 1862. He married second, May 13, 1867, at New Ipswich, Mary Frances Murphy, who was born at New Ipswich, August 17, 1845. She was a daughter of Daniel G. and Randilla (Farmer) Murphy, of New Ipswich. Three children were born of this marriage: 1. William A., born August 2, 1873. 2. Frank H., born October 17, 1874. He married February 5, 1900, Mabel L. Thayer; they have one child, Frank Whipple, born June 6, 1904. 3. Herbert F., born August 11, 1882, graduated from New Ipswich Appleton Academy with class of 1904.

(VIII) William Arthur, oldest child of Frank W. and Mary F. (Murphy) Preston, was born in New Ipswich, August 2, 1873. He attended the local schools, prepared for college in the New Ipswich Academy, and entered Harvard University in 1891. He took a position with the Electrical Construction Company of Providence, Rhode Island. He returned to New Ipswich in 1898, and has since resided on the ancestral homestead. In politics he is a Republican. He married, in Boston, Massachusetts, December 27, 1905, Bertha P. Ames, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Preston) Ames.

This name is supposed to be derived VIRGIN from the cult of Saint Mary, perhaps the most generally known in this country. From Ebenezer Virgin, first ancestor in America, is supposed to have sprung all of this name in the United States. Among the most familiar names of Virgin in this country is first and foremost that of Hon. William Wirt Virgin, associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Maine. Other prominent members of the name are: Judge Daniel W. Virgin, of Douglass county, Nevada; Hon. John W. Virgin, of Illinois, commissioner of the state of Illinois to be the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, importer and breeder of horses; Hon. George Virgin, president of the National Bank of Virginia, Illinois; Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., LL. D., thirty years pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, New York City.



Frank W. Preston



Fred P. Virginia

(I) Ebenezer Virgin, founder of families of this name in the United States, came from Salisbury, England, probably to Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1722. From there he went to that part of Dunstable, Massachusetts, now called Tyngsboro, and thence went in 1726 with seven men sent by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to lay out a township on the Merrimack river, then called Penny Cook, later Rumford, and now Concord. He was an original proprietor, a cabinet maker by trade, a man of enterprise and a highly useful citizen. He built and occupied the house (still standing, 1907) occupied by Deacon G. H. Curtis, in 1731, now the oldest house standing in the city. He served from April 24, to October 21, 1755, in the expedition to Crown Point, in Captain Joseph Eastman's company, Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment. Ebenezer Virgin was the person who first came into possession of the gun of the Indian chief Peorawarra, who eloped with the squaw of another Indian who shot and killed them both at one time as they were paddling up the Merrimack in a canoe early in the morning, after spending the night at Sewall's Island. Both bodies and Peorawarra's fine gun fell into the river. The gun was recovered by Mr. Virgin, and is now in the possession of Colonel Jonathan Eastman Pecker, of Concord. Ebenezer Virgin died at Concord, in 1766, and was at that time serving as selectman. He married, according to Dr. N. Bouton, Hannah; according to Peter Chandler Virgin (his grandson, and father of Judge Wirt Virgin, and more probably correct) Mary Chandler, of Andover, Massachusetts, and so connected with the Chandler family from which sprang Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire. The children of this marriage were: Phineas, Ebenezer, William, Jonathan, Miriam, Elijah and John.

(II) Ebenezer (2), second child and son of Ebenezer (1) Virgin, was born May 25, 1735, at Penacook (now East Concord), and married Dorcas Lovejoy, daughter of Henry Lovejoy, who built the first grist mill in Concord. Their children were: Jonathan, Molly, Elijah, Hannah, Daniel, Phebe, Henry, Simon and Peter Chandler.

(III) Jonathan, eldest child of Ebenezer (2) and Dorcas (Lovejoy) Virgin, was born November 23, 1758, in Penacook, and died May 9, 1813. He lived on what is known as the Virgin road, in the northern part of the town, and his last residence, built considerably more than a century since, is still standing and in use as a dwelling. He built, in 1812, for his youngest son the house adjoining his on the east, and which is now the home of his great-grandson, Fales P. Virgin. He married Sarah Austin, and they had the following children: Patty, Hazer, Aaron and Isaac.

(IV) Isaac, youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Austin) Virgin, was born July 14, 1789, on Virgin road (then called Penacook) and died January 12, 1870, on the farm where he began house-keeping in 1812, a part of the paternal homestead. When his father proposed to build him such a

house as he might desire, he said he did not want anything better than his father lived in, so the house was made only one story in height. To his wife this afterwards proved a great trial and inconvenience, but they lived happily, reaching a good age. He was married November 13, 1812, to Susan Batchelder (see Batchelder, VII), who was born March 8, 1790, and died November 20, 1876. Their children did not remove from their native town. Susan C., the eldest, was married to Rev. Caleb Fales, and died about a year after her marriage. Eliza Jane, born September 1, 1816, married William K. Holt, and died April 7, 1841, in East Concord. Rufus is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. William Harrison died before attaining his majority.

(V) Rufus, elder son and third child of Isaac and Susan (Batchelder) Virgin, was born on the homestead of his father, where his son now resides (on the Virgin road), January 7, 1818. He continued to reside there most of his life, though the years from 1856 to 1869 were spent on a farm one-half mile east, which he purchased, which is still a part of his estate, and where his youngest child was born. He was a prosperous farmer and a prominent citizen of the town, taking active part in public affairs. He was a Methodist in religious belief, and a Democrat in politics. He represented his ward in the city council, the board of aldermen and the state legislature, and lived past his eightieth birthday anniversary, dying January 26, 1899. He was married January 4, 1840, to Mary Ann Stevens, who is five days his junior, and is still hale and clear-minded, at the age of eighty-nine years. She was born January 12, 1818, in Canterbury, daughter of Jesse and Abigail (Sherburne) Stevens of that town (see Stevens, VII). Jesse was a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Boynton) Stevens, who were pioneer settlers of Canterbury. Their children were Otha, Edmond, David, Betsey, John, Jesse, Polly, Abiah, Moses, Abigail, Thomas, David and Simon. The children of Rufus and Mary Ann (Stevens) Virgin, are not removed very far from their native home. Ellen A. has her home with her aged mother on the paternal homestead. Emma became the wife of Nathan Pingree, and resides in Rochester, this state. Esther is the widow of Frank P. Batchelder, residing in Laconia. Frank P. died in the place of his birth, at an early age. Fred P. and Fales P. receive extended mention below.

(VI) Fred Peaslee Virgin, second son and fifth child of Rufus and Mary Ann (Stevens) Virgin, may truly be numbered among the self-made men of New Hampshire, and a credit to the old and honored name he bears. He was born January 25, 1853, on the paternal homestead on Virgin road, where most of his father's life was passed, and obtained his education in the public schools and Penacook and Pinkerton academies. He was always active and useful about the home farm, and early set out to make his own way. At the age of sixteen years he went to Boston, and there entered the employ of Martin L. Hall & Company, whole-

sale grocers. His first work was clerical, and his pay was small. Later he was promoted to the position of traveling salesman, and by strict attention to business and careful use of his earnings, he was enabled in 1883 to become a member of the firm. This establishment was founded in 1831 and is now the largest wholesale grocery house in New England. Mr. Virgin has shown himself a capable business man, and has risen to the position of head of the firm and its general manager. He is also interested in various kindred lines of business, which receive successful impetus from his able management. He is vice-president of the Cary Maple Sugar Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, with large plants in Vermont and Canada, and which does a business amounting to half a million dollars annually, and ships sugar and syrup to all parts of the world. He is a director and vice-president of the Wholesale Grocery Association of Boston, member of the executive committee of the New England Wholesale Grocers' Association, and director of the Faneuil Hall National Bank of Boston. Mr. Virgin attends the South Congregational Church of Concord, of which his wife is a member, and is ever ready to further any interests of his native town. He follows the footsteps of his father in politics, but gives no time to practical politics of office-seeking. He is a member of the Wonalancet and Passaconaway clubs of Concord; the Boston Athletic and New Hampshire clubs of Boston; and the Florida club. He is very fond of travel, and accompanied by his family has visited many of the most interesting parts of the world. Their winters are usually spent in Florida or California. Mr. Virgin started in mercantile life in 1870, with a fair education and a stock of hope and energy, and by fidelity and constant attention to business has attained a handsome competence. While so doing, he has found time for the pleasures of travel and observation in other lands. He was married June 13, 1876, to Ada L. Batchelder, daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. (True) Batchelder (see Batchelder, VI). Mrs. Virgin was born September 20, 1852, in Loudon, and is the mother of two children. Arthur Russell, born May 2, 1877, graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1900, and is now in the banking business in Concord. Leila Stevens, born September 24, 1879, resides with her parents.

(VI) Fales Perley Virgin, youngest child of Rufus and Mary Ann (Stevens) Virgin, is among the most progressive and successful farmers of the state. He was born October 31, 1856, on the second farm of his father, about one-half mile east of his present residence, which is on the ancient seat of the Virgin family in East Concord. He was early accustomed to be his father's aid, and the cultivation of the home farm and support of his parents fell to him naturally. Until about nineteen years of age he gave considerable attention to study, being a student of Loudon Academy, after leaving the district school adjacent to his home. He was thirteen years of age when the family returned to his present location, on Virgin road, and

here he has since resided. For the last twenty-five years he has given much attention to the breeding of fine Holstein stock for breeding purposes, and has supplied many farmers with the foundation for herds of this strain. He keeps from ten to fifteen cows, mostly thoroughbreds, and produces some fine veal for the market. Mr. Virgin's farm is model of neatness, and his fine farm barn is one of the most complete and convenient to be found anywhere. With complete tool houses, and other necessary or desirable farm appurtenances, he is able to dispose of his work advantageously and with much satisfaction to all concerned therein. The paternal acres are well tilled, and have not been allowed to deteriorate in productivity, and their owner may be congratulated. His home is hospitable, his family bright and interesting, and the head of the house is among the influential citizens of his town. He attends the Congregational church of East Concord, and supports Democratic policies in public affairs. He has served as ward supervisor and member of the city council, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1903.

Mr. Virgin was married December 24, 1879, to Rose Ella Johnson, who was born September 12, 1858, in Concord, a daughter of Matthew Harvey and Hannah (Sargent) Johnson, of Concord. Matthew H. Johnson was a son of John Johnson, whose name was changed by legal enactment from Hoag to Johnson. Hannah Sargent was a daughter of Wells Sargent (see Sargent, VII). Mr. and Mrs. Virgin are the parents of three daughters. Bessie Ella, the eldest, was born February 21, 1881, and is the wife of Roy Walker Maynard, a large farmer and milk dealer of Loudon. Belle Florina, born December 26, 1883. Bernice Johnson, August 16, 1889, remains at home.

The ancient English family of Norrey NORRIS or Norreys is mentioned in records as early as the year 1311, when Sir Henry Norreys married Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Molyneux, and acquired the manor of Speke, in Lancashire. For many centuries the family flourished in Sutton and Lancashire. Famous families of the name of Norris are now found in Speke, Lancaster, and Ryecote, in Berkshire. From Thomas Norreys, of Speke, descended in a direct unbroken line five generations of Norreys whose forename was Nicholas, the same as that of the immigrant ancestor of the family of this sketch. Early some of the English Norrises settled in Ireland and among them were members of note.

(I) Nicholas Norris, the settler, was born probably about 1640. The tradition in regard to him is that he was of English extraction, being a descendant of one of the English who had settled in Ireland where he was born. He was "a stow-away" in an emigrant ship, and reached America at the age of fourteen. He first appears of record in the town of Hampton, "11mo. 21st day, 1663." O. S., or January 21, 1664, new style, when he married Sarah Cox. In 1666 he sold to John Godfrey,

his brother-in-law. "My house Lott, three acres more or less, with my dwelling house being & standing upon ye same." That same year he appeared in Exeter. In 1677 he took the oath of allegiance, desired the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1690, and was a soldier in garrison from August 3 to August 31, 1696, in the commanding of Kinsley Hall. His home was near Meeting-house hill in Exeter village. One hundred acres was granted him by the town of Exeter, January 31, 1681; three acres, February 3, 1698; twenty acres the first Monday of April, 1705; and thirty acres in 1725. It is also stated that on March 8, 1721, ten acres of land were laid out to him by the town of Exeter, on the "North side of a Masteway leading from Col. Hilton's to Pawtuckawage Mills." He deeded away land June 10, 1721. He was a resident of Exeter about fifty-seven years, but the date of his death is not known. From the record it may be inferred that he was an active and prosperous citizen. A large progeny has sprung from him. His children, all but the first born in Exeter, were: Sarah, died young; Sarah, John, Moses, Jonathan, Abigail, Sarah, James and Elizabeth.

(II) Moses, fourth child and second son of Nicholas and Sarah (Coxe) Norris, was born in Exeter, August 14, 1670, and always lived in Exeter. He received from his father sixteen acres on the "road to Hampton Farms," April 9, 1698, and on the same date he received land from his father-in-law. He was a soldier from August 31, 1696, to September 28, 1696. February 2, 1721, he deeded land to his children to the possession of which they were to come after the death of himself and wife. He lived a number of years after making this deed, but how long is not known. He married, March 4, 1692, Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Robey) Folsom, and granddaughter of John Folsom, the immigrant to Exeter. Their children were: Samuel, John, Moses, Nicholas, Joseph, Jonathan, James and Ruth.

(III) Samuel, eldest son of Moses and Ruth (Folsom) Norris, was born in Exeter, probably about 1693, and always lived in Exeter. By the terms of the deed his father made, February 2, 1721, he was to receive one-half of the homestead, the land "to be on that side and adjoining Joseph Robinson's land throughout both upland and swamp," and also one-half of the land lying "on the east side of the road leading from Hampton Town to Exeter." His brother Joseph had the other half of the homestead and his father's house. The land owned by them remained undivided, and after the death of Samuel was sold by his widow Ruth, son Samuel, and Joseph Norris, October 30, 1754. Samuel Norris inherited from his father one-eighth of a saw mill at Petuckaway. He dealt somewhat in real estate. His last recorded sale was made May 18, 1753. He died before October 30, 1754. He married Ruth, whose surname is unknown. They were the parents of one child, Samuel, who is further mentioned below.

(IV) Samuel (2), only child of Samuel (1)

and Ruth Norris, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, probably about 1714, and died before February 27, 1765. He deeded away his patrimony as stated in the preceding paragraph. He lived in Epping and dealt more or less in real estate. October 26, 1758, he bought seventy acres of land of Enoch Clark, a part of which he left to his son, Samuel Norris, by will. His will was executed November 21, 1764, and probated March 26, 1766, but for some unexplained reason his estate had been administered upon by his wife Mary, who was appointed administratrix, February 27, 1765. She is said to have been a half blooded Indian, and her surname is not known. Their children were: Benjamin, Samuel, Zebulon, Mercy, Mary, Ruth and Deborah.

(V) Samuel (3), second son and child of Samuel (2) and Mary Norris, was born in Epping, New Hampshire, June 17, 1734. Like several of his ancestors he dealt much in land. He lived in Epping until October 21, 1769, when he sold the place upon which he then lived and immediately moved to Deerfield, where he resided for a few years. He lived for a time in Sandwich, New Hampshire, and finally went to Corinth, Vermont, in 1779, and there spent the remainder of his life. He married (first) Huldah (Bartlett probably), who was born April 24, 1734, and died in Corinth, Vermont, November 2, 1780; (second) ———— Burleigh, perhaps of Sandwich, New Hampshire. He died in Corinth, Vermont, May 16, 1816, and was buried there. His children, all by his first wife, were: David, Huldah, Samuel and Zebulon (twins), Jonathan, Moses and David (twins), John, Taylor, Polly and Josiah.

(VI) John, eighth child and seventh son of Samuel (3) and Huldah Norris, was born in Deerfield, July 29, 1770, and died in Washington, Vermont, September 16, 1865, aged ninety-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a Free Baptist in religious faith. He resided in Deerfield, New Hampshire, and Corinth, Vermont. He married Sally Currier, who was born April 4, 1770, and died February 23, 1860, aged ninety. They had four children: John, David, March and Sabrina.

(VII) March, third son and child of John and Sally (Currier) Norris, was born in Corinth, Vermont, August 15, 1800, and died in Colebrook, New Hampshire, August 20, 1879. He resided for some years in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont. He was a Free Will Baptist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married Polly (Marshall) Sleeman, who was born in Corinth, Vermont, January 1, 1800, and died in Colebrook, Vermont, July 18, 1889, daughter of Moses and Dolly (Maloon) Marshall. Six children were born to them: Lucinda Serepta, Clark Currier, Heman Russell, George Sleeper, Mary Lovilla and Sabrina Lodina.

(VIII) Mary Lovilla, fifth child of March and Polly (Marshall) (Sleeman) Norris, was born August 27, 1839, and died January 18, 1881, aged forty-two years. She married (first) Dr. Stephen Hurd; married (second) James Sawyer, of Colebrook, New Hampshire. By the first husband there

was one child, Iva H., who is next mentioned. (IX) Iva Martense Hurd, only child of Dr. Stephen and Mary Lovilla (Norris) Hurd, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, 1861, and married March 15, 1883, at Colebrook, Walter Drew, (See Drew).

Although Thomas Seward, the progenitor of this branch of the Seward family in America, reached these shores more than a century after the first settlement by the English in Massachusetts, nevertheless he became the ancestor of those who suffered the privations and hardships, and performed the labors necessarily incident to the founding of the town and the development of civilization in a new country, and left descendants whose services in the memorable conflict for free government reflect honor on their names and upon their descendants who have founded societies to perpetuate the memory of a noble line of ancestors. Thirty-four Massachusetts men bearing the name Seward fought in the Revolution. Inter-marriage with members of Revolutionary families have been frequent, and some Seward's of the present generation trace back to four or five forbears, who took part in the great struggle for liberty.

(I) Thomas Seward came to America from England, in the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Pepperell, Massachusetts, where he died, August 19, 1757, at the early age of twenty-eight, having been born in 1729, in England. His wife was Hannah, her maiden name having probably been Martin. She was also born about 1729, and died at the house of her son, Josiah, in what is now Sullivan, New Hampshire, March 23, 1787. When Thomas Seward died, he left his young widow with three little boys, neither of whom could walk, the eldest being a cripple, the second too young to walk, and the third a new born babe. With a courage and perseverance, characteristic of the woman of that time, she supported her children and brought them to maturity with such assistance as they were able to render. Their names were Thomas, Josiah and Samuel. The eldest, crippled from birth, lived and died at Pepperell, the other two bought farms in that part of Stoddard, New Hampshire, which later became a part of the newer town of Sullivan.

(II) Deacon Josiah Seward, second son of Thomas and Hannah Seward, was born at Pepperell, Massachusetts, February 22, 1756, died at Sullivan, New Hampshire, July 10, 1828. He married, February 22, 1781, Sarah Osgood, then of Raby (now Brookline), New Hampshire. She was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, January 31 (Old Style), 1749-50, died at Keene, New Hampshire, July 2, 1835; daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Pierce) Osgood. She was a first cousin of Benjamin Pierce (father of ex-President Franklin Pierce). Josiah Seward was at work in his mother's field, at Pepperell, when he was summoned, as a minute man, to march with others, among them his younger brother, Samuel,

under the lead of their famous townsman, Colonel Prescott, to Cambridge. He worked all the night of June 16, in helping to throw up the famous earth-works on the hill where, upon the 17th of June, 1775, was fought the battle of Bunker Hill. The coat which he wore was long preserved in the family, pierced with several bullet holes, although he was not injured during the engagement. On June 17, 1825, he was one of the surviving veterans who participated in the exercises attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. The veterans were hospitably entertained in Boston, introduced to Lafayette, and honored with seats upon the platform. Mr. Webster's graceful allusion to them, in his memorable oration was an eloquent exhibition of oratory. On October 17, 1792, he was one of the covenanters of the First Congregational Church in Sullivan. He became a deacon of that church in 1798, and held the office for thirty years, until his death. He was a successful farmer, acquiring a competence for the time in which he lived. He purchased the farm in 1781, and portions of it still belong to Rev. J. L. Seward, D. D., of the fourth generation from him. Deacon Seward had eight children: Hannah, Josiah, Jr., Sarah, Abigail, Thomas, Betsey, Fanny and Rebecca.

(III) Josiah (2), elder son of Deacon Josiah Seward (1), was born on the old Sullivan homestead (while it was still a part of Stoddard), October 30, 1783, died in Sullivan, September 14, 1831, of typhus fever, a malady rarely known in later years. Six members of his own and his father's families were ill of that serious fever at the same time. His oldest son, also named Josiah, just fitted for college, died a few days before him of the same disease. Josiah, Jr., purchased and lived upon his father's farm, surviving the latter only three years. He married February 22, 1807, Polly Wilson, born at Keene, March 23, 1784, died there September 19, 1864, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Morse) Wilson. She was a woman of marked intellectual power, a first cousin of Hon. James Wilson, Sr., of Keene. Her grandfather was one of the well-known Scotch-Irish immigrants. He settled at Townsend, Massachusetts, while the most of them settled in or near Londonderry, New Hampshire. The three children of Josiah and Polly were Josiah (3), Daniel, and David. Mrs. Seward's grandfather, Thomas Morse, was the first English settler of Dublin, New Hampshire.

(IV) David, youngest of the three children of Josiah Seward (2), was born in Sullivan, September 14, 1816, died at Keene, November 3, 1886. He married, October 1, 1840, Arvilla Matthews, born in Hancock, New Hampshire, December 26, 1818, died at Keene, January 1, 1881, daughter of James and Abigail (Keith) Matthews. David's father died on the former's fifteenth birthday. From that time he managed the old homestead farm in Sullivan, for his mother, and later purchased it with other land. He was a successful farmer. He was a justice of the peace and settled many estates,



J. L. Seward.

wrote deeds, mortgages, and wills, and "squired together" many couples in marriage. He later became interested in the meat business and, still later, in the wood and lumber business. His last days were spent in Keene. He had only three children who lived to maturity: Josiah L., Emily Normanda, who was educated at Miss Hall's school in Keene, and died unmarried; and James Byron Seward, a merchant in New York City.

(V) Josiah Lafayette, son of David Seward, was born in Sullivan, New Hampshire, April 17, 1845. After leaving the district school, he was a student at the Westmoreland Valley Seminary, then under the instruction of Rev. (now Rev. Dr.) S. H. McCollester, 1859-60; graduated at the Phillips Exeter (New Hampshire) Academy, in 1864; graduated at Harvard University, with degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1868; taught school at Frankford, West Virginia, 1869; taught a private school in Boston, Massachusetts, 1869-70; was the first principal of the Conant Free School (now Conant High School) of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, 1870-71; took the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard in 1871; graduated from the Harvard Divinity School, with the degree of B. D., in 1874; ordained over the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, at Lowell, Massachusetts, December 31, 1874; remained the pastor of that church fourteen years, until July 31, 1888; pastor of the Unitarian Church at Waterville, Maine, August 1, 1888, to November 25, 1893; pastor of the Allston Unitarian Church, Boston, Massachusetts, November 26, 1893, to October 8, 1899; pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, of Dublin, New Hampshire, from May 11, 1902, to the present, with residence at Keene, New Hampshire. He has been much interested in Freemasonry, having received all the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, including the Thirty-third and Last Degree. He has been master of a council of Royal and Select Masters at Keene, master of a chapter of Rose Croix Masons at Lowell, and is now (1907) master of Social Friends Lodge at Keene. He has held for twenty years the office of grand prior in the Supreme Council for the Thirty-third and Last Degree, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. The Massachusetts Council of Deliberation has, for many years, published the discourses which he has annually delivered before that body. He has written a "History of Sullivan, New Hampshire, to the Twentieth Century" and is re-editing, and bringing to date, the "History of Dublin, New Hampshire." In 1898, Colby University (now Colby College) gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity (D. D.). He is a member of the New Hampshire Society Sons of the American Revolution as being a descendant of five Revolutionary soldiers, also the local Chapter Keene, No. 1. Dr. Seward has for many years taken much interest in genealogical and historical research and has for many years been a valued and valuable corresponding member of the New Hampshire Historical

Society, and has contributed extensively to journalistic and magazine literature. He is unmarried.

COGSWELL

Tradition and probability identify the name Cogswell with the old English town of Coggeshall, the ancient Canonium of the Romans, which is located forty-four miles from London, in the county of Essex. It is the family tradition of the Cogswells now holding the ancient Cogswell possessions in Westbury, county of Wilts, England, that their ancestors came from the county of Essex, and were known as Coggeshall, with the various spellings appearing in the forms Cog-hall, Coggeshall, Coggeshale, Cogesholl, Cogeshole, Coggashael, Cogshol, Coxhall, Cockshall, and Coggshale. Beside the family tradition the experts in such matters say that Cogswell and Coggeshall in England have the same origin. But while Coggeshall and Cogswell have the same origin in England, they are distinct names in America, the Coggeshalls of this country descending chiefly from John Coggeshall, the first governor of Rhode Island, while the Cogswells are descended as stated below.

(I) Robert Cogswell, as appears from his will, was a manufacturer of woolen cloths, and lived in Westbury, Leigh, county, of Wilts, England. The register of the parish gives the date of his burial June 7, 1581. His wife, Alicia, survived him, and was buried August 1, 1603. Their children were: Robert, Richard, Stephen, Joane, Margaret, Margery, Edith, and Edward, next mentioned.

(II) Edward, eighth child and fourth son of Robert and Alicia Cogswell, was born in Westbury, Leigh, county of Wilts, England, and there resided. He was a clothier, and carried on the business with his father and forbears for generations before him. He died in 1616. His estates were designated Ludborne, Horningsham, and Ripond Mylls. His widow Alice survived him but a few weeks. Their children were: Margaret, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth, John (died young), Robert (died young), Andrew and Robert (twins), John, Margery, Anthon (died young), Anthony, Geoffrey, Elenor and Walter.

(III) John, eighth child and fifth son of Edward and Alice Cogswell, was born in Waterbury Leigh, in 1592, and died in Essex, Massachusetts, November 29, 1669. He married, September 10, 1615, Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Rev. William and Phillis Thompson. The parents with eight children embarked May 23, 1635, at Bristol, England, on the "Angel Gabriel" for New England. Mr. Cogswell took with him his three sons, William, John and Edward, and five of his six daughters. One daughter was left in England, who afterward married and resided in London. Mr. Cogswell took with him several farm and household servants, an amount of valuable furniture, farming implements, house-keeping utensils, and a considerable sum of money. On account of calm weather they did not sail until June 4. Arrived on the

coast of America, the "Angel Gabriel" lay off Pemaquid, Maine, when the great storm of August 15 of that year struck them. The storm was frightful, the vessel became a total wreck, passengers, cattle, goods and all were cast upon the angry waves. Some were drowned. Among those who reached the shore was the Cogswell family. Mr. Cogswell's loss by this wreck was five thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Cogswell had brought from England a large tent which was got ashore, and in this with such things of theirs as the family could gather they began life in America. As soon as possible Mr. Cogswell went to Boston and chartered a small barque which transported his family and goods to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where a settlement was made. In 1636 John Cogswell was granted three hundred acres of land at the further Chebokoe; also a parcel of eight acres, upon which he had built a house. Some time in 1636 Mr. Cogswell put up a log-house and removed to "further Chebokoe," now Essex, where he spent his last days. His descendants for eight generations, through a period of two hundred and fifty years have continued to cultivate those ancestral acres. In the house of this place are now treasured many relics and articles of household use which were brought over in 1635, and survived the wreck of the "Angel Gabriel."

John Cogswell was the third original settler in that part of Ipswich, now Essex, Massachusetts. His comparative wealth, intelligence and piety gave him an acknowledged prominence in the town and church. On the records of Ipswich his name often appears. It is uniformly distinguished by the honorary prefix Mr., which in those days was a title given to but few, who were gentlemen of some distinction. There were only about thirty of the three hundred and thirty-five original settlers of Ipswich who received this honor. March 3, 1636, by act of the court, John Cogswell was admitted freeman. He distributed much of his property among his children while living. The inventory of his estate made December 27, 1669, was one hundred and fifteen pounds, nineteen shillings. He died November 29, 1669, aged seventy-seven years. His wife died June 2, 1676.

(IV) William, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell, was born in Westbury, Leigh, county of Wilts, England, in 1619. He was sixteen years old when he came with his parents to America. He settled on the home place in Ipswich, and spent his life there. He had many of his father's traits, and was one of the most influential men of that part of Ipswich. It was largely through his efforts that the gospel ministry was established at Chebacco. He gave the land on which the first meeting house in Chebacco was built. He was a subscriber to "Denison's Compensation" in 1648; a surveyor of the public ways in 1663; a commoner in 1664; a tithingman in 1667; a voter in town affairs in 1679, and was often chosen selectman and moderator of the parish meetings. He made his will August 5, 1696, and died December 15, 1700. The inventory of his estate amounted

to three hundred and forty-one pounds, ten shillings. He married, in 1649, Susanna Hawkes, born in 1633, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died prior to 1696. Her parents were Adam and Mrs. Anne (Hutchinson) Hawkes. The children born of this union were: Elizabeth, Hester, Susanna, Ann, William, Jonathan, Edmund, John, Adam and Sarah.

(V) Lieutenant John (2) Cogswell, eighth child and fourth son of William and Susannah or Susanna (Hawkes) Cogswell, was born in Chebacco, Ipswich, May 12, 1665, and died there in 1710. He was a member of the church, and filled various public offices in the town. He died intestate at the age of forty-five years, leaving a property appraised at eight hundred and eighty-nine pounds, two shillings. He married Hannah Goodhue, daughter of Deacon William, Jr., and Hannah (Dane) Goodhue. She was born July 4, 1673, in Chebacco, where they resided. She married (second), in 1713, Lieutenant Thomas Perley, and died December 25, 1742. The children of John and Hannah Cogswell were: Hannah, William, Susanna, John, Francis, Elizabeth, Margaret, Nathaniel, Bethiah and Joseph. (Mention of Nathaniel and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(VI) John (3), second son and fourth child of Lieutenant John (2) and Hannah (Goodhue) Cogswell, was born December 2, 1699, in Chebacco, parish of Ipswich, and resided in Marblehead and Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was a saddler by trade and was a storekeeper and farmer. In deeds and other documents he was "gentleman." He died December 18, 1780. He was married October 28, 1720, to Susanna Low, who was born January 12, 1698, and survived him over three years, dying January 14, 1784. Their children were Susanna, Sarah and John.

(VII) Susanna, eldest child of John (3) and Susanna (Low) Cogswell, was born in 1722, in Marblehead, and was married December 13, 1744, to Dr. James Pecker, of Haverhill. She died March 15, 1761. (See James (3) Pecker, IV).

(VI) Nathaniel, eighth child and fourth son of Lieutenant John (2) and Hannah (Goodhue) Cogswell, was born in Chebacco, January 19, 1707, and died in Atkinson, New Hampshire, March 23, 1783. He was three years old when his father died. While yet a boy he entered a store in Haverhill, and eventually became a prominent citizen and leading merchant in the town. He was a man of integrity and business capacity. He was a devoted and efficient member of the church from the time he united with it, June 1, 1740, till his death. After a successful business life he retired in 1766, and settled upon a farm in Atkinson, New Hampshire, and at once became active in establishing religious and educational institutions in the town. He gave the land and contributed freely toward the first meetinghouse, which was erected by private subscription in 1768-69. Prior to the completion of the church public worship was conducted in Mr. Cogswell's house.

"During the Revolutionary war his patrioti-

was declared by large loans to provide equipments and provisions for the soldiers. These loans of money, by reason of the depreciated currency, proved almost a total loss. Besides providing money Mr. Cogswell gave eight sons to the army, who served with distinction, and filled an aggregate term of service of more than thirty-eight years, said to be the longest rendered by any family in the country. It is said that those eight sons were of such height that in the aggregate they measured about fifty feet, making a large amount of soldier lineally, as well as in other respects. They all survived the war, and became prominent in professional and civil life."

Nathaniel Cogswell married, January 31, 1740, Judith Badger (See Badger), who was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 3, 1724, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Peaslee) Badger. She married at the age of sixteen years, united with the church at the age of twenty, March 18, 1744, and died May 7, 1810. She was a person of commanding figure and cultured manners. The nineteen children of this marriage were: Nathaniel (died young), Jeremiah, Joseph (died young), Thomas, Joseph (died young), Hannah, Judith (died young), Amos, Judith (died young), Nathaniel Peaslee, Joseph (died young), Moses, a daughter (died young), William, John, Ebenezer, Joseph, Francis, a daughter (died young).

(VII) Dr. Joseph Cogswell, twelfth son and seventeenth child of Nathaniel and Judith (Badger) Cogswell, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, April 16, 1764, and died in Tamworth, March 17, 1851. When a mere lad he served in the army of the Revolution. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. William Cogswell, and was assistant surgeon at West Point. In 1787 he established himself in the practice of medicine in Warner, New Hampshire, where he united with the Congregational Church in 1789. The next year he removed to Durham, where he remained until 1797, when he removed to Tamworth, where he resided and practiced medicine upwards of fifty years. He died at the age of eighty-seven years, and in the sixty-second year of his married life. He married, December 27, 1788, Judith Colby, daughter of Thomas Elliott and Judith (Sargent) Colby, of Warner, New Hampshire. She was born September 25, 1771, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and died November 5, 1857. The children of this union were: Judith, Joseph Badger (died young), Hannah (died young), Ebenezer, Ruth Badger (died young), Thomas, Ruth, Hannah, Mary Sargent, Joseph, Emily, and Elliott Colby, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Rev. Elliott Colby Cogswell, twelfth and youngest child of Dr. Joseph and Judith (Colby) Cogswell, was born in Tamworth, June 11, 1814, and died in Rye, New Hampshire, August 31, 1887. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1838, and from the Gilmanton Theological Seminary in 1842. His first pastorate was at Northwood, where he was settled over the Congregational

Church November 3, 1842. In 1848 he removed to Newmarket, where he was pastor of the church eight years. From that place he removed to New Boston and remained until October 31, 1865, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He then returned to Northwood as pastor of the church, and founded Coe's Northwood Academy, of which he was principal for ten years, until June, 1876. He published in 1864 a History of New Boston, in 1878 a History of Nottingham, Deerfield and Northwood, and was the author of several miscellaneous works, including the life of the Rev. Samuel Hidden. He married, August 12, 1842, Sophia Ann Adams, who was born in Gilmanton, January 24, 1819, and died March 12, 1901, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Sophia G. (Kimball) Adams. Of this marriage there were born nine children: Edward Elliott (died young), Mary Upham (died in 1902), Ellen Sophia (died young), Martha Ellen, Elizabeth G., William Badger, Thomas Herbert (died young), Ephraim Bradford (died young) and Henry Burr.

(IX) Mary Upham Cogswell, second child and eldest daughter of Rev. Elliott C. and Sophia Ann (Adams) Cogswell, was born in Northwood, September 6, 1845, and was married, November 19, 1865, to George W. Bingham (See Bingham, VIII). She was an intellectual woman of rare culture. She died March 4, 1902.

(IX) Elizabeth Greenleaf Cogswell, fifth child and fourth daughter of Rev. Elliott C. and Sophia Ann (Adams) Cogswell, was born in Newmarket, March 5, 1852. She graduated from Coe's Academy, Northwood, in 1871. For years she was a successful teacher of music, first in the west, and afterward at Pinkerton Academy, at Derry, New Hampshire. She married (first), February 28, 1877, Charles H. Prescott, who was born in Deerfield, July 1, 1853, son of Winthrop T. and Martha Prescott. One child was born of this union, Edward Cogswell, who died in infancy. She was married (second), August 3, 1905, in Stratford, Connecticut, to George W. Bingham, principal of Pinkerton Academy. (See Bingham, VIII).

One who has carefully studied the DUNSTER history of the Dunster family says this name was originally written Dunstone, that it was occasionally so written in the time of Henry VIII and in the time of President Dunster. The name is an ancient one in England, especially in Lancashire. As early as Henry VIII there are records in the parish of Middleston of the burials of Hugh, Katherine, Johannes and Georgius Dunster, all written the year 1543. The name Dunster is of Saxon origin, and may signify a dweller upon a dun, down, or little hill. There is a market town in Somersetshire, England, and a castle there by that name. It seems most probable that the original Dunster took his name from the town. There are several families of Dunster in this country.

(1) Henry Dunster, the father of President Henry Dunster, of Harvard College, resided (prob-

ably) at Balehoul (sometimes called Billyholt) which is supposed to have been a private gentleman's residence in Bury, Lancashire, England. He had four sons, Henry, Richard, Thomas and Robert, and two or three daughters, only one of whom is mentioned by name. Richard came to this country in 1640, but nothing further is definitely known of him.

(11) Rev. Henry (2) Dunster, the first of the name in this country, and the first president of Harvard College, was born in England, and came to Massachusetts in the year 1640. The only known reference to the place of his birth is found in a letter of his own, dated February, 1648, in which he says: "Ego enino Lancastreusis sum" (for I am from Lancashire). He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, England, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1630, and Master of Arts in 1634. Among his contemporaries at Cambridge were Jeremy Taylor, John Milton, Ralph Cudworth, John Pearson, John Harvard and others who subsequently became more or less distinguished. He was trained for the ministry, but there is no evidence that he ever took orders in the church, and after a few years spent in teaching he came to America. He was a man of retiring disposition, and probably left England to avoid taking part in the acrimonious strife then beginning in England which culminated in the execution of King Charles.

He arrived in Boston toward the latter end of the summer of 1640, and resided for a short time "on his own estate at the North East Corner of Court Street and Washington Street." His reputation as a ripe scholar had evidently preceded him, for "immediately upon his arrival he was waited on by the Governor, magistrates, elders and Ministers" and asked by a sort of acclamation and general consent "to remove to Cambridge and assume the presidency of the college"—a work which proved to be his life occupation. According to his contemporaries he was finely equipped both by nature and education for the position thus offered him. Johnson in his "Wonder-Working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England," says he "was fitted from the Lord for the work, and by those that have skill in that way, reported to be an able proficient in Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages." Prince says he was "one of the greatest masters of the Oriental languages that hath been known in these ends of the earth," and much more testimony to the same effect is given by others, his associates or biographers. The college which he undertook to conduct had been established, but it was little more than an advanced school, and the task which he assumed was one requiring great skill and ability to bring it to a successful issue. In a short time after removing to Cambridge he united with the church there on confession of faith. He frequently supplied the pulpit in Cambridge and vicinity during his presidency, took a prominent part in founding the church at Woburn, and manifested great interest in the education and conversion of the Indians, and joined heartily with John Eliot and the Mayhews in the work. The second charter of the college, obtained

in 1650 on his express petition, declares its object is to include "the education of the English and Indian youth of this country in knowledge and godliness." President Dunster's office seems to have been no sinecure, for besides the instruction and discipline which largely devolved on him, he was charged with the administration of the college matters, even down to such particulars as the direction of the commons, the keeping of the student's account, the construction of the college edifice and the president's house, the collection of his salary, etc. The requisites for admission into college, the details of the course of study, and the rules and precepts for the government of the students, were prepared by him; and Quincy says that the principles of education established by him were not materially changed during the whole of the seventeenth century. In college discipline it seems he took advantage of the common belief in the active agency of evil spirits, and there is a tradition in the family of his having formally exorcised the devil, whom the students had raised, but had not the power to allay; President Dunster's administration of affairs was prosperous, the expectations of his patrons were realized, and his school "soon acquired so high a reputation that in several instances youth of opulent families were sent over to receive their education in New England." The first printing press in North America was set up in Cambridge in 1639, "as an appendage of Harvard College"; and for more than a hundred years it was kept under the supervision of the general court. In 1641 it was put under the management of President Dunster, and transferred to his house, where it was kept until 1655. Among the earlier issues from this press were two editions of the Book of Psalms—1640 and 1647.

President Dunster administered the affairs of the college for twelve or thirteen years with great success, and probably had more influence in perpetuating its existence and shaping its policy than any other person. But just then a public avowal by him of sentiments of opposition to infant baptism created great excitement in the colony and raised a violent spirit of opposition toward him. The authorities exerted their influence to have him recant, or at least keep silent with regard to his belief, but this he refused to do, and sent in his resignation of the presidency of the college to the general court. This was not at first accepted, but when he sent in a second resignation, October 24, 1654, that was accepted. The further treatment of President Dunster by the government of the colony was harsh and undeserved, growing out of the intolerant disposition of the Puritans of that day.

In July, 1654, President Dunster made another public declaration of his sentiments, on the Sabbath day, in the church at Cambridge. For this offense he was some time later indicted by the grand jury, the presentment being "for disturbance of the ordinances of Christ upon the Lords daye." He was tried, convicted and sentenced according to the ecclesiastical law, "to be publicly admonished and give bond for his good behavior." Subsequently, a child was born to him and he was again indicted by

the grand jury and tried by the county court, the presentment being "for not bringing his child to the Holy Ordinance of Baptisme." He was again convicted, solemnly admonished of his dangerous error, and ordered to give bond for his appearance at the next court of assistants of Boston. The bond was executed but there is no record of any further proceedings in the case. The public officials at first refused to allow Mr. Dunster to remain in the president's house, but when they realized that it was not only for the convenience of Mr. Dunster and his family, but greatly to the interest of the college in order that he might properly assist his successor to a proper understanding of his position and the performance of his duties, they retracted their heartless decision, and he was permitted to remain some three months.

Soon afterward he removed to Scituate, in Plymouth colony, where the inhabitants were much more tolerant in religious matters than were the people of Massachusetts Bay. The indignities and persecutions from which he had suffered had already attracted the attention of the Baptists of the Mother country, and on July 10, 1656, he received an invitation to make Dublin, Ireland, his home and informing him that fifty pounds had been granted by Lord Deputy Henry Cromwell, son of the Protector, for the transportation thither of himself and family. But this invitation he declined. Notices of his ministry in Scituate continue until about the time of his death, February 27, 1660. The place of his burial is in the old cemetery opposite the college ground, a few rods northwest of the church now standing therein. He was president of Harvard College from August 27, 1640, to October 24, 1654.

He married (first), June 21, 1641, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Jose, Josse or Joseph Glover. She died without issue, August 23, 1643. He married (second) Elizabeth, who was a woman of superior mind and good education. She died September 12, 1690. The children, all by the second wife, were: David, Dorothy, Henry, Jonathan and Elizabeth.

(III) Jonathan Dunster, fourth child and third son of Rev. Henry (2) and Elizabeth Dunster, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 28 or October 27, 1653; both dates appear on the town records. He died in Cambridge in 1725, aged about seventy-two years. He was a farmer, and inherited lands lying on both sides of the division line between that part of Cambridge called Menotomy (now Arlington) and Charlestown (now Somerville). In the Charlestown Records, December 30, 1706, is the entry: "Ordered, Also to Warn A Negro Man and A Negro woman at Mr. Jona. Dunster's, to remove forthwith out of this Town and also to Warn sed Dunster that he Entertain them No Longer at the peril of the law." He was tithingman for the year beginning March 5, 1716. His estate was a long time unsettled. He married (first), December 5, 1678, Abigail Elliot. She died and he married (second), April 5, 1692, Deborah Wade, daughter of Major Jonathan Wade, of Med-

ford, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. She died, and he married (third) (contract dated November 23, 1719) Ruth, widow of Joshua Eaton, of Reading. She survived him and married, November 22, 1732, Lieutenant Amos Marrett, of Cambridge, and was published September 30, 1742, to Peter Huges, of Stoneham. His children by the first wife were: Henry, and Elizabeth, died young. By the second wife, Deborah (Wade) Dunster: Jonathan, Elizabeth, Thomas and Dorothy.

(IV) Henry (3) Dunster, eldest son of Jonathan and Abigail (Elliot) Dunster, was born in Cambridge, July 17, 1680, and died January 28, 1753, aged seventy-three. He owned the covenant and was baptized February 1, 1708. He married, February 25, 1708, Martha Russell, daughter of Jason and Mary (Hubbard) Russell, of Cambridge, and born May 2, 1691. She died in Menotomy, June 27, 1771, aged eighty-one years. She had owned the covenant and was baptized February 13, about two weeks before their marriage. They were both admitted to full communion in the First Church, Cambridge, March 11 or 16, 1711. They were both constituent members of the Second Church in Arlington. To the first pastor of their church, Rev. Samuel Cooke, he gave wood gratis for seven years. He resided on what was then known as Menotomy Field, later Charlestown, now Arlington. After the death of her husband Henry, Martha (Russell) Dunster became the second wife of Francis Locke, March 15, 1759. The children of Henry and Martha were eleven in number: Martha, Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, Isaiah, Henry, Elizabeth, Jason, Eunice, Jonathan and Ruth.

(V) Jason Dunster, the eighth child and third son of Henry (3) and Martha (Russell) Dunster, was born in Cambridge, "July ye 14, O. S., July 24, 1725-6, N. S." and baptized July 18, 1725. He lived on the old Dunster homestead, bounded northerly by the "Gilboa road" and easterly by the Concord road. After living there eighteen years he removed to Mason, New Hampshire, where he was taxed for the first time January 28, 1768. His homestead of one hundred and eighty-five acres and another piece of five acres cost him one hundred and twenty-one pounds, six shillings and eight pence. He was a consistent member of the church established in Mason, October 13, 1772. In 1773 he was highway surveyor, and in 1774 was constable, that is collector of taxes, and in that year his private tax was two farthings, equal to one-third of a cent. In 1780, during the Revolutionary war, "his beef rate," that is tax to raise money for the Continental army, was one hundred and thirty-one pounds, fourteen shillings, ten pence and three quarters, in the depreciated currency of the time. In 1798 Mr. Dunster sold his farm to his son Samuel, and with his wife spent the remainder of his life with his son, Jason Dunster, in the west part of the town, afterward called Mason Village.

He married, October 26, 1740, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Harrington) Cutter. She

was born in Charlestown, March 3, 1732, and died in Mason, New Hampshire, February 16, 1806, in the seventy-second year of her age. They had eight children: Ruth, Rebecca (died young), Henry, Rebecca, Martha, Isaiah, Jason and Samuel, all baptized in Cambridge. (Jason and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VI) Martha Dunster, the fifth child and fourth daughter of Jason and Rebecca (Cutter) Dunster, was born in Cambridge (Precinct), August 28, 1758. She removed with her father's family, in 1769, to Mason, New Hampshire. She married, September 7, 1783, Oliver Wright, who was born September 14, 1758, and died September 3, 1847, aged eighty-nine years. He had land in Monadnock, No. 6, then called Packer's field, now Nelson, where they settled and lived and died. She died September 2, 1838, in the eighty-first year of her age. They had ten children: Oliver, Kendall, Abiel, Jason, Patty, Henry, Anna, Lucy, Ira and Myra.

(VII) Patty Wright, fifth child and eldest daughter of Oliver and Martha (Dunster) Wright, was born in Nelson, March 28, 1794, and died August 19, 1854. She married Oliver Heald, of Milford, New Hampshire. (See Heald VII).

(VI) Jason (2) Dunster, the seventh child of Jason (1) and Rebecca (Cutter) Dunster, was born at Cambridge (now Arlington), March 27, and baptized April 3, 1763, by Rev. Samuel Cooke. It is very probable that his father took him to Mason, New Hampshire, in 1769, but no evidence is found of his being there until after the Revolutionary war. There is a tradition that he was bound out or given to a man in Lexington, Littleton or Groton, with whom he remained until he enlisted in the Continental army. This occurred in April, 1780, when he enlisted for six months' service, and was mustered in at Concord, Massachusetts. He did duty in Boston until his enlistment in the three years' service. When he left the six months' service for that purpose, he received no pay nor any clothing. When the Massachusetts regiments were reduced he was placed in the regiment commanded by Colonel Brooks, Captain Lincoln and Major William Hull. When the regiments were again reduced, he was transferred to the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, from which he was discharged as above stated. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered in 1781, he was in the Northern Department of the army under General Heath. While in the winter encampment at Valley Forge, he had the smallpox. He was fond of telling his experiences in army life, and told on winter nights and summer days many a tale of marches through the "Jarseys," and daring exploits with the marauders about the Hudson, who were designated "Cow Boys." They were a horde of "Tories," commanded by Colonel Delancy, who made their stronghold at Morrisania, and scoured the fertile valleys of the Hudson, sweeping off forage and cattle for the British army in New York. He was discharged from the army at "Pickskill Hiths" (Peekskill Heights), New York. When he

was discharged he was paid in "Continental money." Of this he kept a thirty-dollar bill as a souvenir, often remarking in later life that when he came back from the army he could not get a breakfast with it, else he would have spent it.

After his discharge from the army he returned to Lexington, Massachusetts, and at twenty-three years of age was taxed in Mason, New Hampshire. In that year he bought a lot of land in Hancock, New Hampshire, and in 1800 he purchased lot No. 10, in the eighteenth range in Mason. He lived on this lot from the time of his marriage till his death. He owned several other tracts of land in the vicinity, most of which was woodland, which he cleared for the lumber and cordwood. In 1816 he and his son Jason bought an undivided one-third interest in the saw and grist mills at the Upper Falls on the Souhegan river, a quarter of a mile from his residence. This mill privilege was the first in Mason. Jason Dunster was selectman for three successive years, and performed the town business promptly and efficiently, though his penmanship was worse than Horace Greeley's, and what it lacked in legibility had to be made up from the writer's memory, which was unailing.

In 1821 Mason Village was erected with a separate school district, and it was suggested that the schoolhouse should be paid for by subscriptions. Deacon Dakin, between whom and Mr. Dunster an opportunity for banter was never missed, took this plan of Mr. Dunster rather jocularly, and turning to him said: "Well, Dunster, I will give as much as you will." Dunster instantly replied, "I will give one-half of the whole cost; now Deacon, don't back out." The Deacon was as good as his word, and Jason Dunster and Deacon Dakin built what was for that day a splendid brick schoolhouse, a credit to them and a means to aid in the education of the youth of the village for years afterward. After one or two ineffectual attempts, Mr. Dunster succeeded in getting a pension for his Revolutionary services of eight dollars per month, commencing May 1, 1818. This was paid until his death, and afterward his widow was pensioned. He died March 21, 1828, aged sixty-five, was buried at Mason Center, in the Dunster group, and a suitable stone placed over his grave by his widow.

He married, at Mason, April 18, 1793, Mary (Polly in the records) Meriam, who was born at Concord, Massachusetts, October 28, 1768, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brooks) Meriam. She was an early member of the Mason Congregational Church, and was a woman of truly christian character, a candid disposition, and it is said and believed that no one saw her out of temper. She died May 5, 1858, in the nintieth year of her age, and was buried beside her husband in Mason Center cemetery. The seven children of this marriage, all born in Mason, were: Jason, Mary, Isaiah, Betsey, Samuel, Rebecca and Julianna.

(VII) Mary Dunster, the second child of Jason and Mary (Meriam) Dunster, was born in Mason, February 16, 1796. She had all the advantages of

the common school, and was considered well educated. She was an industrious girl, and of great service to her parents as a spinster and weaver in those days when all clothing was made from the raw material at home. At the time of the great gale, September, 1815, she was engaged in preparing her marriage outfit, when the roof of the new house the family then occupied was lifted so as to show at the top a wide opening, but fell back and remained firm, and she received no injury. She married, December 28, 1815, Benoni Cutter Kimball (see Kimball VIII).

This family, which is a branch of the CARBEE Carbee family of Massachusetts, is descended from Revolutionary stock, and most of its members reside in Vermont.

(I) Joel Carbee was a soldier in the Revolution. His record on the rolls of the state of Massachusetts is as follows: Joel Carbee of Dedham, private, Captain Abial Richard's company, Colonel McIntish's regiment, March 23 to April 6, 1778, at Roxbury and Boston. Joel Carby of Dedham served five months, twenty-five days, 1780. Also enlisted for three years March 29, 1781, and served till the end of the war. These are believed to be one and the same person with Joel Carbee of Dedham and Newbury. He removed to Newbury, Vermont, about 1789, and settled on Wallace Hill, and owned and tilled a farm. He died there February 19, 1834, in the seventy-first year of his age. He married Lois Downer, by whom he had several children.

(II) Joel, son of Joel and Lois (Downer) Carbee, was born in Newbury, Vermont, April 24, 1795, and died in Ryegate, Vermont, April 18, 1865. He was a farmer. In religious belief he was a Universalist, and in politics an ardent Republican. He married, August 24, 1823, Dorcas Johnson, who died in Ryegate, January 23, 1874. Their children were: Lois, Sarah, Joel, Mary, Jennie, John, Henry C., Francena, Marcia.

(III) Henry C., son of Joel and Dorcas (Johnson) Carbee, was born in Ryegate, October 12, 1842, and was brought up on his father's farm. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town. In 1875 he removed to Hooksett, New Hampshire, and bought a farm in this region justly celebrated for its fertility. This property is in the northern part of the town. Later he purchased sixty acres of land upon which he now resides, called the Pinnacle. On this property is the widely known Pinnacle Rock, on the summit of which is a tower sixty feet high, the rock and the tower rising three hundred and ninety feet above the surface of the lake in the park and commanding a very extended prospect over the surrounding country. The lake is a handsome body of water, the park is well stocked with wild animals and is arranged as a place of general entertainment with suitable accommodations for outdoor sports. Mr. Carbee is a Republican and has more than a passing interest in politics. His party has honored him with the office of selectman, which he held ten years; of deputy

sheriff, which he held ten years; and of chairman of the board of selectmen seven years. He is inclined to fraternal and social organizations, and is a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Suncook; Friendship Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Hooksett; and of Granite Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, of Manchester, New Hampshire. His religious affiliations are with the Universalists. He enlisted January 5, 1864, in the Second Vermont Battery, Light Artillery, in Newbury, Vermont, and served till the end of the war; mustered out August 31, 1864; he was stationed at Port Hudson.

Mr. Carbee married (first) Lucy (Jordan) Rand, daughter of Oscar P. Jordan, of New York state. One child, Lily, born August 1, 1870. He married (second), December 6, 1877, Martha A. (Rowell) Fuller, of Hooksett, born November 7, 1858, daughter of Peter B. Rowell, farmer and stonemason of Hooksett. Children: Edgar S., born October 21, 1878; Lina A., September 13, 1880; Jennie May, September 8, 1885, died July 16, 1887; Benjamin Levi, July 22, 1887, died May 28, 1888; Earl Thomas, October 2, 1894; Pearl Rowell, October 2, 1894.

This old Colonial family, though CRESSEY not a large one, is scattered over most of the states of the Union, and has furnished many men of energy, activity and courage.

(I) Mighill Cressey landed in Salem with his brother William, probably in the year 1649. He was thirty years old in 1658. He lived for a time in the family of Lieutenant Thomas Lathrop, afterwards Captain Lathrop, who with sixty of his soldiers fell in the battle of Bloody Brook, in Deerfield, September 18, 1675. From June, 1652, to May, 1663, he lived in the family of Joshua Ray at "Royal Side," Salem, now Beverly. He married, 1658, Mary Bachelder, born in Salem in 1640, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bachelder, of "Royal Side." She was baptized at Salem, April 19, 1640, and died in childbed, August, 1659. He then moved to Ipswich, and married, April 6, 1660, Mary Quilter, born in Ipswich, May 2, 1641, daughter of Mark Quilter. He died in Ipswich, April, 1670. He had by his first wife one child, John; and by the second three children: Mighill, William and Mary. Mary, his widow, with her three children moved to Rowley, Massachusetts, April, 1671, and died in that town, May 7, 1707. This christian name is sometimes spelled "Michael" on old records, but Mighill Cressey, the immigrant, spelled his own name "Mighel Cresse." On various records the surname (Cressey) is spelled twenty-three different ways.

(II) John Cressey, only child of Mighill and Mary (Bachelder) Cressey, was born at "Royal Side," in Salem, August, 1659, and after the death of his father lived with his grandfather Bachelder. In 1675 he chose in court his uncle, Joseph Bachelder, to be his guardian. He was a tailor and resided in Salem on land at "Royal Side" formerly

belonging to his grandfather Bachelder. He was a deacon of the Second Church of Beverly. His grave is marked by a slatestone, inscribed as follows: "Here lyeth the Body of Deacon John Cressy who died July ye 22d 1735 In ye 76th year of his age." His will was dated June 12, 1734, and approved August 18, 1735. He married Sarah Gaines, born in Ipswich, November 23, 1665, daughter of John and Mary (Tredwell) Gaines, of Ipswich. She died at "Royal Side," April 4, 1751. They had eleven children: Mary, John, died young; Sarah, John, Joseph, Daniel, Job, Benjamin, Hannah, Abigail, Noah.

(III) Daniel Cressey, sixth child and third son of John and Sarah (Gaines) Cressey, was born in Salem, July 11, 1698, and was a yeoman. He married, October 20, 1720, Sarah Ingleson (probably daughter of John and Mary Ingleson), of Salem. About 1740 he moved to Connecticut, and nothing further is as yet known of him. Their eleven children were: John, Ruth, died young; Mary, Ruth, Sarah, Daniel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Richard, Ebenezer and Anna.

(IV) Daniel (2) Cressey, second son and sixth child of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Ingleson) Cressey, was baptized in Beverly, October 11, 1730. He lived for some time in Salem, New Hampshire, whence in 1770 he went to Bradford, New Hampshire, where he was the third settler, and died there in 1817, aged eighty-three. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served in Captain Isaac Baldwin's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, enlisted April 23, 1775, and serving three months and sixteen days in the campaign about Boston. He married Abigail Allen, of Beverly, and they were the parents of Andrew, Bartholomew, Mary, and probably John and Edward, and perhaps others.

(V) Edward Cressey, son of Daniel (2) and Abigail (Allen) Cressey, was born about 1766, in Salem, New Hampshire, and died about 1820, in Bradford, this state, aged fifty-four years. He was a farmer, and kept a hotel one and one-half miles west of Bradford Village. He married (second) Sarah Sawyer, of Bradford, who bore him seven children, namely: Margaret, Oliver, Lucinda, Edward, William Plumer, Louise and Mary.

(VI) William Plumer Cressey, second son and fifth child of Edward and Sarah (Sawyer) Cressey, was born January 31, 1812, in Bradford, and died December 23, 1890. He grew up on the old homestead, and received a common-school education. He was always engaged in farming, and in addition to that industry engaged in breeding fine horses. He was a lover of the noble animal, and had a widely-extended reputation as a trainer of horses, of which he broke hundreds and perhaps thousands, and trained for the Boston market and for Boston owners. He dealt in lumber and converted many great trees into mast and spar timber, which was taken to the sea via the Merrimack canal. In politics he was a Democrat, and in his later life a member of the Free Soil party of New Hampshire's great leader, John P. Hale. He was school committee-

man, and for many years selectman, and lieutenant of the troopers. He was one of the busiest and most energetic citizens of Bradford, influential and respected. He married Mary Gould, born 1811, daughter of Colonel Enoch and Sarah (Rowell) Gould, of Hopkinton (see Gould). She died in November, 1897. They had three sons: Warren G., Frank and Willis E. The first and last went to Independence, Oregon, after the Civil war, and died there.

(VII) Frank Cressy, second son and child of William P. and Mary (Gould) Cressy, was born in Bradford, October 21, 1840, and being a healthy, strong and nimble boy, took an active part in the interests his father carried on, farming and lumbering, each coming in for a share of his attention. He attended the common school until 1859, when he began a course at the New London Academy. He worked on the farm summers and taught school winters, taking a term at the academy each spring and fall. After teaching in the common schools for three years he was employed in village schools, finally teaching in the high school at Bradford. In 1865, six years from the time he began teaching, he took a position as mail clerk on trains between Bradford and Manchester. From this he went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was employed as a clerk in the office of the sixth auditor of the treasury. Here he served from November, 1865, to August, 1873, during which time he was twice promoted. Returning to New Hampshire he became local agent in the railway mail service at Concord. Two years later he was transferred to the train service, where as a first-class clerk he made the runs of two hundred and sixty-five miles between Boston, Massachusetts, and St. Albans, Vermont, for the ensuing five years. The monotony of long hours of strenuous work was varied by several train wrecks, some of them badly damaging the car he occupied, from all which Mr. Cressy escaped without injury. On the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884, Mr. Cressy resigned his place in the government service and became a traveling salesman for the firm of Blanchard & Company, flour and grain dealers, Concord. Two years later he exchanged into a similar position for the firm of Moseley & Company, of Concord, and traveled for them over the states of New Hampshire and Vermont fourteen years. At the end of that time (1898) he bought out the business and has since carried it on with marked success, doing a business of four hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Cressy is industrious, energetic, alert and successful. His native good judgment, executive ability and lively genial temperament have made work easy and prosperity a certainty. He is a respected citizen of Concord and a man of influence. He is a staunch Republican, has been president of the Republican Club of the sixth ward for ten years, and alderman of the sixth ward for two years and member of the house of representatives two years. He is a prompt and liberal supporter of the Unitarian Church, on the prudential committee of which he has served



Frank Cressy

for years. He is a member of the Wonalancet Club, and of the White Mountain Travelers' Association, the largest social organization of traveling men in New England. He has served as president of this association two years, and as treasurer for the past ten years.

Mr. Cressy married, March 30, 1862, at Bradford, Annette M. Ring, born at New London, May 5, 1841, daughter of Edmund J. and Miriam (Nelson) Ring. They have three children: Will Martin, a well-known actor and playwright; Harry Ring, traveling salesman, having an interest in the flour and grain business of his father, and May Florence.

The surname Ingalls is believed to
INGALLS be of Scandinavian origin and derived from Ingialld. The etymology of the name is "By the power of Thor." "Doomsday Book" records a Baron Ingald, a tenant of King William at Rersbi and Elvestone, Leicestershire, A. D. 1080, who came from Normandy. "During the ninth century the Scandinavian pirates often descended on the east coast of Great Britain, and in after years many of this nationality made settlements there, especially in Lincolnshire. These people were a hardy, seafaring race owing to the nature of their country, but under changed conditions of environment, settled down to tilling the soil. The earliest record found is that of Henry Ingalls, grandfather of Edmund (the ancestor), and made in 1555, he probably having been born about 1480. The next record is that of Robert the father (of Edmund) and made in 1617. The name is still common in England."

(I) Edmund Ingalls was born at Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, England, about 1598, and came to Salem, Massachusetts, with Governor Endicott's company in 1628. With his brother Francis and four others he began the settlement of Lynn in 1629. He was a man of good report, although the town records of Lynn show that on one occasion he was fined for bringing home sticks in both his arms on the Sabbath day from Mr. Holyoke's rails. In March, 1648, while traveling on horseback to Boston, he was drowned in the Saugus river, owing to a defective bridge, and his heirs recovered damages from the town. The christian name of his wife was Ann, but her family name and the date of their marriage is unknown. They had nine children: Robert, born about 1621, married Sarah Harker. Elizabeth, born 1622, died June 9, 1676, married Rev. Francis Dane, of Andover, Massachusetts. Faith, born 1623, married Andrew Allen, and moved to Andover. John, born 1625, married Elizabeth Barrett. Sarah, born 1626, married William Bitnar. Henry, born 1627, married (first) Mary Osgood, (second) Sarah Farnum. Samuel, born 1634, married Ruth Eaton. Mary, married John Eaton. Joseph, died young.

(II) Henry Ingalls, son of Edmund and Ann Ingalls, was born in Skirbeck, in 1627, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, February 8, 1718-19. He owned land in Ipswich, which he sold in 1652, and

was one of the first settlers in Andover, where he bought land from the Indians, paying for it in clothing and trinkets. He was made a freeman by the general court in 1673, and took a prominent part in town affairs, holding many offices of trust. He married (first), July 6, 1653, Mary, daughter of John and Ann Osgood, of Andover. She died May 6, 1686. He married (second), August 1, 1687, Sarah Farnum, widow of George Abbott. She died May 12, 1728. His children, all by his first marriage, were: Samuel, born October 3, 1654, married Sarah Hendrick. Henry, December 8, 1655, married Abigail Emery. Mary, January 28, 1659, married John Stevens. John, May 21, 1661, married Sarah Russell. Stephen, May 21, 1661, married Dinah Elson. Francis, September 3, 1663, died December 9, 1690. Moses, June 6, 1666, died September 28, 1667. James, September 24, 1669, married Hannah Abbott. Sarah, September 7, 1672, probably died young. Joseph, March 24, 1675, died young. Josiah, February 28, 1676, married (first) Mary Holt, (second) Esther Frye. Sarah, January 22, 1679, married Joshua Swan. (Mention of Henry and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Samuel, eldest child of Henry and Mary (Osgood) Ingalls, was born October 3, 1654, in Andover, and lived his life in that town, dying August 11, 1733. On the records he is given the title of sergeant. He was married June 4, 1682, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Hendrick. She was born August 5, 1661. Their children were: Samuel, Sarah, Moses, Daniel (died young), Deborah (died young), Eldad, Deborah, Daniel, Ruth, Nathaniel and Mary.

(IV) Captain Samuel (2), eldest child of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Hendrick) Ingalls, was born May 7, 1683, in Andover, and moved from that town to Haverhill in 1717. He was one of the original proprietors of Chester, New Hampshire, where he was prominent in civic affairs, and built the first frame house in that town in 1732. Captain Ingalls was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1721 he was granted a mill privilege in Chester, on his agreement to build a saw mill in one year. In the same year he was a member of the committee appointed to erect a church. He was captain of the militia and served as clerk and as selectman. His death occurred about 1760, at about the age of seventy-seven years. He married Mary Watts, who was born June 27, 1687, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ayer) Watts. Their children were born in Andover and Haverhill, namely: Elizabeth, Sarah, Samuel, Mary, Ruth, Timothy, Mehetable, Abigail and Nathaniel.

(V) Samuel (3), eldest son and second child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Watts) Ingalls, was born September 15, 1712, in Andover, Massachusetts, and died October 6, 1747, in Hill, New Hampshire. He lived in early life in Sandown, New Hampshire, and passed his last days in New Chester (now Hill), where two of his sons, Ebenezer and Jonathan, resided. He married Susanna Jose.

(VI) Ebenezer, son of Samuel (3) and Susanna

(Jose) Ingalls, was in Bristol as early as 1771, but removed to New Hampton about 1777. He served in the war of the Revolution one term, and was a member of the board of selectmen of Bristol in 1776. The name of his wife does not appear, nor the date of his death.

(VII) Gilman, son of Ebenezer Ingalls, was born in Bristol, February 4, 1775, and died May 23, 1855, on the farm first settled by his father in that town. He married Abigail, daughter of Timothy Emerson, of Alexandria. She was born there April 18, 1778, and died in Bristol, October 9, 1860. Their eleven children were: Gilman, Abigail, Josiah Emerson, Lydia, Phebe, Mary Jane, Harvey Nichols, Timothy, Luther, George Washington and Nancy B.

(VIII) Gilman (2), eldest child of Gilman (1) and Abigail (Emerson) Ingalls, was born in New Hampton, January 20, 1798. He removed to Bristol, where he died July 6, 1862. He married (first) Nancy Bowen, who lived but a short time; (second), October 9, 1823, Sarah, daughter of Dr. Thomas Roberts, of Alexandria. Dr. Roberts was a skillful practitioner of his time, and it is stated on good authority that he had a specific of his own with which he treated successfully cancerous patients. Unfortunately he died without divulging the formula. Gilman Ingalls lost his first home in Bristol by fire. He then moved to the farm which had been in the family since 1771. Sarah (Roberts) Ingalls died January 24, 1862. Their children were: Gustavus Washington, Amanda Jane, Lucinda Hibbard, Mahala Plumer, George Harvey, Mary Philbrick, Ann Maria, Horace Langdon, John Henry, Frances Amelia and Alfretta Augusta.

This large family of children is worthy of more than casual mention. With hardly an exception they were endowed with more than ordinary musical talent, and naturally were prominent in the social circles of their town and its vicinity. All of the sons, four in number, were in the Civil war, two as musicians. Gustavus Ingalls, the oldest child of Gilman (2) and Sarah (Roberts) Ingalls, was born May 21, 1824, in Bristol. He was a fine musician, and became one of the early band leaders in that part of the state. August 1, 1861, he enlisted from Concord as musician in the Third Regiment with which he remained until August 31, 1862. In January, 1863, he recruited a band that did service mainly at Hilton Head, South Carolina. It was known as the Second Brigade Band of the Tenth Army Corps, otherwise as the Hilton Head Post Band, and which under his superior leadership attained a wide reputation. Mr. Ingalls later, settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of organ reed boards. He died in that city November 6, 1903. George Harvey, second son of Gilman (2) and Sarah (Roberts) Ingalls, was born in Bristol, February 5, 1832. He very early displayed marked musical ability, and it is claimed that he was a leader of one of the choirs in his town at twelve years of age. He was a member of the Hilton Head Post Band, after its organization by his brother Gustavus, until the close of the Civil war. He died in Warner, February 8, 1899. Horace

Langdon, third son of Gilman (2) and Sarah (Roberts) Ingalls, was born August 31, 1838, in Bristol. He was one of the first to enlist in the war from that town, on April 23, 1861. He served in the First Regiment until it was mustered out August 9 following. December 2, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Eighth Regiment, and served in the Department of the Gulf until May 2, 1863, when he was discharged. December 16, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, for one year, and was mustered the same day as sergeant, and appointed commissary agent. He was mustered out July 29, 1865. Mr. Ingalls resides in Concord, and has served several terms as doorkeeper of the house of representatives. John H., youngest son of Gilman (2) and Sarah (Roberts) Ingalls, was born April 16, 1841. He enlisted in the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, August 19, 1862, and was mustered as sergeant. April 16, 1863, he was discharged by reason of illness, and died at his home in Bristol, December 5 following.

(IX) Mary Philbrick, sixth child and fourth daughter of Gilman (2) and Sarah (Roberts) Ingalls, was born January 3, 1834. She married, January 25, 1861, Lewis F. Pattee (see Pattee, VII).

(111) Henry (2) Ingalls, second child and second son of Henry (1) and Mary (Osgood) Ingalls, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, December 8, 1656, and died there February 8, 1698-99. He married, June, 1688, Abigail, daughter of John, Jr., and Mary (Webster) Emery, of Newbury. She was born January 16, 1669, and died July 12, 1756. Their five children: Henry, born April 2, 1689, married Hannah Martin, Mary, February 25, 1691, not mentioned in her father's will. Abigail, January 15, 1693, died unmarried, August 11, 1742. Francis, December 20, 1694, married (first) Lydia Ingalls, Joseph, April 17, 1697, married Phebe Farnum.

(IV) Joseph Ingalls, youngest child and son of Henry and Abigail (Emery) Ingalls, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, and died there December 29, 1757. He married, December 29, 1720, Phebe, daughter of John Farnum. She survived her husband a little more than two years, and died February 18, 1760. Their ten children: Joseph, born 1721, died February 20, 1721-22. Joshua, February 22, 1722, died February 15, 1728-29. Joseph, August 22, 1723, married Sarah Abbott. Phebe, July 7, 1725, married Joshua Abbott, lived at Amherst, New Hampshire. Tabitha, March 23, 1727, died March 13, 1728-29. Joshua, August 13, 1752, married Elizabeth Steel. Tabitha, March 14, 1735, married Solomon Kittredge. Stephen, April 23, 1737. Elizabeth, August 21, 1739, died May 13, 1752. Peter, October 28, 1741, died December 10, 1741.

(V) Joseph Ingalls, third child and son of Joseph and Phebe (Farnum) Ingalls, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, August 22, 1723, and died at his home in Pomfret, Connecticut, October 18, 1700. He married, May 24, 17—, Sarah, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Gray) Abbott. She was born October 15, 1730, and died January 30, 1810. Their children: Phebe, born August 22, 1750, died September 20, 1754. Peter, February 19, 1752, mar-

ried Sarah Ashley. Darius, June 27, 1754, married Loderma Lee. Doreas (twin with Darius), born June 27, 1754. Asa, February 29, 1756, died December 25, 1775. Luther, August 24, 1758, married Lucy Utley. Calvin, November 22, 1760, married (first) Catherine Terrington, (second) Mary Horton. Chester, August 9, 1762, married Sylvia Stevens. Joseph, August 24, 1764, died September 6, 1786. Sarah, December 18, 1766, died April 24, 1833, married Abraham Ford. Hannah, July 7, 1769, married Josiah Ingersoll. Harvey, July 7, 1775, died December 30, 1833.

(VI) Luther Ingalls, sixth child and fourth son of Joseph and Sarah (Abbott) Ingalls, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, August 24, 1758, and died in Hanover, New Hampshire, July 4, 1855. He was a soldier of the Revolution from Pomfret. He married, June 25, 1781, Lucy, daughter of Joseph Utley. She was born May 18, 1760, and died January 7, 1831. They had eight children: Royal, born March 20, 1783, died October 11, 1793. Sylvester, April 25, 1785, married Mary Turner. Lucy, May 30, 1787, died January 3, 1805. Sarah, August 27, 1789, married Timothy Owen. Elizabeth, October 26, 1794. Polly, April 8, 1797, died March 9, 1880, married Silas T. Vaughan. Luther, May 5, 1799, married Mary A. Levering. George, May 20, 1805, died January 2, 1843.

(VII) Polly Ingalls, daughter of Luther and Lucy (Utley) Ingalls, was born April 8, 1797, and died March 9, 1880. She married Silas T. Vaughan, whose father, Captain Jabez Vaughan, is believed to have been born in Middlebury, Massachusetts, in October, 1763, and served with credit during the Revolutionary war. He died June 16, 1813. His son, Silas T. Vaughan, was born August 28, 1797, and died April 20, 1862. The children of Silas T. and Mary (Ingalls) Vaughan were: Orsino A. J., Alvin, Silas Orcasto, Sophronia, Elizabeth, Phineas, Mary, Ellen, Orville, Royal, Myra and William Vaughan.

Elizabeth Vaughan was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, September 27, 1825, and died May 4, 1872. She married, April 17, 1845, Edwin Perry Knight (see Knight III), who was born in Hanover, August 15, 1816, and died October 22, 1857. Their children are: Edwin F., William Franklin, Charles E., Emma E., and Myra V. Knight.

America for centuries has been
 LINEHAN the land sought by the poor and oppressed of all nations, and that their coming here results in the betterment of their condition is seen in almost every instance, and in many cases such is the influence of our free institutions that the poor immigrant of a few years ago is the man of rank and standing of today. The following account is illustrative of what is brought about by energetic industry directed by quick intelligence in a free land.

(I) John Linehan was born in Macroom, county of Cork, Ireland, December 16, 1816. His immediate ancestors were Cornelius and Hanora

(Vaughan) Linehan and John and Mary (Riordan) Linehan. His mother died soon after his birth. His grandfather, for whom he was named, took him when this event occurred and he made his home with him until he reached manhood. He received a good education in a noted private school kept by a man named Burden. Several generations of the family has been engaged in the grain and milling business. On the death of his grandfather he inherited his property and business. At the age of twenty-one, in 1837, he married Margaret Foley, the daughter of a well known farmer in the adjoining parish of Kilmichael.

The terrible experience of the famine period taught him, as it taught thousands of others, that there was no earthly hope of success for either himself or family in Ireland; so like so many of his race he turned his face towards the west, and came to the United States in the fall of 1847. He landed in New York City. A little later he came to New Hampshire, where he entered the employ of Superintendent Lombard of the Northern Railroad. His family, consisting of his wife and five children, followed him in the fall of 1849. From their arrival until May, 1852, they made their home in Danbury. In May of the latter year he removed to Penacook, where practically a home was made permanently. For some years he was foreman of the Penacook section, and later was in the employ of Barron, Didge & Company, at the flour mill. Still later he was in the cabinet shop of H. H. Amsden & Sons. He died July 7, 1897, in his eighty-first year, and his body was laid beside that of his wife, whose death had preceded his, as she had departed this life October 14, 1891, aged seventy-six. Both rest in Calvary cemetery, Penacook. He was well versed in the history of his native land, and sympathized with every movement for the advancement of its people. He was a good citizen and a public-spirited man. He was fully naturalized five years after his arrival here, and never failed to cast his ballot for the candidate of his choice. Politically he was a Democrat, but independent; his first presidential ballot was cast for James Buchanan, his last for William McKinley.

In religion he was a Catholic—a loyal adherent to the faith of his fathers. He was one of the pioneers of his creed in Penacook, and while in life one of its most liberal supporters. He was a faithful husband, an affectionate, indulgent father, and a kind neighbor. He was blessed in his wife. She was one of the most devout as well as one of the most modest of her sex—a perfect type of the race of women whose piety and love of virtue have given their native land a world wide reputation. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, blessed their union. Their names are: Mary, John Cornelius, Annie, Joanna, Timothy Patrick, Andrew, George Henry, and Michael Joseph, the last three being born in America.

(II) Hon. John Cornelius Linehan, second child and eldest son of John and Margaret (Foley) Linehan, was born in Macroom, county of Cork,

Ireland, February 9, 1840, and died in Penacook, September 19, 1905. He came to this country with his mother, his brother Timothy and two sisters, in October, 1849. Another sister followed a year later. His father had emigrated two years before, settling temporarily in Danbury, New Hampshire, where his family joined him. In 1852 he removed with his people to Fisherville, now Penacook, making his home there permanently. His opportunities for securing an education were limited; he attended school in Ireland two years, and in America one. He studied hard at home under the direction of his father who, more fortunate, had been able to acquire a good education in his native land. At the age of twelve he went to work in the Penacook cotton factory, which was then owned and operated by H. H. and J. S. Brown. He labored there from 1852 to 1857, five years, beginning as a doffer in the spinning room and ending as a loom fixer in the weaving room. At the latter date he entered the employ of Rolfe Brothers, sash, blind, and box manufacturers, and remained there nearly five years, being foreman of the box department for the greater part of that period. He became a member of the Fisherville cornet band in 1860. On August 15, 1861, with six of his associates, he enlisted in the band of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers for service in the Civil war. He did his duty as a musician, and at the battles of James Island and Secessionville he and the other members of the band laid aside their instruments, and devoted their energies to bringing off the wounded. Many of these soon afterward expired. To those about to die he offered the comforts of religion. Among the many pathetic incidents of the war there were few more touching than that of the youthful Linehan repeating the litany at the request of a soldier who had received his death wound and was dying far away from his own regiment and from any confessor of his faith. On his discharge August 31, 1862, he again re-entered the employ of Rolfe Brothers, but closed his connection with them in December. During the year 1863 he had charge of the packing department of the flour mill. In January, 1864, he was engaged by Caldwell & Amsden, then owners of the cabinet shop. He worked for this firm until April 10, 1866, being for the greater part of the time one of the shipping clerks. On the last date mentioned he entered into co-partnership with Moses H. Bean, who was engaged in the mercantile business. A month later Henry F. Brown, one of his tent mates in the army and a lifelong friend, bought out the interest of Mr. Bean, and under the firm name of Brown & Linehan the business was continued until May, 1869, when he purchased Mr. Brown's interest in the firm, operating alone until he finally sold out in January, 1891. He was located for nearly twenty years in the Exchange block on Washington square.

During his business career he acquired a reputation for honesty and integrity not confined to Penacook. In religion he was a Catholic, and

through life loyal to his faith. Like his father he was a liberal contributor towards the support of the church, and for forty years one of the most active members in Penacook. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the Penacook parish. The best proof of the efficiency of his labors is the fact that while under his supervision not a Catholic child in Penacook was an absentee except in case of sickness from the Sunday school. In 1867, at the earnest solicitation of Rev. J. E. Barry, whose pastorate included Penacook, he negotiated for the purchase of the building occupied for many years as a place of worship by the Methodists. To secure a note given for payment, he and John Thornton, another member of the congregation, mortgaged their houses to John L. Tallant, from whom the money was borrowed, as additional security, as he was unwilling to accept the mortgage on the church alone. When additional land was secured for Woodlawn cemetery, of which he was one of the trustees, he made an appeal to his associates to set aside a part of it for a cemetery for the Catholics of Penacook. His request was granted, and the land deeded to the bishop of the diocese in trust for the Catholic congregation in the village.

When Brown's band was organized in 1865 he was one of its first members, and during its existence, until 1902, was its secretary and treasurer. He was president of the Fisherville Lyceum Association during the greater part of its existence. This was founded shortly after the war, and was the means of providing some of the best speaking talent in the United States for the people of the village. He affiliated with the Republican party from early manhood, and was honored by being elected or appointed to various positions of honor and trust within its gift. He filled nearly every office in ward one. He was a member of the common council in 1872-73, and a member of the board of aldermen from 1877 to 1878. He was chosen a member of the executive council of the state of New Hampshire to serve during the term of Governor Charles H. Sawyer in 1887-88 and during his term of office was chairman of the committee on state prison. He was appointed trustee of the Industrial School by Governor Samuel W. Hale in 1884, and except for a brief interval of a few months served continually until the time of his death. He was secretary of the board for several years, and from 1897 until his death he was its president. He was also one of the committee chosen to build the Penacook public school, and was one of the committee to select the location for the Concord soldier's monument, as well as to select its design and inscription.

He was appointed insurance commissioner of New Hampshire for three years by Governor David H. Goodell, on September 28, 1890. He was re-appointed in 1893 by Governor John B. Smith, in 1896 by Governor Charles A. Busiel, in 1899 by Governor Frank W. Rollins, in 1902 by Governor Batchelder, and 1905 by Governor McLane. The last appointment was made less than ten days before

the death of Mr. Linehan, at a special meeting of governor and council at Portsmouth. His record as insurance commissioner is well known. He was fearless and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and received the commendation of his superiors, the governors and councils, as well as the people of the state. Circumstances when he was first appointed obliged him to face a situation requiring courage as well as discretion. How well it was done the records of the insurance department, as well as the press of the state, bear witness. A leading journal of the state commenting on his course in office speaks of him as follows: "When he was called to the important office of commissioner he has a right to feel, as others did, that he had won it by his merits. This good opinion he justified during all the years he had the supervision and to a large extent the control of the vast insurance interests of the state. No suspicion of corruption or unfaithfulness of any kind ever touched his administration. No favoritism ever shaped his policy or dictated his official acts. For whatever he believed was for the good of the honest companies and the policy holders of the state, for what his judgment and his conscience approved, he stood fearlessly and unflinchingly; and with the universal grief over the loss of the man and the friend goes the feeling that his place as a public servant can hardly be filled."

He was one of the charter members of William I. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and its first commander, filling the position for over two years. He always took an active interest in the welfare of his own post, and before its formation had been partly instrumental in the formation of the Fisherville Memorial Association, which was composed mainly of Brown's band and several public-spirited citizens, for the object of observing Memorial Day. With a few exceptions he was the president of the day on Memorial Days every year after the institution of the post. He was chosen to represent the department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, at the National Encampment at Albany in 1878, and a member of the national council of administration in 1880-81. He was elected department commander of New Hampshire in 1883-84, and appointed a member of the national pension committee, serving until 1887, when he was unanimously chosen junior vice-commander-in-chief, Grand Army of the Republic. He was president of the New Hampshire Veterans Association in 1885-86, and from its institution, with the exception of a few years, its musical director. He was a trustee of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank of Concord, a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Knights of Columbus, Charitable Irish Society of Boston, and the American-Irish Historical Society. He was the treasurer and one of the founders of the latter.

Although a busy man through life he found time to study, became a fine scholar, especially strong in history, and wrote much for publication. In con-

junction with his lifelong friend and comrade, D. Arthur Brown, he wrote a memorial history of Penacook in the Civil war. The book contains a sketch of every person, so far as known who served in that great contest from Penacook, and also of the comrades of William I. Brown Post who came to reside in Penacook or vicinity since the close of the war. When completed the book was placed for preservation in the New Hampshire state library. The type-written sheets Mr. Brown had bound in book form, for the use of the post room.

He was a steady contributor to weeklies and periodicals. He contributed a chapter "The Irish in New Hampshire," to McClintock's History of New Hampshire, also a chapter to the History of the First New Hampshire, on "The Irish of New Hampshire in the Civil War," and a chapter to the History of the Seventeenth New Hampshire, on "Music and Songs of the War." He also wrote many sketches on the early Irish settlers in the thirteen colonies, which have been published in papers and magazines. For his services in this line he received a degree from Dartmouth College, in 1887. He was a witty, eloquent, and convivial speaker, and an interesting lecturer, and spoke more or less during every political campaign from 1884 till 1904. He was a great reader and had a wonderful memory, and any story he came across was stored away for future use, but he very rarely told a story, even an old one, unless it was to illustrate a point. He had a keen sense of humor and a genial disposition, and with these he liked to make the world happier, and everybody went away from his presence with a smile. He was much sought after as an after dinner orator and did not require the sparkling glass to beget brilliant wit, for all his life he was a total abstainer.

When the movement to mark the regimental positions on the Gettysburg battlefield was first mentioned in 1880 at the national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, in Dayton, Ohio, he warmly advocated it. In 1885 he was appointed one of the directors of the Battlefield Association, holding that position until 1895—ten years. The government then assumed charge of the field, and presented each of the retiring directors a beautifully engraved testimonial for the services rendered. While serving on this board of directors he was largely instrumental in securing appropriations from the New Hampshire state legislature for the placing of monuments marking the positions held by the New Hampshire organizations on that great battlefield. In response to the invitation of the surviving veterans of the Second and Fifth New Hampshire Regiments, and the New Hampshire battalion of sharpshooters, he accompanied them to Gettysburg in the summer of 1887, and received from them, on behalf of the directors, the monuments of the three organizations. By special request he also received the monument of Meagher's Irish Brigade, which was dedicated at the same time. As a recognition of his labors his name is cut with that of the other directors on the high water mark monument lo-

cated near the historic copse of trees which was the objective point of Pickett's men in their celebrated charge on July 3, 1862.

Colonel Lineham was perhaps the most prominent American citizen of Irish birth in New Hampshire. He was an ardent advocate of all measures for the betterment of his native land, and had a part in the various Irish movements, his interest for the well-being of those whom by birth he peculiarly represented making him the self-sacrificing friend of Ireland, to whose voice and pen her cause is much indebted. He was a devout Catholic, and his name deserves to be remembered by future generations of Catholics in New England as one who did not conceal his faith, minimize its meaning or requirements, or fail to practice it. Few laymen did more according to their opportunities for the spread of the faith than he, and yet there was no man in New Hampshire more openly honored or more sincerely respected by men of all creeds and parties. The old soldiers who had carried guns in hard fought campaigns, loved him for what he was, and bestowed upon him the highest honor they had in their power to bestow as commander of their state department.

In politics, unlike most men of his faith and race, he cast his lot with the Republican party. It was his conviction of right, and he was a sincere and disinterested advocate of his party's principles. He was influential in his political party and held some of the most important state offices in its gift, because he was a strong man and willing to help in all honorable ways, and filled well all places he occupied. In private life he sustained an unblemished character, and his oldest acquaintances were his best friends. His marriage and his home life were ideal.

He was wedded on January 2, 1864, to Mary E. Pendergast by the Rev. John O'Donnell at the parochial residence in Nashua. She was born in Dracut, Massachusetts. Of the children born to them four survive—Margaret Ann, born October 2, 1864; John Joseph, October 9, 1866; Timothy Patrick, December 7, 1869; Henry Francis, June 27, 1877. The eldest is known as Sister M. Joseph of the Sisters of Mercy of Portland Maine. The second is engaged in mercantile business in Worcester, Massachusetts. The third resides in New York. The fourth resides in Penacook.

The Winkleys (also properly WINKLEY spelled Winckley) of New England, never a numerous family, but eminently respectable and highly connected, are descendants of the ancient English family of that name, with arms: an eagle displayed countercharged, argent and gules, moth spes. The family in America dates from about the year 1680.

(1) Samuel Winkley came from Lancashire, England, about 1680, and landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He settled first at Kittery, Maine, where in 1684 he married Sarah, daughter of Francis Trickey, and lived at Crooked Lane estate, which was granted to Trickey by the town at Kit-

tery in 1656 "in honor of gallant deeds." They afterwards moved to Portsmouth, where Samuel was engaged in trade and commerce, and where he died in 1736, aged about seventy years. His children (according to "Old Kittery and Her Families") were Samuel, Michael, William, Francis, Nicholas, Sarah, Elizabeth and Samuel, the latter the second child so named.

(II) Francis (1), fourth child of Samuel and Sarah (Trickey) Winkley, was born at Crooked Lane, Kittery, Maine, in 1689, and died April 23, 1776, aged eighty-seven years. He was a boat builder. He married, November 12, 1724, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Emerson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She died March 17, 1745, aged forty-one years. Their children were John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Francis, Mary, Emerson and Sarah Winkley.

(III) Francis (2), son of Francis (1) and Mary (Emerson) Winkley, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 25, 1733, and died October 9, 1818. He married Martha, daughter of Mark Hunking, of Barrington, New Hampshire. She was born 1734, and died January 16, 1807. They lived in Barrington, and had children: Mark H., Mary, John, Martha, Francis and Sarah Winkley.

(IV) Mark Hunking, eldest son and child of Francis and Martha (Hunking) Winkley, was born October 28, 1763. He married Tamson, daughter of Paul Hayes, Esq., of Alton, New Hampshire, and their children were Mary, Francis, Martha, Paul and Dennis Winkley.

(V) Francis (3), son of Mark H. and Tamson (Hayes) Winkley, married Sarah Lougee of Strafford, New Hampshire, and had a daughter, Tamson Hayes Winkley.

(VI) Tamson Hayes, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Lougee) Winkley, married John P. Clough, of Gilmanton Iron Works, New Hampshire. (See Clough VII).

This name, which was originally KELLEY spelled Kelleigh, can be traced back to a period prior to the Norman conquest, and its bearers are undoubtedly descended from the ancient Britons. It has been claimed that the name is of French origin, but there seem to be little or no conclusive evidence to substantiate this belief. The principal manorial seat of the family in England has been for many centuries located in the small parish of Kelly in Devonshire, but whether the community derived its name from the family, or vice-versa, cannot be determined. Burke and Shirley both agree as to its great antiquity, and the latter asserts that the Kellys have been lords of the manor at Kelly from the reign of Henry II., (1154-1189). In Ireland, Kelly has for centuries been one of the most common surnames, and in the Irish language is called Ceallach, signifying strife, or war. A family of the name of Kelly has possessed a free hold in the Isle of Man from time immemorial. The English Kellys furnished their share of early colonists in New England.

(I) Richard Kelly resided in Exeter, Devon.

(II) John, son of Richard Kelly, the immigrant ancestor of the New Hampshire Kellys now under consideration, arrived at Boston in the ship "Hector" in 1633, and is said to have come from Newbury, England. He settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and was one of the early grantees there, receiving a four acre house lot, and was later (1639) assigned four acres of planting land on the marsh. The house lot he evidently did not use for the purpose intended, and when ready to erect a dwelling-house he secured a location on Oldtown Hill, some distance from the original settlement on the shores of Parker river. Coffin's "History of Newbury," contains a story based upon tradition that this immigrant's father went from Ireland to Newbury, England, but this cannot be corroborated. Another tradition which is probably a more truthful one is, that John the immigrant was a native of Exeter, in the county of Devon, and was connected with a family that took its name from the parish of Kelly, already referred to. In reference to this ancestor the Hon. John Kelly, a reliable antiquarian, of Exeter, New Hampshire, states that he must have possessed some wealth as he brought with him goods in two chests, which fell to his grandson Richard. His death occurred at Newbury in 1644. The maiden name of his wife does not appear in the records. His children were: Sarah and John.

(III) John, only son of John the immigrant, was born in Newbury, July 2, 1642. He took the freeman's oath in 1669. In addition to the land owned by his father he was granted by the town five acres more of the great marsh, and prior to 1690 he built a house at the foot of Graves Hill, on the west side of the road. About the year 1694 he moved from Oldtown Hill to the upper woods (now West Newbury), and he was authorized to maintain a ferry at Holt's Rocks. He died March 21, 1718. On May 25, 1663, he married Sarah Knight, who was born March 23, 1648, daughter of Deacon Richard Knight, and a full list of members of the Second Church made June 20, 1714, at which time the Rev. Mr. Tufts was ordained pastor, contains the names of John Kelly and Sarah his wife. The latter died shortly after that date, and on March 15, 1716, he married for his second wife Lydia Ames, of Bradford, Massachusetts. His children were: Richard, John, Sarah, Abiel, Rebecca, Mary, Jonathan, Joseph, Hannah and Abigail.

(IV) Jonathan, fourth son and seventh child of John and Sarah (Knight) Kelly, was born in Newbury March 20, 1681. In 1702 his father conveyed to him twenty-five acres of the homestead upon which he resided until 1726, when he purchased for two hundred and twenty pounds of Jeremiah Dow, of Amesbury, forty acres of land in what is now Merrimack, and in the following year he sold his West Newbury property to Abel Merrill, Jr., receiving, according to the deed, which was signed jointly by himself and his wife Hester, the sum of five hundred pounds. About this time

Jonathan and his wife were demitted from the church in West Newbury to that of the Rev. Mr. Wingate, at West Amesbury (Merrimack), whither they removed and resided for the rest of their lives. March 5, 1754, he settled accounts with his son Timothy Harvey, who had carried on his farm for seven years. He lived to become a nonogenarian, and is described at that period as being "low in stature, thick set and of a ruddy countenance." His marriage took place July 6, 1702, to Hester, daughter of Deacon Benjamin Morse. She bore him these children, namely: Ruth, Esther, Jonathan, Benjamin, Anna, Sarah, Samuel, Martha and Timothy Harvey.

(V) Jonathan, third child and eldest son of Jonathan and Hester (Morse) Kelly, was born in West Newbury, October 10, 1709. He married Hannah Blaisdell, and for many years resided in the immediate vicinity of the homestead in West Amesbury. Indications point to the fact that he was a weaver as well as a farmer. April 23, 1778, he sold to one John Kelly his homestead, together with a piece of woodland in Kingston, New Hampshire, and removed to Hampstead, that state, where his death occurred in January, 1780. His children were: Hannah, Esther, Jonathan, John, Mary, Ebenezer, Moses and Richard.

(VI) Jonathan Kelley, third child and eldest son of Jonathan and Hannah (Blaisdell) Kelley, was born in West Amesbury, December 24, 1736. With the second military company of Amesbury he responded to the alarm caused by the capture of Fort William and Henry, and he was drafted into the colonial service August 15, 1757. November 22, 1760, he filed in Amesbury his intention to marry Mrs. Sarah Whicher (nee Foot), who died early in or prior to 1778, and on September 12 of that year his intention was published in Amesbury to marry Judith Eastman, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. For short periods he resided in Rochester, Vermont, and Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and he finally settled in New Chester, New Hampshire, which is now Hill. He was the father of Timothy, Enoch, Abigail and Ebenezer.

(VII) Dr. Timothy, eldest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Foot) (Whicher) Kelley, was born December 12, 1761. He was led by a spirit of patriotism into the continental service during the Revolutionary war, and he subsequently became a physician, practicing first in Candia, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Bristol in 1790, and he afterwards located in Hill, where he died February 19, 1845. He was a man of superior intelligence and much natural ability, and these gifts became well developed in spite of his imperfect and irregular educational opportunities. December 28, 1783, he was married in Newbury, Massachusetts, to Joanna Newcomb, who was born on Cape Ann (probably in Gloucester) in June, 1762, and her death occurred in Hill the same year as that of her husband. She was the mother of eight children, namely: Charlotte, Horatio, Clarissa, Drusilla, Launcelot, Alfred, Mary Ann and Joanna.

(VIII) Deacon Alfred, third son and sixth

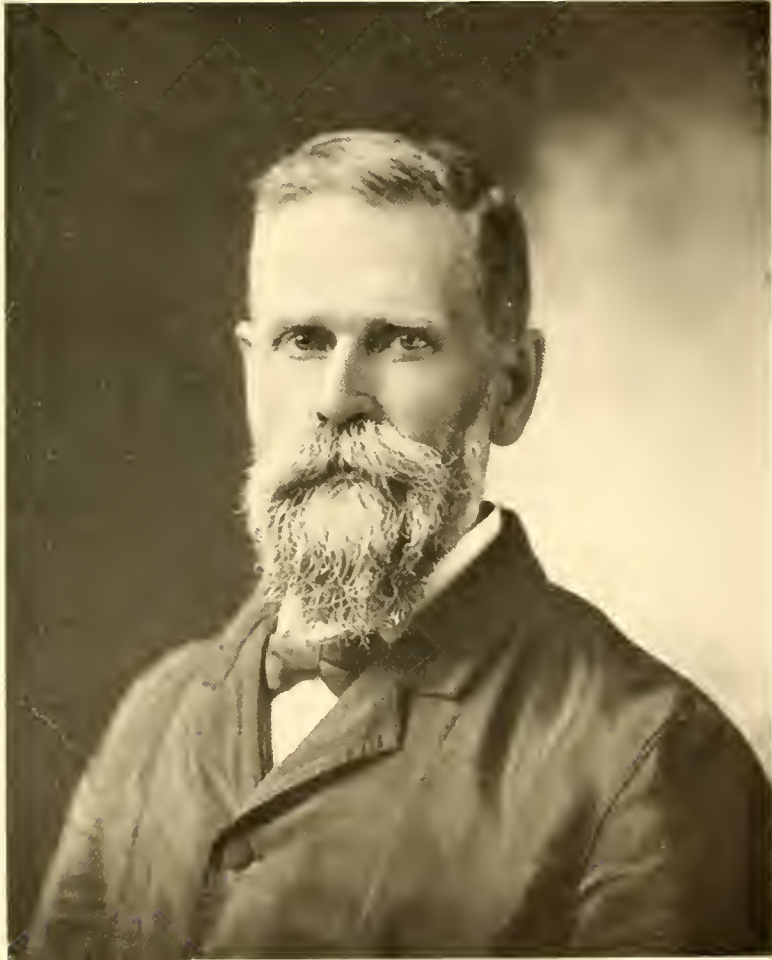
child of Dr. Timothy and Joanna (Newcomb) Kelley, was born in Bristol, November 13, 1795. When a young man he engaged in mercantile business, keeping a general country store for some time, and after relinquishing trade he purchased a small farm of about forty acres situated some two miles north of Hill village on the Pemigewasset. There he resided for the remainder of his life, which terminated September 28, 1845. He took a profound interest in the moral and religious welfare of the community, and was a deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he acted with the Whig party. On June 30, 1829, he married Mary Currier, who was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, August 27, 1805, daughter of Daniel Currier. The children of this union are: Harriet A., born April 19, 1839, married William Foster; Mary E., born August 16, 1832, married Samuel W. Cutter of Carlton; William C., who will be again referred to; and Martha J., born May 22, 1840, died November 12, 1858.

(IX) William Currier, second child and only son of Deacon Alfred and Mary (Currier) Kelley, was born in Hill, June 6, 1834. At the age of eleven years he was left by his father's death wholly to the care of his mother, and his educational opportunities were confined to the primitive public school system then in vogue. When of sufficient age he took the management of the homestead farm, but relinquished it temporarily in 1862 and enlisted as a private in Company D, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, for service in the Civil war. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, etc., was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Department of the Gulf under General Benjamin F. Butler, and at the termination of hostilities was honorably discharged and mustered out with his regiment. Resuming the management of the homestead farm in Hill, he resided there for the succeeding forty years, cultivating it with gratifying success and adding to his property as opportunity permitted until owning two hundred and fifty acres. He gives considerable attention to the dairy industry, keeping an average of fifteen cows, and is also quite largely interested in the cultivation of apples, raising from seventy-five to one hundred barrels annually. In 1905 he partially relinquished the activities of life, and is now residing with his son, Alfred M. Kelley, in the village, but he still retains a general oversight of his property. In politics Mr. Kelley is a Republican, and was formerly a leading spirit in local civic affairs, having served as a selectman for a period of seventeen years, twelve years of which he was chairman of the board; was tax collector five years, represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature in 1877 and has served as inspector of ballots ever since the inauguration of the Australian system of voting. On May 28, 1867, he married Ruth Anna Merrill, born July 9, 1844, and daughter of Clark and Elizabeth (Crowell) Merrill, of Hill. She died February 22, 1905, leaving four children, namely: Alfred M., born

January 29, 1869, married Mabelle Call, and has one Dana; Mina J., born January 4, 1873, who is the wife of Harry F. Prescott, and resides in Lebanon, having three children—Francis, Harry and Roscoe; Elizabeth, born April 20, 1881, is now the wife of George Bucklin, of Bristol, and has one son, Vernal; and Arthur W., who was killed in a railroad accident January 19, 1901.

The descendants of Walter WOODWORTH Woodworth, the settler of "Scituate, in New England," in 1635, have had among them many persons of prominent worth. In the time of the Colonial wars they were well represented among the fighters. In later years there have appeared among them several who have been made famous by their poetry, notably, Samuel Woodworth, who wrote the exquisite poem "The Old Oaken Bucket;" Francis Chandler Woodworth, who wrote the bird song "Chick-a-dee-dee;" and Nancy Adelia Woodworth, who composed the feeling poem entitled "The Old Homestead." Among those of recent generations who are well known in commercial circles are William Woodworth, inventor of the Woodworth cylinder planing machine; Chauncey C. Woodworth, of Rochester, New York; Artemus B. Woodworth, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Edward B. and Albert B. Woodworth, of Concord, New Hampshire.

(J) Walter Woodworth came from Kent county, England, to Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was assigned the third lot on Kent street, which runs along the ocean front, at the corner of Meeting House Lane, and there he built a house. In that year he secured other land, a tract on the first Herring Brook, not far below Stockbridge Mill, where afterward stood the residence of the poet Samuel Woodworth, and another tract on Walnut Tree Hill, just west of the present Greenbush or South Scituate railroad station, which was in early times called Walter Woodworth's Hill, and in 1666 he became a purchaser of sixty acres at Weymouth. In 1640 Walter was assessed nine shillings for public use, and March 2, 1641, became a freeman. June 4, 1645, he was appointed surveyor of highways in Scituate, and again in 1646 and 1656. His name appears frequently in the town records of Scituate as juror, etc. In 1654 he was a member of the First Church, which ordained Charles Chauncey as its minister. From a record of his will in the Plymouth county probate office, dated 1685, it appears that he was a man of considerable substance, for in it he disposes of his dwelling house and barn, marshland, upland and commons in Scituate and Seconet, and other property. He died in 1685. His wife, whose name is unknown, seems to have died before him, as she is not mentioned in his will. He had ten children, six of whom were daughters, and all were alive when his will was made. Their names are: Thomas, born 1636; Sarah, 1637; Benjamin, 1638; Elizabeth, 1640; Joseph, 1648; Mary, March 10, 1650, married Aaron Symonds, December 24, 1667; Martha, 1656, married Lieutenant



W. C. Kelley

Zachary Damon, June, 1670; Isaac, 1650; Mehitable, August 15, 1662; Abigail, 1664

(II) Benjamin, second son and third child of Walter Woodworth, born in Scituate, 1638, died April 22, 1728. In 1703 he bought for two hundred and fifty pounds from Philip Smith a large tract of land in Lebanon, Connecticut, where many Scituate people settled. He moved soon after to Lebanon with his family, and was admitted inhabitant December 22, 1704. In deeds of lands at Lebanon he is described as Benjamin Woodworth, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Benjamin's farm was in the northeast part of the town. In 1714 he was one of twenty-four signers, five of whom were Woodworths, for a new church. Benjamin's will was executed January 21, 1727, and proved June 20, 1728. Badge's "King Philip's War" describes Benjamin of Scituate, Massachusetts, and Benjamin, his son, of Lebanon, Connecticut, as serving in the Colonial Wars. Lands were assigned to him in 1676, as he applied to be paid in lands. Benjamin Woodworth married (first) Deborah ———, by whom he had three children: Elizabeth, Deborah, and Mary. He married (second) Hannah ———, by whom he had eleven children: Benjamin, Jr., Ichabod, Ebenezer, Amos, Ezekiel, Caleb, Hannah, Ruth, Judith, Margaret and Priscilla. In all he had fourteen children.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Benjamin and Hannah Woodworth, was born in Scituate, March 12, 1691. Further particulars of his life are not known.

(IV) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Woodworth, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, September 26, 1718.

(V) Sylvanus, son of Ebenezer Woodworth, Jr., was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, January 2, 1748, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He fought under General Putnam at Bunker Hill.

(VI) George Woodworth, son of Sylvanus Woodworth, was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, October 5, 1793, and died at Hebron, New Hampshire, in 1864. He was educated in the public schools of the town, and his occupations were farming and shoemaking. He served the town of Hebron as selectman for some years, and was a justice of the peace and quorum. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican from the formation of that party. He was a great reader of the best literature, especially the Bible, Shakespeare and Gibbon's Rome, and was a man of much influence in the town and greatly respected. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and a deacon in the Congregational Church for many years. He married Louisa Hovey, daughter of Abner and Lois (Tucker) Hovey, and granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Hovey, born at Lyme, New Hampshire, May 24, 1806. She was possessed of a fine mind, and was a school teacher for two years before her marriage. The children born to this couple were twelve in number: Leigh Richmond, born August 7, 1826; William Henry, January 14, 1828; Esther Jamesin, December 14, 1829; John Ball, January 25, 1832; George Thornton, August 2, 1834; Sarah Frances, June 2, 1836; Elizabeth Kim-

ball, April 2, 1839; Artemas Brooks, April 15, 1841; Albert Bingham, April 7, 1843; Grace Lowella, June 14, 1845; Edward Baker, March 27, 1847; Louise Maria, May 17, 1850.

(VII) Albert Bingham, son of George and Louisa (Hovey) Woodworth, was born at Dorchester, New Hampshire, April 7, 1843, and obtained his education in the public schools of Hebron and at Boscawen Academy. When a young man he was employed in a country store at Orford, for four years. Going from that place to Warren he had charge of a store for Asa Thurston, of Lyme for a time, and afterwards engaged in business for himself. He went to Bristol in 1867, but stayed there only a year, and then removed to Lisbon where he remained five years, carrying on a store of general merchandise including a tailoring department. In 1873 he removed to Concord, and with his brother Edward B., engaged in the retail grocery business, which they conducted for two years, when they purchased the wholesale business of Hutchins & Co. and from that to the present time. Mr. Woodworth has been engaged in the wholesale business in Concord, dealing in flour, groceries, feed, lime and cement, and covering the territory between Concord and Canada. The business was incorporated in 1901 as Woodworth & Company, and Mr. Woodworth was made its treasurer. He has been conspicuously successful in the mercantile line, and has become interested in other enterprises. In 1883 he was one of the incorporators of the Parker & Young Company, of Lisbon, New Hampshire, manufacturers of piano sounding boards, of which he has been a director from the first, and president since 1895. This company has now grown to be the largest manufacturer of sounding boards in the United States. Mr. Woodworth has been connected with the corporation of the Moosilauke Mountain Hotel Company, summit of Mt. Moosilauke, from its beginning in 1880.

He is a Republican and has been active and conspicuous in local politics. He served as alderman of the Fifth ward in Concord from 1885 to 1889; representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1893-94, and mayor of Concord, 1897-99. He is a member of St. Paul's Church (Episcopal), and has been one of its vestrymen for twelve years. He was president of the board of trustees of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital from 1899 to 1904; and has been a trustee of the Holderness School for Boys for several years, and is also trustee of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire. In 1872 he was made a Mason, and since that time has been a member of Kane Lodge, No. 65, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. He is also a member of the Concord Board of Trade, the Woonancet Club, the New Hampshire Club of Boston, the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Woodworth is a man of action. His custom of never putting off till tomorrow what he can do today has made his life successful and placed him among the leading citizens of Concord. His fair dealing and active participation in public business and the management

of public institutions have given him an enviable place among the benevolent and public-spirited citizens of the state.

He married, in Lisbon, New Hampshire, September 30, 1873, Mary Angeline Parker, daughter of Charles and Amelia E. (Bennett) Parker, born May 3, 1849 (see Parker VII). Mary A. Parker was graduated from Vassar College in 1870. She was a member of the Concord school board for nine years and is an active member of the Woman's Club, having served as its president from 1897 to 1899, and she has twice filled the presidency of the Boston Branch of Vassar alumnæ. She is a prominent member of St. Paul's Church. The children of Albert B. and Mary A. (Parker) Woodworth are: Edward Knowlton, born August 25, 1875; Grace, born October 5, 1879; Charles, born July 8, 1885. All were born in Concord. Edward K. was graduated from Concord High School in 1893; from Dartmouth College in 1897, and from Harvard Law School in 1900, and is now connected with the law firm of Streeter & Hollis. He married, June 25, 1903, at Claremont, New Hampshire, Clara Farwell, daughter of Hermon and Clara Elizabeth (Farwell) Holt of that town. They reside in Concord. Grace was educated in the Concord common and high schools, and the Gilman School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Charles P. was graduated from Concord High School in 1903, and is now a student in Dartmouth College.

The Beckwiths of America trace
BECKWITH their ancestry to the valiant old Norman Knight, Sir Hugh de Malebisse (1) who held lands under William the Conqueror, and who in 1066 stood upon the shores of England with his warrior companions and vowed to carve with his good sword an earldom as a narrow resting place which even England could not refuse her valiant invaders.

(II) Sir Hugo de Malebisse, son of Sir Hugh lived in the reign of King Stephen, 1138; he had four sons and one daughter.

(III) Sir Simon de Malebisse, son of Sir Hugo, was Lord of Cowten, in Craven.

(IV) Sir Hercules de Malebisse, son of Sir Simon, married, in 1226, Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce, daughter of Sir William Bruce, Lord of Uglebarley, which lordship he had inherited from his ancestor, Sir Robert Bruce, of Skelton Castle, the progenitor of the royal Bruces of Scotland. It is from this marriage the name of Beckwith is first derived. Lady Beckwith Bruce possessed by inheritance an estate called Beckwith (in old Anglo-Saxon, Beckworth). With a view evidently of the perpetuation of the name, she required her husband to assume the name of Beckwith by a marriage contract dated 1226.

(V) Sir Hercules de Beckwith de Clint married the daughter of Sir John Ferrars, of Tamworth Castle, who by marriage into the house of Marmion inherited by terms of the Castle of Tamworth the high office of Champion of England.

(VI) Nicholas Beckwith de Clint.

(VII) Hamon Beckwith, son of Nicholas.

(VIII) William Beckwith, oldest son of Sir Hamon.

(IX) Thomas Beckwith, of Clint.

(X) Adam Beckwith, of Clint, married Elizabeth de Malebisse, and thus reunited the two branches of the family after a separation of over three hundred years.

(XI) Sir William, oldest son of Adam Beckwith, of Clint.

(XII) Thomas Beckwith, of Clint, died in tenth year of reign of Henry VII.

(XIII) John Beckwith, third son of Thomas of Clint, married the daughter of Thomas Radcliff, of Mulgrave; they had one son Robert.

(XIV) Robert Beckwith succeeded to his father's estate in the eighth year of the reign of Edward IV.

(XV) John (2) Beckwith inherited the manor of Clint and Thorp and lived in the eighth year of King Edward IV. He left an only son Robert.

(XVI) Robert (2) Beckwith, of Clint and Thorp, had two children: Robert, died young, and Marmaduke.

(XVII) Marmaduke, of Dacre and Clint, married twice. By his first wife he had eleven children. Thomas, the eldest, had three sons, one of whom, William, emigrated to America in 1607 with Captain John Smith, and landed at Jamestown. He married, in 1616, and had one son, Henry, who settled in Dorchester county, Maryland, and there founded a family, many of whose members have been prominent in the political, civil and military history of that country, and where descendants are still living in the old homestead.

(XVIII) Mathew, eleventh son of Marmaduke of Dacre and Clint, was born in Ponterferact, Yorkshire, England, about 1610. He emigrated to New England in 1635, residing a brief time at Saybrook Point, Connecticut. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford, but was in Lyme in 1651. He was of that class known as planters, many of whom were men of means, placing their vessels in charge of competent mariners, who also attended to the mercantile transactions. He died by accident, December 13, 1681, leaving an estate valued at £393. Mathew Beckwith and his wife Elizabeth had seven children, one of who was Nathaniel.

(XIX) Nathaniel Beckwith was born in New London, Connecticut, in June, 1642.

(XX) Nathaniel (2) Beckwith was born at Lyme, Connecticut, May 28, 1671. He married Sarah ———, born in East Haddam, Connecticut.

(XXI) Nathaniel (3) Beckwith was born at Lyme, Connecticut, January 6, 1707. He had two sons, Niles and Jabez. Niles was born in Lyme, in 1753. He removed to Lempster, New Hampshire. He was a soldier in the Continental army, and died at Unity, New Hampshire, in 1821.

(XXII) Jabez, second son of Nathaniel (3) Beckwith, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, 1768. He married Elizabeth Hurd, of East Haddam. He removed to Gilman, Connecticut, and then to Lempster. The family came on horseback through the wilderness by the old time pathway of blazed

trees, bringing their bedding and other things for the log cabin, and with them their two year old daughter Sally. They drove their cow along, which furnished an important part of the family sustenance. Jabez Beckwith was a surveyor, county clerk, state representative from Sullivan county twelve years, and was appointed colonel of militia. He died November 10, 1871; his wife died November 6, 1849.

(XXIII) Nathaniel (4), eldest son of above, was born in Lempster, New Hampshire. He married Eunice Parkhurst. They died within one week of each other, at Unity, New Hampshire, in 1830.

(XXIV) Ransom Parkhurst, son of Nathaniel and Eunice (Parkhurst) Beckwith, was born in Unity, New Hampshire, about 1817, where he resided. He married Emily L. Parker, May 13, 1849. She was born in Lempster, New Hampshire, daughter of Benjamin and Olive (Nichols) Parker (see Parker, second family, VII). He was a farmer, a man of good education, served in various town offices and as a member of the state legislature. Both Ransom Beckwith and his wife had been school teachers.

(XXV) Walter P., eldest son of Ransom P. and Emily (Parker) Beckwith, was born in Lempster, New Hampshire, August 27, 1850. He attended the town schools for two terms each year, and in addition to this was a student at a private school for a year or two until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he taught his first term in an adjoining town, with a marked degree of success. At the age of eighteen years he attended the high school at Claremont for a short period. He entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1869, and was graduated from this institution at the head of his class in 1871. He was admitted to Tuft's College in the same year, and was graduated from this with the highest honors of his class in 1876. During his attendance at this college he was obliged to devote one year to teaching in order to earn enough to enable him to complete his college course. Upon the completion of his college studies Mr. Beckwith accepted the principalship of the Chickopee (Massachusetts) high school, and held this for two years, and was then superintendent of the public schools of Adams, Massachusetts, for a period of more than eighteen years. He was elected principal of the State Normal School in Salem, Massachusetts, June 13, 1896, a position which he held until his death, which occurred October 13, 1905. Mr. Beckwith was a voluminous writer and a forceful lecturer, mainly upon subjects connected with educational matters. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Tuft's College in 1883, and this was followed a few years later by the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was a man of great vigor of both mind and body, and was of the sternest integrity. While principal of the State Normal School he gave his best time and energy to the broadening and upbuilding of the school course and his influence in these directions cannot be overestimated. No higher tribute can be given to the efficiency of his work, than the fact that the many successful graduates of the school turned to their

alma mater, and to him personally for inspiration and information as to improved methods and advanced ideas. In the death of Dr. Beckwith, Massachusetts has lost one of her strongest men and ablest educators. In religion he was a Universalist, and in politics a Democrat, "both by inheritance and disposition." When a boy of fifteen years he printed with his pen a weekly paper, Democratic and literary, whose editorials showed a wonderful grasp of the subjects of the day, and about two years later, he delivered a political address before the citizens of his native town in reply to Mason W. Tappen, at that time one of the leading Republican lawyers of the state. In later years he followed a more liberal line in politics, and although always a Democrat, he placed loyalty to truth and integrity in principle before party adherence in both state and nation. Mr. Beckwith married, December 23, 1879, Mary L. Sayles, who was a successful teacher in Adams, Massachusetts. They have had one child: Frances S., graduated from Vassar College, class of 1904.

(XXV) Hira Ransom, son of Ransom P. and Emily (Parker) Beckwith, was born September 28, 1852, in Lempster, New Hampshire. After receiving the usual district school advantages of his town he attended the Stevens high school in Claremont one term, and Marlow Academy two terms. He early manifested marked talent for draughting, and studied one year with O. F. Smith, architect, of Devonshire street, Boston. He later opened an office in Claremont. Mr. Beckwith as architect and builder has a very extensive business, having erected a large number of public and private buildings in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. He is clerk and director in Union Block Company, and one of the three owners of Union Block. He was also active in raising money to build Hotel Claremont, and was a charter member of the Claremont railway and light company. In addition to this he was one of the executive committee to raise money to build the street railroad, and has been the president and a director of the company since its organization. Mr. Beckwith is an attendant of the Universalist Church, and is a Democrat in politics. He is connected with various Masonic bodies—Hiram Lodge, Webb Chapter, Sullivan County Commandery, Claremont, and is a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord. Hira Ransom Beckwith married, January 20, 1878, Libbie A. Martin, daughter of David A. and Nancy E. (Brown) Martin, of Springfield, Vermont. She was a graduate of the Springfield high school, and later attended Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vermont. She died in Claremont, February 13, 1902.

The name of Gile, Guile and Guild are doubtless of one common origin, and the variation in their orthography is not a modern innovation. Three immigrants of this name, Samuel and John, brothers, and their sister Ann, arrived from England in 1636. Samuel spelled

his name Guile, while John wrote it Guild, and it is quite probable that the latter, meaning a society or corporation, was the ancient or original form of spelling. The above mentioned immigrants settled in Massachusetts, and the branch of the family now under consideration is descended from Samuel Guile. In the early town records the name appears to have been spelled according to the judgment or fancy of the town clerks or recorders, and the changes which it was subjected to at their hands are given here precisely as found in those records. From the two Guild brothers, men noted for their modest and retiring dispositions, a numerous progeny have descended, some of whom have held prominent positions in public life, and many have made enviable reputations in humbler but no less honorable places.

(I) Samuel Guile, his brother John and sister Ann, all supposed to have been born in England, not later than 1620, came to America in the year 1636, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. Samuel was for a brief period at Dedham, and seems soon to have been one of the first settlers of Newbury, but did not remain long, for in 1640 he was one of the twelve who settled Pentucket, now Haverhill. He became a freeman by permission of the general court in 1642, but careful examination of the records fails to show that he took any part in town or church affairs. In 1650, Samuel Guild made choice of land at Little river; in 1652 received ten acres of the second division; in 1658 Samuel Guile enters into a contract for the support of a black-mith, and receives land in the third division. Samuel Gilde, senior, built a cottage about 1660, and in 1663 received land in the fourth division. He died February 21, 1683. Part of his homestead remains in the possession of his descendants. By the terms of his last will and testament, dated February 16, 1683, he disposes of his property, in the inventory of which are mentioned: eight neat cattle, ten sheep, twenty-two acres of oxen common land, twenty-five acres of pond plain, eighteen acres of pond meadow, a dwelling house, barn and orchard, three acres by the orchard, six commonages or common rights, one hundred acres of third division, upland and meadow, the fourth division to be laid out one hundred and eighty acres, loom, etc., one bible, appraised value £336. 0s. He married, September 1, 1647, Judith Davis, daughter of James Davis, one of the original settlers, and an emigrant from Marlborough, England. Their children, all born at Haverhill, were: Samuel, Judith, John, Hannah, Sarah, James and Ephraim.

(II) Ephraim Gile, eighth and youngest child of Samuel and Judith (Davis) Guile, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 21, 1662. He resided at Haverhill, and in 1711 was "one of the soldiers supplied with snow shoes for emergency in case of attack by Indians." He was probably the Ephraim Gile who cut the first way to Cheshire, and was admitted an inhabitant of Chester in 1720. He married, January 5, 1686, Martha Bradley, by whom he had nine children: Mary, Hannah, Me-

hitable, Sarah, Daniel, Judith, Samuel, Ephraim and Ebenezer. (The last named and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(III) Samuel Guile, second son and seventh child of Ephraim and Martha (Bradley) "Gile," was born in Haverhill February 13, 1702-3. He was of Chester in 1723, of Haverhill in 1731, and died in the last named town December 1, 1775. He married Sarah Emerson, probably a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Philbrick) Emerson, and she died in 1804. She was the mother of eleven children, all of whom were born in Haverhill, namely: Hannah, Ephraim, Benjamin, Asa, Samuel, John, Reuben, Abigail, Anne, Amos and James.

(IV) James Gile, seventh son and youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (Emerson) Guile, was born in Haverhill, June 10, 1749. He married Ruth Foster, daughter of Moses Foster, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and having sold his homestead in Haverhill he settled upon a farm in Pembroke. His children were: Timothy, Rhoda and Moses F., who were born in Haverhill; Ruth, Daniel and Mary, who were born in Pembroke.

(V) Deacon Timothy, eldest child of James and Ruth (Foster) Gile, was born in Haverhill, September 27, 1788. He became a prosperous farmer in Pembroke, owning in all some two hundred and fifty acres of land, seventy-five acres of which constituted his homestead farm, and he also carried on lumbering operations to some extent. His death occurred in Pembroke, January 1, 1867. He married Lydia Cushing, who was born in Halifax, Massachusetts, March 21, 1790, and had a family of five children—Mary, Foster, Brainerd, Elizabeth Boardman, Jerome Cushing and Abraham Burnham. The father of these children was a leading member and a deacon of the Congregational Church.

(VI) Deacon Brainerd, second child and eldest son of Timothy and Lydia (Cushing) Gile, was born in Pembroke, September 6, 1820. He was graduated from the Pembroke Academy, and taught school for a time prior to engaging in agricultural pursuits at the homestead, which he inherited. His intellectual attainments and natural ability in other directions made him eligible to public office, and in addition to serving as town treasurer and as a member of the school board he rendered valuable services in other ways, being always called upon to agitate and secure the enactment of any ordinance or improvement desired by his fellow-townsmen. Like his father he participated actively in the affairs of the Congregational Church, and was for many years a deacon. On November 21, 1861, he was married at Brighton, Massachusetts, to Mary Newell Kimball, who was born in Pembroke, January 10, 1825, daughter of John Carlton and Pamela (Hutchinson) Kimball. Deacon Gile died in 1900, and is survived by a widow and five children: Charles Abraham, born April 2, 1863, and now occupies the homestead; John Martin Gile, M. D., who will be again referred to; Lottie May, born December 3, 1868, is now the wife of Harry Head, of Pembroke; Millie Kimball, born February 23,

1873, became the wife of Augustus Clough, of Lisbon, New Hampshire, and Henry Brainerd, born December 5, 1874, now residing in Concord.

(VII) John Martin Gile, M. D., second son and child of Deacon Brainerd and Mary N. (Kimball) Gile, was born in Pembroke, March 8, 1864. He was graduated from the Pembroke Academy in 1883, from the academic department of Dartmouth College in 1887, and from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1891. After spending six months as assistant physician at the State Hospital in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, he went to Idaho Springs, Colorado, where he practiced medicine for a year, and returning to the State Hospital at Tewksbury as assistant superintendent he retained that position for the succeeding five years. In 1896 he was chosen instructor in medicine at Dartmouth, was two years later appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine, also taking the chair of clinical surgery, and has ever since retained these posts. His private practice is devoted exclusively to surgery, and he makes a specialty of gynecology. From 1896 to the present time he has served as surgeon to the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Hanover. Professor Gile is an ex-president of the White River Valley Medical Society and the New Hampshire State Surgical Club, and is now vice-president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and is a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He has been a delegate from the County to the State Medical Society, and is at the present time serving in a similar capacity from the latter to the American Medical Association. As an undergraduate at Dartmouth he affiliated with the K. K. K. fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as a delegate to district and state conventions. On June 8, 1892, Professor Gile married Vesta Grace Fowler, who was born at Epsom, this state, in February, 1865, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah M. (Brown) Fowler. Professor and Mrs. Gile are both members of the Congregational Church in Pembroke. They have four children, namely: John Fowler, Archie Benjamin, Madelaine and Dorothy.

(III) Ebenezer Gile, youngest child and fourth son of Ephraim and Martha (Bradley) Guile, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 11, 1708, and died in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, about 1775. He moved from Haverhill to Hampstead, New Hampshire, in 1740; thence to Henniker in 1765; thence to Hopkinton where he died. In 1743 he signed a petition to be set off from Kingston to Hampstead. He was a speculator in lands, and in deeds is called a "trader." He married, June 6, 1731, Lydia Johnson, whose father and mother were both killed by the French and Indians at the attack on Haverhill, August 29, 1708. When the mother was slain she held in her arms her only child, Lydia, a year and six days old, born in the second year of her marriage. The child, concealed perhaps within the folds of her mother's dress, escaped the tomahawk, grew to womanhood, and in her twenty-fifth year married Ebenezer Gile. She died at Enfield

in 1781, aged seventy-four. Their children were: Timothy, Ruth, Thomas, Anna, Abigail, Joshua, Noah, Lydia and Johnson.

(IV) Noah, seventh child and fourth son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Johnson) Gile, was born at Hampstead, New Hampshire, about 1743. He was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of Captain Adam's company from Henniker, in 1776. From Henniker he removed to Enfield and several other places in New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Howe. Their children were: John, Nathaniel, Susan, Timothy, Peter, Jesse, Aaron, Elizabeth, Polly and Lydia.

(V) Timothy, third son and fourth child of Noah and Elizabeth (Howe) Gile, was born in Enfield, December 30, 1785. He was a farmer in Bethlehem, Wentworth, and Littleton, and died December 27, 1862. He removed from Wentworth on horseback with his wife on a pillion behind him, and located in Bethlehem, where he spent eight years in clearing land. He then returned to Wentworth, where he was a farmer and lumberer for ten years. In 1833 he removed to Littleton where he farmed until the end of his life. He married, January 10, 1811, Dolly Stevens, who was born in Wentworth, May 18, 1790. After the death of her husband she lived with her son Nelson in Kansas, but desiring to spend her last days in New Hampshire, she returned and died in Littleton, December 25, 1886, aged ninety-six years. Their children were: Nelson, George, Timothy and Dolly.

(VI) Captain George, second son and child of Timothy and Dolly (Stevens) Gile, was born in Wentworth, September 27, 1824. He was a farmer in Littleton, where he served as selectman 1873, chairman of the school committee, surveyor of highways 1870-1-3, and captain in the Fifth Company, Thirty-second Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, commissioned May 1849; commission vacated, May 1, 1852. He removed to Glover, Vermont, where he resided several years, and then returned to Littleton, where he has since lived. In political faith he is a Republican, in religious belief a Methodist, and is a trustee of the Methodist Church. He married, in Lyndon, Vermont, December 21, 1850, Rozilla Janet Randall, who was born March 8, 1831, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Burleigh) Randall of Lyndon. They have one child, Ray T., next mentioned.

(VII) Ray Timothy, only child of George and Rozilla J. (Randall) Gile, was born in Littleton, May 27, 1852. He received his primary education in the public schools of Littleton; prepared for college at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, graduated from the Chandler Scientific department of Dartmouth College in 1877, and from the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1879. After completing his school life he was in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company in Rockingham and Stafford counties for a year. In 1881 he returned to Littleton where he has since been engaged much of the time in surveying and engineering work. From 1891 to 1896 he was employed as the

surveyor for the state of New Hampshire to ascertain and establish the true jurisdictional boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He is a Republican and a Methodist, a member of the Thayer Society of Engineers and of the Beta Theta Pi Society. He married, October 23, 1879, Hattie E. Titus, who was born in Bath, October 8, 1848, daughter of Jereny and Cynthia (Ward) Titus, of Bath. They have an adopted child, Annie Peterson, who was born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, July 21, 1878.

The Spragues of New Hampshire are of English origin, and their ancestors were among the founders of New England.

(I) Edward Sprague, of Upway, England, was a fuller by trade, and died in 1614. His children were: Ralph, Alice, Edward, Richard, Christopher and William.

(II) William, youngest child of Edward Sprague, was born in Upway, and with his two brothers, Ralph and Richard, emigrated to New England, settled in Salem in 1632. He was residing in Charlestown in 1636, and subsequently removed to Hingham. He married Millicent Eames, and had a large family.

(III) Anthony, eldest son of William and Millicent (Eames) Sprague, was baptized in Charlestown, 1636, and resided in Hingham. He was a selectman in 1688-92-1700. His house was burned by the Indians, April 19, 1676. He died September 3, 1719. He married, December 26, 1661, Elizabeth Bartlett, daughter of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett, of Plymouth. She died in Hingham, February 17, 1712-13. His children were: Anthony, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, James, Josiah, Jeremiah, Richard and Matthew, all of whom were born in Hingham.

(IV) Richard, eighth son and tenth child of Anthony and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Sprague, was born in Hingham, April 10, 1685. He settled in Providence, Rhode Island, and was an ancestor of the Spragues of that state.

(V) Obadiah, probably a grandson of Richard Sprague, was born in Providence, August 22, 1770. He married Betsey Mann on April 10, 1794. She was born in 1764, daughter of Gideon Mann. He settled in Richmond, New Hampshire, and resided upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Hiram C. Sprague. His first wife died April 17, 1815, and he married for his second wife, Widow Anna Goddard, a sister of Thomas Mallard, of Warwick. She died March 2, 1848. Obadiah died in 1858, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The children of his first union were: Enoch, Hannah, Samuel, Sarah, Mercey, died young; and another Mercey. Those of his second marriage were: Nathaniel and Obadiah.

(VII) Samuel, second son and third child of Obadiah and Betsey (Mann) Sprague, was born in

Richmond, November 22, 1797. In December, 1822, he married Melinda, born in May, 1801, daughter of Benjamin Kingman, and resided on the farm until recently owned by Lysander Ballou. He removed to Winchester, about 1850, and died September 28, 1881. He was the father of five children: Leander, born June 4, 1824. Obadiah, who will be again referred to. S. Angela, born January 25, 1830, married Darling S. Swan. M. Juliette, born October 11, 1832, married (first) George B. Kelton, and (second) J. W. Herrick. S. Henry, born March 2, 1841, died August 18, 1863, during the Civil war. He was on General Nagle's staff in charge of the commissary department. He died of malaria at Vicksburg Landing.

(VIII) Obadiah, second child and son of Samuel and Melinda (Kingman) Sprague, was born in Richmond, May 21, 1826. He attended the public schools, and clerked thereafter for a year with Uberto Bowen, Richmond. He then entered and was graduated from Winchester high school. Subsequently he accepted a position as clerk with Messrs. Humphrey and Kingman, of Winchester. He was next engaged for a period as a traveling salesman, representing palm-leaf hat manufacturers, and was still later in Bridgman's grocery store, Keene. For five years he held the responsible position of cashier of a bank in Winchester. Seeing a good opportunity to engage in the manufacturing business, he purchased the Stratton Woollen Mills at West Swanzev, which he enlarged and refitted, and operated the plant successfully for twenty-seven years, at the expiration of which time he retired from active business pursuits. Mr. Sprague has had quite extensive operations in lumbering. He also established at what is known as Spragueville a woolen mill and a box manufacturing plant. In politics Mr. Sprague is a Democrat, and was formerly a leading spirit in local public affairs, having represented Swanzev in the state legislature in 1870-71. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order. He attends the Baptist Church, and takes an earnest interest in the moral and religious welfare of the community.

On January 3, 1877, Mr. Sprague married Martha Elizabeth Mason, born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, March 18, 1841, daughter of Clark and Elmira (Towne) Mason. The children of this union are: Bernice A., deceased. Bertha E., married, September 1, 1903, Harold Foster. They have a son Paul Sprague Foster, born July 3, 1904. Florence M., deceased. Mary M.

The first mention of Upham as a surname is met with in a deed of lands to the church of Saint Maria de Bradenstock, which was a small monastery in Wills, England, founded by Walter, son of Edmund, of Salisbury. The document bears the name of Hugo de Upham, date 1208. Upham as the name of a place occurs in records previous to the introduction of surnames. That Hugo, the first of this name, is designated Hugo de



Andriah Sprayer

Upham (of Upham) naturally indicates that he derived his name from his estate, but the lands belonging to him are expressly referred to in the same document as bearing the name of Upham. The "de" was early dropped, and the name passed through various forms of spelling. Although many documents have been found in which the name appears, three centuries pass from the time of Hugo before the advent of Richard Upham, from whom an unbroken line is traced to the present day. The Upham family held a copyhold estate at Gettington, in the parish of Bicton, in the eastern division of the county of Devon, and were associated with this parish for upward of three hundred years.

(I) Richard (1) Upham (spelled Uppam), the first of the name found mentioned at Bicton, was living there in 1523. No date of his birth is given, but according to the records he died in 1546. As he left no will there is little information concerning his immediate family, but from other sources it is conclusive that he left three children, one of whom was John.

(II) John, son of Richard Upham (no date of birth) died in Bicton, in 1584. Only the first name of his wife is given, Joan (or Johan). The names of three children appear: Richard, his successor at Bicton, Katherine and Thomas.

(III) Richard (2), yeoman, son of John and Joan Uppam, date of birth not given, died in Bicton, in December, 1635. His wife, Maria, died in July, 1634. Children: Thomas, his successor at Bicton; Joan, married Robert Martin, and both immigrated to New England with her brother John; John, the immigrant; Sara, who also accompanied her brother to New England, and may have become the wife of Richard Webb; Judith, Frances and Jane. The will of Richard Uppam is a lengthy and interesting document in which there is mention of certain conditional bequests to his daughter Sara and son John.

(IV) John Upham (again spelled Upham), son of Richard (2) and Maria Upham, was the first to bear the name in America, and so far as is known was the ancestor of all who have since borne the name in this country. He was born in Bicton, county of Devon, England, probably in 1600. He married, at Bicton, November 1, 1626, Elizabeth Slade. The names of six children are given in the following order: John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, born in England; Phynchas, Mary and Priscilla, born in New England. John Upham, accompanied by his wife, three children and two sisters above mentioned, emigrated to New England with the Hull colony, which set sail on the 20th of March, 1635, from Weymouth, in old Dorset, for the lands of the Massachusetts Bay colony. The ship cast anchor before Governor Winthrop's infant city of Boston, May 6, but it was not until July 2 that the colonists, with the permission of the general court, finally settled in Wessagussets as their future home. On September 2, 1635, John Upham was admitted freeman, and on this date the name of the place was changed to Weymouth. It was made a plantation, with the privilege of a

deputy to the general court, and this company became an important element in the community. In 1642 John Upham was one of six who treated with the Indians for the lands of Weymouth, and obtained a title from them thereto. After being closely identified with the town for thirteen years he removed to Malden, becoming one of the early settlers, and continued through life a leading citizen of that place. He was repeatedly elected to its various offices, and the general assembly appointed him six times commissioner to settle the lesser legal matters of Weymouth and Malden. He was also actively interested in the settlement of Worcester (Lincoln's "History of Worcester"). John Upham held the office of deacon in the church for at least twenty-four years. Through his long life he retained his vigor of mind and body. He sustained himself well as an efficient collaborator among those who in time of great peril laid the foundation of a free state. He died in Malden, February 25, 1681. His grave-stone may still be seen in the old burying ground at Malden. There is no record of the death of his wife Elizabeth, but it is suggested that she must have lived to be sixty-four years of age. In 1671 John Upham married (second) Katherine Holland.

(V) Phineas (1) was the only son of John Upham that left posterity, consequently he, as well as his father, was the ancestor of all the American Uphams. He was born in Weymouth, probably in 1635. He married, April 14, 1658, Ruth Wood. Nothing is known of her ancestry. According to an inscription on her gravestone, which has been identified in the old burying ground above referred to, she died January 18, 1696-7. There were conveyances of land to Phineas Upham in 1663, 1664 and in 1672. In 1673 he was appointed with three others to survey a road from Cambridge to Malden, and as early as 1672 he was interested in the settlement of Worcester. It appears that he possessed in a high degree the energy and activity that characterized his father. In the military service of his country it is manifest that he was esteemed an efficient officer. He held the rank of lieutenant, and rendered important service in the war with King Philip. He was at the storming of Fort Canonicees, December 19, 1675, and was wounded in the battle, from the effects of which he never recovered. The government was not unmindful of his great sacrifice, and bore testimony upon the records to his long and good service for his country. His death is recorded as having occurred October 8, 1676. Children: Phineas, Nathaniel, Ruth, John, Elizabeth, Thomas and Richard.

(VI) Phineas (2), eldest son of Lieutenant Phineas (1) and Ruth (Wood) Upham, was born in Malden, May 22, 1659. He married Mary Mellins, or Mellen, probably in 1682. He appears to have been a prominent man in his community. He held the office of selectman for many years, was town treasurer from 1697 to 1701 inclusive, and during the time settled many estates, was five times chosen representative to the general court. He died in Malden, in October, 1720. His wife survived him, and there

is no record of her death. They had eight children.

(VII) Phineas (3), eldest son of Phineas (2) and Mary (Mellins) Upham, was born in Malden, June 10, 1682. He married, November 23, 1703, Tamzen Thomasen Hill, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Bicknell) Hill. She was born December 10, 1685, died April 24, 1768. He is early mentioned as yeoman, and soon after his marriage he removed from what was known as Malden Center to North Malden, of which place he was one of the first inhabitants. In the year 1707-8 he is mentioned as Ensign Phineas Upham. He was repeatedly chosen to fill town offices. It is probable that he died in 1766. The old Upham homestead, still standing in Melrose, formerly North Malden, has been occupied by descendants of Phineas (3) to this day. There were thirteen children. (Mention of Jacob and descendants appears in this article).

(VIII) Jabez, fifth son of Phineas (3) and Tamzen Thomasen (Hill) Upham, was born January 3, 1717, in Malden. He married Katherine Nichols, also of Upham blood, a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Phineas Upham. He settled in Brookfield, studied medicine, and became distinguished in the practice of his profession. He was captain of the company from Brookfield which marched for the relief of Fort William Henry during the French and Indian war. He represented Brookfield in the general court from 1756 to 1760 inclusive. He died November 4, 1760. His wife died March 12, 1774. Dr. Jabez Upham and wife Katherine had eleven children, all born in Brookfield. Joshua, the second son, graduated at Harvard College in 1763. He was a loyalist and an officer in the British army during the revolution. After the war he went to New Brunswick, where he became a judge of the supreme court. His brother Jabez served in the Continental army, and later removed to New Brunswick.

(IX) Phineas (4), oldest son of Dr. Jabez and Katherine Nicholas Upham, was born in Brookfield, October 4, 1739, married (first) Susanna Buckminster, May 20, 1762. She died March 23, 1802. He married (second) in November, 1802, Elizabeth Sherburne. In the Brookfield records the following, evidently militia, titles are applied to him by the dates given—second lieutenant, 1761; captain, 1774; colonel, 1775. Although it does not appear in the records, a note in the "History of Worcester" indicates that he also bore the title of major. He was captain of a company of cavalry in the battle of Saratoga. He was representative to the general court from Brookfield for the years 1781-1782-1785 and 1797. He died June 24, 1810. There were ten children.

(X) George Baxter, of Claremont, third son of Phineas (4) and Susanna Buckminster Upham, was born December 27, 1768, in Brookfield, Massachusetts. He married, December 31, 1805, Mary Duncan, of Concord. She died September 11, 1866, aged eighty-one years. George Baxter Upham was graduated from Harvard in 1789, and studied law with his brother Jabez, in Claremont. Succeeding to the business soon after being admitted to the bar, he ac-

quired a lucrative practice and was considered a safe and able counselor. He was a member of congress in 1801, and from 1817 to 1821; speaker of the house in New Hampshire legislature, 1809, and state senator 1814-15. He was president during its existence of the first Claremont Bank, was for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. He died February 19, 1848. Children of George Baxter and Mary (Duncan) Upham: 1. George Baxter, married Frances Ewing, lived in Newark, Ohio. 2. Robert Harris, supposed to have died in Texas. 3. Frances, married General Dwight Jarvis, of Canton, Ohio. 4. Mary Ann. 5. Jabez Baxter, graduated at Dartmouth and Harvard Medical College, was a surgeon in the army, 1862-3; married Catherine Choate Bell. 6. Harriet Harris, married John S. Walker, of Claremont. 7. James Henry, died in infancy. 8. James Phineas. 9. Edward Buckminster, married Mary Hursthall, lived in Massillon, Ohio.

(XI) James Phineas, the fifth son of George Baxter and Mary (Duncan) Upham, was born in Claremont, October 27, 1827. He married, November 5, 1851, at South Berwick, Maine, Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Captain Samuel Rice (formerly of Portsmouth) and Ruth Foster Brewster. She was born December 24, 1831, and died in Claremont, April 11, 1876. It is observed that she was gifted with singular beauty and rare graces of mind and manner, and that her domestic virtues and christian life and example were none the less conspicuous and endearing. James Phineas Upham was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1850. Soon after his graduation he acquired an interest in the iron foundry and machine shop, later the Sullivan Machine Company, which he organized in 1869, and of which he was president for twenty-five years. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1865-6, and was warden of Union Church (Episcopal), West Claremont. He died April 8, 1895. Children, all born in Claremont: 1. James Duncan, born November 7, 1853, married Katherine Deane, of Claremont. He graduated at Cornell University, in 1874; is treasurer of the Sullivan Machine Company. Two children—Katherine and Elizabeth. 2. George Baxter, born April 9, 1855, married Cornelia Alice Preston, daughter of E. C. Preston, of Dover, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1874, and Harvard Law School in 1876; admitted to the Suffolk county bar in Boston, February, 1877. In 1890 he engaged in the practice of law, firm of Upham & Proctor, Equitable Building, Boston. Two children, Margaret Ruth and Preston. 3. Ruth Brewster, born February 24, 1858, married Robert Upham, and resides in New York. 4. Samuel Rice. 5. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1868, married (first) Henry C. Radford; (second) Richard Dana, lives in New York.

(XII) Samuel Rice, third son of James Phineas and Elizabeth Walker (Rice) Upham, was born October 9, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Claremont, in Stevens high school, two years, and at Granville Military Academy, North Granville,

New York. Studied medicine in the University of Vermont Medical College, at Burlington, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and was for over two years in the Rhode Island Hospital, at Providence. He opened an office in Claremont in 1892, where he has since practiced. He makes a specialty of surgery and has achieved distinction in his profession. Dr. Upham is vice-president of the New Hampshire board of trustees for the establishment of a sanatorium for tuberculosis. He is a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, an Episcopalian, and in politics a Republican. November 7, 1905, Dr. Upham married Marguerite Bailey, daughter of Herbert and Alice (Sulloway) Bailey. She was born in Claremont, February 23, 1878, was educated in the schools of Claremont, Bellows Falls, and at Mrs. McDuffee's School, in Springfield, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Jacob, seventh son and thirteenth child of Phineas (3) and Tamzen (Thomasin) Upham, was born in Malden, April 30, 1723. His name is in the list of voters in Reading in 1771; also among the names of pewholders in the First Baptist meeting house, where he had Nos. 38 and 39. He died September 30, 1775, and his will was proved in 1779. He married in Reading, January 19, 1748, Rebecca Burnap, who was born January 18, 1727, and died March 14, 1779. Their children were: Rebecca, died young; Rebecca, Sarah, died young; Sarah, Mary, Tamzen, Ruth, and Jacob, whose sketch follows.

(IX) Jacob (2), youngest child of Jacob (1) and Rebecca (Burnap) Upham, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, May 16, 1766, and died April 1, 1849. He moved from Reading to Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1792, the year following his marriage, and there purchased from John Damon the farm two miles southeast of the village, upon which his grandson, Jacob Upham, afterwards lived, and for which he paid seventy pounds and eighteen shillings, the deed being dated November 13, 1792. He was a farmer and continued to live on this place until his death. He married (first), November 17, 1791, Sarah Pratt, of Reading, who was born April 20, 1759, and died November 17, 1826. He married (second), April 15, 1827, Sarah Whittemore, of Charlestown, who was born July 25, 1775, and died April 28, 1849. The children, all by the first wife, were: Sally, Jacob, and another who died young.

(X) Jacob (3), only son of Jacob (2) and Sarah (Pratt) Upham, was born in Amherst, October 29, 1798, and died there of consumption, October 14, 1850, aged sixty-one. One of his sons said of him: "He was born, lived, and died on the same farm in Amherst, which had been his father's. He was an honest, industrious, cheerful, hopeful and contented Christian man, unambitious for rank or wealth. In appearance, slender, and rather tall; somewhat delicate in health during the greater part of his life. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and in political preference a Whig, later a Republican; but he never held or aspired to any conspicuous office. He brought up a large family, nine

of whom reached mature years, and remembered their father with sincere love and gratitude." He married, November 20, 1822, Sarah Hayward, who was born in North Reading, Massachusetts, August 31, 1804, and they had ten children: Jacob Burnap, Sarne Tamzan, Mary, Emily Dorcas, Susan, John Henry, Ruth Elizabeth, Jesse Hayward, George Williams, and Warren.

(XI) John Henry, sixth child and second son of Jacob (3) and Sarah (Hayward) Upham, was born in Amherst, November 21, 1835. He was brought up on a farm and attended the district school until seventeen years of age, and then spent two years farming, and the next three years in peddling through the country. Buying a farm in Amherst, he occupied it over four years, spending a portion of the time in buying furs, which he sold in Boston. He sold this place and resided a year or two in Merrimack, and then removed to Amherst and bought a farm on which he lived twenty-three years. In 1860 he sold that property and removed to Merrimack, and settled on the farm of his father-in-law. Mr. Upham's life was one of continuous industry until his retirement from active employment a few years ago. He has always taken a hearty interest in agriculture, has been an exemplary citizen, and has tried to do his part toward the promotion of morality and good government in his neighborhood. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and for many years a member of the Congregational Church of Amherst, of which he has been deacon for ten years past. He is a progressive Republican, and has been road surveyor and lumber surveyor. He married, April 22, 1862, at Reed's Ferry, Catherine E. Colburn, born at Merrimack, November 28, 1840, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Fields) Colburn, of Merrimack, and granddaughter of John Fields, who served seven years in the Revolutionary war. She was educated in the common schools at Mont Vernon, and at Magaw Institute, and taught school before her marriage. She is a member of the Congregational Church of Merrimack, and has been a member of the Grange for many years. Their children are: Charles Henry, George F., and Osgood F. Charles H. is a farmer in Merrimack. He was born March 27, 1863, and married, June 27, 1890, Isabel Woodward. George F., born September 9, 1805, married, September 25, 1891, Ella S. Hodgman, and lives in Merrimack. Osgood F. is the subject of the next sketch.

(XII) Osgood Field, youngest of the three sons of John H. and Catherine E. Colburn, was born in Amherst, August 29, 1869. He was educated in the common schools, and at Magaw Institute, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Boston. At fifteen years of age he began his life's labors driving a lumber team for his father. For ten years he was a farmer. In 1902 he bought the grocery store of A. B. Colby, of Merrimack, which he has since successfully conducted. He is a man of energy and good judgment, and has served one term in the office of selectman, to which he was elected by the Republican

party, of which he is a member. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has belonged to the latter order twenty years, and has filled the chairs in Thornton Grange, No. 31. He is a member of Pennichuck Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Nashua. He married, June 18, 1902, Cora Giddings, of Thornton's Ferry, born in Bow, 1870, daughter of Edward P. and Mary J. (Morgan) Giddings. She was educated in the Concord schools and Magaw Institute, and taught school after leaving the latter institution. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and for eighteen years has been a member of Thornton Grange, No. 31, of which she is now (1907) assistant steward.

The free institutions, equality of all men before the law, and great opportunities for advancement are among the chief attractions that brought Dr. Sikorsky to this country.

Vladimir Nicholas Sikorsky, M. D., was born in the city of Kieff, Russia, June 14, 1867. His father was a member of a noble family and an officer in the Russian army. He married Vasilisa Alexandroff, and they had five children, Vladimir N. being the only one in this country. Vladimir N. attended the gymnasium (high school) of Kieff, and graduated from it June 9, 1889, receiving the highest honors. In January following he entered the Imperial University of Moscow, from which he received in 1895 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Subsequently he took post graduate courses in medicine in France and Germany, thoroughly fitting himself for the practice of his profession. In 1897 he came to America, and located at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he practiced until 1901, when he removed to Salem Centre, where he has a large patronage. While in Europe he made a special study of nervous diseases, and has been highly successful in the treatment of them since coming to this country. In 1906 he took a special course in general surgery in the Harvard Medical School under Drs. Monroe and Bottomly. He is medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut, and others. He has been financially fortunate, and has valuable property in Salem and in Haverhill.

He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Gynecological Society of Boston, and the American Medical Association. He was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 79, Free and Accepted Masons, September 29, 1899; is a member of Bell Royal Arch Chapter, No. 25, of Derry; Nashua Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Nashua; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua; and Bekdash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is also a member of the Pilgrim Fathers, New England Order of Protection, No. 26, and the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Salem.

He was married in Manchester, November 20, 1897, by the Rev. Mr. Colby, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to Maria Kushch Ignatieff, who was born June 10, 1877, daughter of John and Olga (Kushch) Ignatieff, of Russia. They have two children: Lucy Nina, born January 13, 1899, and Jeanette Vera, February 9, 1901.

Tradition has said that all of this name ROLFE in the United States were descendants of two brothers who came from England and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, but records show several others at other points in Massachusetts and in Connecticut in the early Puritan days. New Hampshire has been the home of several branches of the family, who have lost none of the vigor of the colonial forebears. Those located in Boscawen and Concord are the posterity of one of the Newbury brothers, John and Henry. These brothers came from "Melchitt Parke," Wiltshire, England, and sailed from Southampton in the ship "Confidence," in 1638. Melchet Park is about nine miles southeast of Salisbury, England, in the Hundred of Alderbury.

(I) Henry, the younger brother, supposed to have been born in 1590, was in Newbury before 1642, with his wife, Honour. He died March 1, 1643, and his widow died at the house of Thomas Blanchard in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 19, 1650. Their children were: Anna (wife of Thomas Blanchard), Hannah, John and Benjamin.

(II) Benjamin, youngest child of Henry and Honour Rolfe, was born about 1638, probably in England, and was a weaver of Newbury, where he was a freeman in 1670. He was married November 3, 1659, to Apphia Hale, only daughter of Thomas Hale, a pioneer of Newbury and ancestor of a numerous progeny scattered over the United States. Benjamin Rolfe and wife were admitted to the church at Newbury in 1674. She died December 24, 1708, and he passed away August 10, 1710. Their children were: John, Benjamin, Hannah, Apphia, Mary (died young), Samuel, Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Abigail and a daughter that died in infancy. (Henry and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) John, first child of Benjamin and Apphia (Hale) Rolfe, was born October 12, 1660, in Newbury, and subscribed to the oath of fidelity there in 1678. He was married in 1689-90 to Dorothy Nelson, and both were admitted to the church in 1698. They had children: John, Apphia and Jonathan.

(IV) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Dorothy (Nelson) Rolfe, was born March 24, 1691, in Newbury, and was married October 7, 1713, to Judith Dole. Their children were: Richard, John, Hannah, Enoch and Benjamin. Hannah, born December 25, 1720, became the wife of Nathaniel Rolfe, mentioned elsewhere in this article (see IV of other line).

(V) Benjamin (2) Rolfe, son of John Rolfe, born December 25, 1731, came from Newbury, Massachusetts, and settled in Concord on High street. He died in 1823. He married Lydia Pearsons, December 25, 1760. They had six children: 1. John, born July 27, 1762. 2. Elizabeth, February 20, 1765. 3. Silas, January 28, 1767. 4. Judith, December 31, 1760. 5. Amos, died in infancy. 6. Benjamin, born January 20, 1773.

(VI) Benjamin, sixth child and youngest son of Benjamin and Lydia (Pearsons) Rolfe, was born January 20, 1773, and died January 19, 1857. He succeeded to the homestead of his father. He had a fondness for mechanical work, and in addition to the care of the farm, employed himself making wood aqueducts and pumps. Nearly all that kind of work in the east part of the town was done under his direction. Many of the pumps made from the



GEORGE H. ROLFE.

old white pine are now in use, and are preferred by some persons to the modern inventions. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Searle, of Salisbury, and they had six children, of which three died young. Those who grew up were: Enoch S., born May 12, 1819; Henry P., February 13, 1821; Charles B., born April 1, 1823, died 1851.

(VII) Henry Pearsons, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Searle) Rolfe, was born in Boscawen, February 13, 1821, and died in Concord, May 30, 1898. He was educated in the public schools, at New Hampton Institute, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from Dartmouth in 1848. After pursuing a course of legal study in the office of Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord, he was admitted to the bar in 1851. He immediately opened an office in Concord, and maintained himself with credit, advancing in professional reputation and influence, and winning in 1860 an appointment as United States district attorney under President Grant, holding this office five years. During the years 1852-53 he was a member of the board of education, serving as chairman one year. He was a representative in the New Hampshire Legislature as a Democrat in 1853, returning as a Republican, during the years 1863-64, when the war of the rebellion was raging its hottest; he was appointed by President Johnson as postmaster of Concord, but was not confirmed by the senate. He also served on the lake commission in 1878-79, by appointment of Governor Prescott. He was Democratic candidate for state senator for the term 1859-60, and candidate for the electoral college on the Douglas ticket of 1860. He was always a strong Prohibitionist, and never used either tobacco or liquor. In the midst of a very busy professional career he found time to devote to literature, and in his spare time he wrote the history of Salisbury, New Hampshire. Mr. Rolfe was in his later years one of the oldest practitioners at the New Hampshire bar. His practice extended over a period when intellectual giants stood before the tribunals of the state, and among those men he easily maintained himself with credit. In all branches of his professional life he won great success, and stood in the front rank of the eminent practitioners of the bar of the "Granite State." As a counsellor his sagacity was unerring, as an advocate his career was marked with triumph.

He was married, November 22, 1858, to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Robert H. Sherburne, of Concord, and they were the parents of five children. Marshall D., the eldest, died at the age of eight years, Margaret T., the second, died in infancy, Henrietta M., died in her second year. Robert Henry is mentioned at length in the succeeding paragraph. George Hamilton also receives extended notice in this article.

(VIII) Robert Henry, second son and fourth child of Henry Pearsons and Mary R. (Sherburne) Rolfe, was born October 16, 1863, in Concord. His early education was secured in the public schools, and he graduated from the Concord high school, and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the class of 1884. After studying law for a time he entered the railroad service. In 1880 he removed to Zylonite, Massachusetts, where he engaged in business, but soon returned to Concord and became connected with the *Monitor and Statesman*, first in the circulation department and later as cashier. In 1883 he joined Company C, Third Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, as a private,

Twice he was an enlisted man, returning to the ranks after having a captain's commission, which his removal from the state compelled him to relinquish. For two years he was sergeant-major of the Second Regiment, and his first commission was as first lieutenant in Company C. Subsequently he became senior major of the Second Regiment, in command of the First Battalion. Major Rolfe was appointed in 1893 a member of the committee to revise the military law of the state of New Hampshire. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, and went to Chickamauga and remained with his command until the close of the war, when it returned to Concord and was mustered out. Following this he went to Cuba as inspector-general, and served under General Brooks and later under General Wood. He also acted as deputy-quartermaster. In 1901 he came to Washington, and thence went to San Diego, California, where as quartermaster he built Fort Rosecrans. From there he was ordered to Nagasaki, Japan, where he is now (1908) quartermaster, with the rank of captain, United States Army. He married, Grace Stearns, daughter of Governor Onslow Stearns, of New Hampshire. (See Stearns VII). They are the parents of three children, namely: Onslow Sherburne, Mary Rebecca, and Grace Stearns.

(VIII) George Hamilton, fifth and youngest child of Henry P. and Mary R. (Sherburne) Rolfe, was born December 24, 1866, in Concord, in the public schools of which he received his primary education. Subsequently he attended Holderness School for Boys at Plymouth, New Hampshire, and fitted for Dartmouth College, but did not pursue the collegiate course. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in one of the offices of the old Concord railroad, in 1886, and continued in this employ until March, 1903, when he resigned the position of freight cashier for the Boston & Maine railroad at Concord. He then became a partner with B. H. Orr in the heating, plumbing and electrical business in Concord, and has helped to build up the leading establishment of its kind in the city. The number of men in their employ has increased with the development of their business from eight to thirty, and the firm's contracts extend over all the New England states. Mr. Rolfe is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a charter member of Bektash Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Concord. He is a member of the Wonalancet and Passaconaway clubs, and of the Capital Grange, and is ex-governor of the local colony of Pilgrim Fathers. He is a communicant of Saint Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Rolfe is a staunch Republican. He has served as councilman in the city government from 1903 to 1905 and as alderman from 1905 to 1907. At present (1908) he is a member of the general court from Ward 5, serving as chairman of the Merrimac county delegation, also as member of the New Hampshire state hospital committee.

He was married September 11, 1893, to Bertha Olive Cawley, of Hill, New Hampshire, a daughter of William B. Cawley, a lumber manufacturer of that town. She is a talented musician and her fine contralto voice has made her for many years past a very welcome addition to the church choirs of Concord and Manchester. They have one son, Hamilton Cawley Rolfe, born, December 6, 1894, in Concord.

Mr. Rolfe is a man of genial nature and cordial

and affable manners, and has the faculty of making and retaining friends. His interest in the affairs of humanity has led him to an affiliation with the church and various fraternal bodies, and he is a citizen in whom his fellows repose confidence and esteem.

(III) Henry, fourth son and eighth child of Benjamin and Apphia (Hale) Rolfe, was born October 12, 1677, in Newbury, where the early years of his life were passed. He was among the original proprietors of Penny Cook (Concord), where he died. He married Hannah Tappan, and their children were: Benjamin, Nathaniel, Henry, Betsey, and Mary.

(IV) Nathaniel, second son and child of Henry and Hannah (Tappan) Rolfe, was born January 6, 1713, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1808, in his ninety-sixth year. He lived on what was subsequently the poor farm, in West Concord, and reared a large and respectable family. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Judith (Dole) Rolfe, his cousin (see John (2), IV of other line), and they had the following children: Hannah, Nathaniel, William, Judith, Benjamin, Polly, Jane, Henry and Elizabeth.

(V) Nathaniel (2), eldest son and second child of Nathaniel (1) and Hannah (Rolfe) Rolfe, was born August 29, 1744, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died November 15, 1829, in Concord. He settled on the land now occupied by his descendants, in the present village of Penacook, and was a large farmer. His land extended from the Boscawen line one and one-half miles southward, and from the Merrimack river to the present Main street. Penacook, including more than a square mile. The railroad station at Penacook is on this land, and the several handsome residences in the neighborhood shelter his great-grandsons and their offspring. One of these was built by him about 1775-80. He married Judith, youngest daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker (See Walker, V) and widow of Captain Abiel Chandler (see Chandler, VI). His eldest child, Abiel, born April 6, 1781, was long a deacon of the church and died, unmarried, in 1840. Jane, the second was the wife of Nathan Chandler of Boscawen.

(VI) Henry, second son and youngest child of Nathaniel (2) and Judith (Walker) Rolfe, was born August 31, 1785, in Concord, on the paternal homestead, passed all his life there, and died, May 20, 1857, in the house built by his brother in 1834. He was an extensive farmer and lumberman, and in 1825 built a saw mill, the first on the estate, on the south side of an island in the Contoocook river, where his grandsons now operate a wood-working shop. He was an active member and one of the stays of the Congregational Church of Penacook, in which his elder brother was a deacon, and was a leading citizen of his district. He was married in 1808 to Deborah Carter, daughter of Ezra and Phebe Carter (see Carter, VI). She was born April 18, 1786, and died January 11, 1849. Their children are accounted for as follows: Judith Walker, married Jacob Whidden and died in Concord. Jane, died unmarried. Rhoda became the wife of David Farnum, son of Stephen Farnum (see Farnum IV), and lived in West Concord. Nathaniel is mentioned further below. Phebe Whittemore married Horatio Harvey and died in 1862 at Ottawa, Canada. Timothy Carter, receives further mention in this article. Henry died in Winchester, Massachusetts.

Deborah was the wife of John A. Holmes, and died in Beloit, Wisconsin. Abiel died in 1902, at Penacook. Lydia died at the age of twenty-three years. Martha Farnum died at Manchester, Iowa, while the wife of Rev. Anson A. Baker, a Congregational clergyman.

(VII) Nathaniel (3), eldest son and fourth child of Henry and Deborah (Carter) Rolfe, was born January 1, 1814, on the homestead at Penacook, and died in his eighty-seventh year, April 26, 1900. He received a fair education for his time, attending the local school and Franklin Academy. At the age of twenty-one years he went to live with his bachelor uncle, Abiel, with whom he was associated in manufacturing articles made of wood, especially fittings for dwellings, thus founding the industry now conducted by his sons, who have greatly extended it. He resided over fifty years in the house built by his uncle, the first south of Penacook railroad station, and was active in church affairs. He was a strong Democrat, and was honored with numerous offices in the gift of his townsmen. He was married January 1, 1839, to Mary Jane Moody, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Foster) Moody. She was born January 21, 1817, in Canterbury and died August 8, 1876, at her home in Penacook. The eldest child of Captain Nathaniel and Mary J. (Moody) Rolfe, Charles Moody, receives further mention hereinafter. Joseph Henry resides in Penacook. Abiel Walker is the subject of a succeeding paragraph. John Holmes is a resident of Penacook. Mary Lancaster died when ten years old. Arthur Foster resides in Boscawen. The maternal grandfather of these, Joseph Moody, was a son of William and Sarah (Kimball) Moody. Joseph Moody was born May 20, 1788, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and was in his sixth year when his parents came to Canterbury, this state. He was engaged in farming in Canterbury and Concord until 1862, and represented Canterbury in the legislature in 1828. He was married November 22, 1815, to Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Foster of Canterbury; she was born April 26, 1784, and died December 3, 1873. He died at Penacook, March 2, 1879.

(VIII) Charles M. Rolfe, eldest child of Captain Nathaniel (3) and Mary J. (Moody) Rolfe, was born August 18, 1841, at Penacook, and was educated in the local schools and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. At the age of twenty-one he left school and thereafter devoted his energies to the mill business of his father, to which he succeeded in part ownership March 8, 1866. His mechanical genius and business ability have contributed to a great enlargement of the business, which now covers all sorts of interior fittings for buildings, as well as sash, blinds and doors and kindred wares. Mr. Rolfe has not given much attention to public affairs, though he entertains settled convictions and adheres to Democratic policies, which are not in majority in his town. He has served on the board of education, but prefers business environment to public life. He is a member of the Penacook Congregational Church and of Contoocook Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married February 3, 1869, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Leonard and Sally (Cole) Morrison, of Boscawen, and has three living children. The eldest, Mary Louise, is the widow of Samuel H. Farnum, and is a successful medical practitioner at Penacook. Harlow Foster and Henry Chandler are residents of the village of Penacook, the former in



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Abrial W. Rolfe

Concord and the latter in Boscawen. Ben Morrison, the youngest, died at the age of twenty-five years. Harlow F. has a son, Franklin Prescott. At the time of his marriage, C. M. Rolfe took up his residence on the north side of Contoocook river, on Water street, and is thus a citizen of Boscawen. In 1884 he purchased his present homestead, with house built over sixty years ago, by Calvin Gage.

(VIII) Abiel W., third son and child of Nathaniel and Mary J. (Moody) Rolfe, was born January 21, 1814, on the farm, where he still resides, and has lived since about seven years old in the same house, near the railroad station at Penacook, built in 1834. He attended the local school and Elmwood Academy in Boscawen, and bade adieu to the schoolroom at the age of twenty years. His entire business life has been associated with the sash and door mills now owned and operated by C. M. & A. W. Rolfe, who purchased them of their father and uncle March 8, 1866. Long before he was through with school, young Rolfe was accustomed to make himself useful in the mill, and he was familiar with many details of its operation before his majority. He is still to be found actively engaged in the same occupation every business day, and his habits of industry have contributed in no small way to the success of the brothers in operating and extending the business founded by their forebears. They employ over fifty people on an average, and contribute largely to the prosperity of their home village. His public services have been numerous, and he takes an active interest in every movement for progress. As a member of the board of education, he has shown a desire to foster schools, and he is now assistant engineer of the fire department. In 1891-92 he represented ward 1 in the legislature. He is a member of the Congregational Church; of the Veteran Firemen's Association; of Horace Chase Lodge, No. 72, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Contoocook Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Hannah Dustin Lodge, No. 49, Daughters of Rebekah. Like his fathers, he adheres to the Democratic party in politics. He was married February 17, 1870, to Georgiana Judith Gage, who was born January 16, 1848, in Boscawen, daughter of Isaac Kimball Gage of that town (see Gage, XVI). Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe are the parents of three sons. Harry Gage, the eldest, born July 5, 1872, resides at Penacook. He was married June 15, 1898, to Mary Florence Symonds, who died April 7, 1904, aged twenty-eight years, and left a son, Richard Symonds, born October 16, 1899. Herbert Wilson, the second, married Lucy E. Huff, and has two daughters, Helen Louise and Mary Florence. Frederick Isaac resides with his parents.

The immigrant ancestors of this COFFIN family came early to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and many of their descendants have been leading men. Their revolutionary war record is an honorable one.

(I) Peter Coffin, of Brixton, near Portledge, died in 1628. His widow, Joanna Thember Coffin, with her children—Tristram, Mary, and Eunice—emigrated to Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1642, and settled in Newbury, whence they finally removed to Nantucket. She died in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven. She was a woman of remarkable strength of character.

(II) Tristram, eldest child of Peter and Joanna

(Thember) Coffin, was born in Brixham or Briston parish, Plymouth, Devon, England, about 1605 or 1609, and died in Nantucket, October 2, 1681. He removed to Salisbury, thence to Haverhill the same year, thence to Newbury about 1648, thence in 1654 or 1655 to Salisbury again, where he signed his name "Commissioner of Salisbury." He was taxed in Salisbury in 1652 and 1659. In 1659 a company was formed which purchased nineteen-twentieths of Nantucket Island, whither he removed in 1660 with his wife, mother, and four children. He married Dionis Stevens, of Brixton. Their nine children were: Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth, James, John (died young), Deborah, Mary, John and Stephen.

(III) Tristram (2), second son and child of Tristram (1) and Joanna (Thember) Coffin, was born in England in 1632, and came to America with his parents at ten years of age. He died February 4, 1704, aged about seventy-two. He was the ancestor of all the Coffins originating from Newbury. He married, March 2, 1653, in Newbury, Judith Greenleaf, daughter of Edmund Greenleaf, the emigrant, and widow of Henry Somerby, of Newbury. She died December 15, 1705. They had ten children:

(IV) Nathaniel, tenth and youngest child of Tristram (2) and Judith (Greenleaf) Coffin, was born in Newbury, March 22, 1669. He resided in the house erected by his father, which was still standing a few years ago. He married Sarah, widow of Henry Dole, whose name before marriage was Sarah Brocklebank, of Rowley. They had eight children: John, Enoch, Apphia, Samuel Brocklebank, Joseph, Jane, Edmund and Moses.

(V) John, eldest child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Brocklebank) Coffin, was born in Newbury, June 1, 1694, and died September 30, 1762, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He married Judith Greenleaf, of Newbury, and they were the parents of ten children: Richard, Nathaniel, Abigail, Mary, Peter, Apphia, William, Samuel, Judith and Sarah.

(VI) Captain Peter, third son and fifth child of John and Judith (Greenleaf) Coffin, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, May 11, 1722, and died in Boscawen, New Hampshire, December 15, 1789. He moved to Concord in 1766, and to Boscawen in 1768-69. He settled on Water street, erecting the house occupied through life by his son Thomas. The following account of Captain Coffin and his wife is taken from Charles Carlton Coffin's "History of Boscawen."

"At that time (1769) there were but two or at most three houses in what is now the town of Webster. His house became the convenient stopping place for all new settlers. Captain Coffin soon had corn to sell; and no matter how scarce the grain, or how high the current price, he never made a man's necessity his own opportunity. He was known as the poor man's friend. He had no desire for public office, and when chosen constable, when the town would not accept his declination, hired Benjamin Eastman to perform his duties. He was an ardent patriot during the revolution, and although there is no record of his election to the provincial congress held at Exeter, April 21, 1775, yet his name appears on the list as a member of that all-important body. He served in the campaign of 1777, upon the approach of Burgoyne. He was ever ready to support the religious institutions of the day, was a liberal, large-hearted man, respected and beloved. He died suddenly, December 15, 1789.

He married, in the fall of 1768, Rebecca Haseltine, who was born in Chester.

"During the summer (of 1768) Captain Coffin had erected the frame of a house now occupied (1878) by Mr. Colby, on Water street. The masons had constructed the chimney, the boards and shingles were on the sides and roof, and the southwest corner room had been partitioned off, when the young bride, seated on a pillion behind her husband, reached her future home. Their house was on the frontier of civilization. Possibly two individuals had gone beyond them, to Corser hill and Blackwater, but the only road was a cart path over the rocks and hillocks, corduroyed upon the marshy places. The newly married couple were beginning life. They had few household articles—a bed, kettle, frying-pan, wooden or pewter plates, a knife and fork each, and a few other household articles—all of which were packed upon a led horse; but they had strong hands, and were undaunted by the hardships and trials before them.

"While the husband was making the woods bow before his sturdy strokes, the wife kept the wheel humming or the loom in action from morn till night. She was a thrifty woman, looking ever after the savings as well as the earnings. She was at the same time liberal and kind, relieving the wants of those who were having a hard time in life. Deacon Enoch Little, who often when a boy ate a bowl of bread and milk at her house, was accustomed to say that if it had not been for the kindness of Captain and Mrs. Coffin his father's family would have found it hard to get through the first year in Boscawen.

"Mrs. Coffin was intensely patriotic, and when the stamp act imposed a duty on tea she resolutely put away the few ounces in her caddy, and would not have any of it used until the act was repealed. In 1777, when the order came for Captain Peter Kimball's company to march to Bennington, there were two soldiers who had no shirts to wear. Mrs. Coffin had a web partially woven in the loom. Seizing the shears, she cut out what she had woven, sat up through the night, and made two shirts; and in the morning the soldiers, thus provided for, took their places in the ranks. That was the morning of July 4th. On the 15th of the same month she gave birth to her second son Thomas. A month passed. On the 16th of August the victory of Bennington was won. Messengers brought the glad news, and Captain Coffin, who had been out in the previous campaign, started once more, leaving his energetic wife with five children—the oldest a boy of seven years, the youngest an infant of five weeks. The wheat was dead ripe; the birds were devouring it; the winds were scattering the grains. It must be gathered; but who could gather it, when nearly every able-bodied citizen was hastening to drive back the enemy? She remembered that Enoch Little, who had moved to the Little hill a few months before, had several sons, for she had supplied them with bread and milk the previous summer, while Mr. Little was rearing his cabin. Possibly she might obtain one of the boys. She leaves the four oldest children at home, in care of the eldest, Enoch (Peter?), the boy of seven years, mounts the mare, takes her infant of five weeks in her arms, rides through the forest, along the blazed path fording Beaver dam brook, climbing Corser hill, fording the Blackwater, making her

way to the log cabin of Mr. Little, to find that the three eldest sons are in the army—that the only boy who can aid her is Enoch, fourteen years old. 'Enoch can go, but he has no clothes,' is the answer of Mrs. Little to Mrs. Coffin's request. 'The boy has no coat, vest, hat, stockings, or shoes. His only garments are a ragged pair of tow-and-linsey pants, and a ragged shirt.' 'I can provide him with a coat,' is the reply. The boy leaps upon the pillion, and the mother, with the infant in her arms, rides back through the forest to her home. Enoch Little is no ordinary boy. He hears the birds in the woods, but he has work to do, and plies the sickle, while Mrs. Coffin in the house is making him a coat. She has no cloth, but she has a meal-bag; and cutting a hole for his head, two holes for his arms, and sewing on the legs of a pair of her own stockings for sleeves, the garment is complete! Then going to the field, she lays her infant beneath the shade of a tree and binds the sheaves! So she serves her country; she does what she can for human freedom. She survived her husband many years. She was a woman of great energy of character; and trained her sons to prize character above everything else. All honor to her memory."

The children of Captain Peter and Rebecca (Haseltine) Coffin were: Peter, Rebecca, Joanna, Abigail, Thomas, Moses and Apphia.

(VII) Captain Moses, sixth child and third son of Captain Peter and Rebecca (Haseltine) Coffin, was born in Boscawen, July 22, 1779, and died in Boscawen, September 5, 1854, aged seventy-five. He was a farmer, and lived in a house which he erected east of Water street, on the road leading to Boscawen plain. He was an energetic citizen, respected, and a consistent member of the Congregational Church. He married Susannah Farnum, of Concord, who died May 4, 1843. Their children were: Rebecca, Lucy, Peter, Judith, Farnum, Nehemiah Cogswell, Susannah and Esther.

(VIII) Farnum, fifth child and second son of Moses and Susannah (Farnum) Coffin, was born in Boscawen, March 13, 1813, and died September 21, 1855, aged forty-three. He resided on the homestead, and was a prosperous farmer and a respected citizen. He married Judith Gerrish, who was born in Canterbury, May 21, 1824, daughter of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Church) Gerrish, the latter a daughter of Deacon John Church of Dunbarton. (See Gerrish VI). At the age of thirty-two Mrs. Coffin was left a widow with four children, the eldest only ten years old, but with that capacity for management that marked some of her ancestors, she assumed full charge of her late husband's property until her son Henry was old enough to take charge of it, and now, though eighty-three years of age, she has a personal knowledge of the work done and the results obtained. The names of the children of this marriage are: John, Clara A. and Joseph and Henry (twins). John, born June 9, 1846, married, March 21, 1872, Nellie Sleeper, of Bristol, who died May 24, 1890. John Coffin died at Fort Pierre, South Dakota, November 18, 1905, leaving three children: Lura; George H., who married Anna E. Sadler, of Rockwell, Iowa; and Frank J. Clara A., January 18, 1850, died April 16, 1881; Joseph, February 4, 1853, died June 6, 1858.

(IX) Henry, fourth child and third son of Farnum and Judith (Gerrish) Coffin, was born

February 4, 1853, on the farm on Water street, where he always resided. He was a hard-working, honest man, and had made many improvements on the estate, one being a large apple orchard which has proved the wisdom of his foresight by supplying a profitable source of income for some years past. He also had other fruits in abundance, besides keeping a good stock of cattle. Mr. Coffin was always ready to help those who were in need, and many times assisted the sick to an extent almost beyond his strength. He was a popular man with his farm help, all of whom had a good word for him. He was a kind-hearted father and a worthy citizen. He was a Republican in politics, and never sought office, but his vote was always intended to be on the side of right and to advance what was best for his fellow men. At the time of his death he had been for forty-two years a member of the Congregational Church, and for eight years had held the office of deacon. He married, December 9, 1888, Lois Grace Crosby, daughter of James J. and Emilie E. (Buell) Crosby, of Hebron, New Hampshire, and their children were: Cora Grace, born November 16, 1889; Alice V., born June 14, 1893; and Charles Carlton, born January 13, 1895.

Mr. Coffin died very suddenly, of heart failure, August 29, 1907. The funeral was held at the house and was largely attended by relatives and friends. The Rev. J. H. Bliss conducted the services in the absence of the pastor of the church at Boscawen, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Little, D. D. Singing was by a local quartette, and the bearers were Frank L. Gerrish, George H. Folsom, Frank B. Folsom, and George P. Chadwick. Interment was in the Beaver Dam cemetery. Mr. Little spoke very feelingly of the one who was gone, referring to his long acquaintance with the families represented, and to the many years that their names had been household words in the two towns of Boscawen and Webster. The character of Mr. Coffin can, perhaps, be best described by the following extract from a tribute to his memory, written by one of his intimate friends and published in a local paper:

"His native town lost one of its most substantial, enterprising and useful citizens; his neighborhood lost an accommodating, social and sympathetic neighbor; the local Congregational Church lost a liberal supporter; his immediate family lost a self-sacrificing head who knew no limit in efforts to add to their bountifully supplied necessities all privileges, comforts and luxuries possible, and his death removed a model son, husband and father, while a large circle of associates lost a consistent friend and agreeable companion."

This name can be traced to Sir Guy BRYANT De Briant, who lived in the time of Edward III, and whose descendants had their seats in the castle of Hereford, in Wales. No connection has been established between this family and the first of the name who came to America, but there is little doubt that there is such connection which might be revealed by determined effort. About the year 1640 the Plymouth Colony contained four families of the name, all of whom spelled it Briant. There is no documentary evidence that these families were related to each other, except as shown by a deed which indicates that Lieutenant John Briant, of Plimpton, was a son-in-law of Stephen Briant, of Plymouth.

Tradition declares that Stephen, of Plymouth, and John (I) of Scituate were brothers.

(I) John Briant was a resident of Scituate, and was a prominent person in the early history of the Plymouth colony. Throughout his life he was active in public affairs, was a land owner, and was actively engaged in the survey of public lands. He was a member of the general court at Plymouth in 1607, and again in 1677-78. The date of his arrival in America has not been discovered, but tradition says that he came from Kent, England, in the ship "Ann." It is known that he lived in Barnstable previous to removing to Scituate. The first appearance of his name in the records of the colony appears in the list of one hundred and five men of Scituate who were able to bear arms. He was married three times. His first wife Mary was a daughter of George and Mary (Jenkins) Lewis, of Barnstable, to whom he was married November 4, 1643, and by whom he had seven children. She died July 2, 1665, and he was married (second) to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Witherill, of Scituate. He was married (third) April 1, 1664, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Highland, of the same town. He died November 20, 1684, sixteen days after making his will. His children, born in Scituate, were: John, Hannah, Joseph (died young), Sarah, Mary (died young), Martha, Samuel, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, Benjamin, Joseph, Jabez, Ruth, Thomas, Deborah, Agatha, Ann and Elisha.

(II) Thomas, eighth son and fifteenth child of John Bryant, was born July 15, 1675, in Scituate, and died in that town in 1748. His will was proved December 23 of that year. From this will it is estimated that his estate must have been worth more than ten thousand pounds. He was a distinguished man of his time, served as selectman, justice of the peace, and was representative to the legislature in 1725, 1730 and 1733-34. He was married August 28, 1707, by Joseph Otis, justice of the peace, to Mary, daughter of Gershom Ewell, of Scituate, and granddaughter of Henry Ewell, a soldier in the Pequot war. Their children were: Benjamin, Mary, Seth, Thomas, Peleg, Hannah, Lemuel and Nathaniel, all born in Scituate.

(III) Seth, second son and third child of Thomas and Mary (Ewell) Bryant, was born February 12, 1714, in Scituate, and moved to Marshfield about 1736. He died there in 1772, his will being proved August 7 of that year. In this document he is called "gentleman," and the inventory of his estate placed its value at one thousand fifty-nine pounds. He was married August 17, 1736, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah (Randall) Barker, of Scituate. She was a great-granddaughter of Robert Barker, of Pembroke, and great-great-granddaughter of William Randall, of Scituate. She died February 7, 1788. Their children, born in Marshfield, were: Ruth, Nathaniel, Seth, Joseph, Charles and Vashti.

(IV) Charles, fourth son and fifth child of Seth and Elizabeth (Barker) Bryant, was born July 29, 1751, in Marshfield. He probably settled in Maine, or southeastern New Hampshire. His wife, who belonged in Newcastle, Maine, was named Jerusha. There is a large settlement of people of this name in southwestern Maine, but the records in that state as well as in New Hampshire are very defective on this name and fail to establish the lineage of the family herein traced. It is probable, however, that the Bryants of Strafford county are

descended either from this family, or from those of the Saco Valley, in Maine.

(V) Micajah Bryant is said by family tradition to have been born in New Durham, New Hampshire. The vital records of the state show that he was born May 14, 1798, and recorded in the adjoining town of Middleton; the same record taken from the town of Middleton shows that his wife, Tryphena Perkins, was born September 19, 1799. Mr. Bryant was a farmer in New Durham, and died there about 1866. No record of his marriage to Tryphena Perkins appears, but that is a matter of family knowledge and can be taken as reliable. They had three children: Charles Dudley, Sarah and John.

(VI) Charles Dudley, eldest child of Micajah and Tryphena (Perkins) Bryant, was born at New Durham, December, 1823. After leaving the common schools he learned the shoemaker's trade in the neighboring city of Dover, New Hampshire, and worked there about eight years. He then came to the Winnepesaukee region, carried on the shoe business for ten years at Belmont, and for thirty years in Laconia. After that he bought a farm and retired to Northfield, where he died in 1892. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Odd Fellows. He married Meribah T. Cotton, daughter of Simon Cotton. She was born at Gilford, September, 1822, and died at Tilton, May 24, 1906. They had seven children: Charles Albert, born November, 1843; Emma Frances, born September, 1846; John Fred, mentioned below; George, born November, 1852; William Curtice, born October, 1855; Edward Heard, mentioned below; and Marietta, born 1859, died aged four years.

(VII) John Fred, third child and second son of Charles Dudley and Meribah (Cotton) Bryant, was born at Laconia, February 5, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Belmont. He bought the Dexter House at Tilton, New Hampshire, and managed it for twelve years. He then remodeled the house, and conducted it for several years as the Lovering Hotel. He took a position as traveling salesman for C. I. Hood & Company until 1904, when he went into the meat and grocery business with his brother Edward in Tilton. In politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Grange, and is a member of Doric Lodge, No. 78, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Tilton, and Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord. He attends the Episcopal Church. He married, January 1, 1907, Mary A. Parker, born in Leeds, Province of Quebec, July 28, 1856.

(VIII) Edward Heard, fifth son and sixth child of Charles Dudley and Meribah (Cotton) Bryant, was born June 30, 1857, at Belmont, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools of Belmont. In 1904 he went into business with his brother John, at Tilton. He married Ella Flora Dow, daughter of True Perkins Dow, of Moultonboro. They have two children: Hellen Richmond, born February, 1887, and Morris Perkins, born February, 1890.

(IX) Hubbard Winslow Bryant, son of William Bryant, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and now resides in Portland, Maine.

(X) Edwin Scanton Bryant, son of Hubbard W. Bryant, was born in Portland, July 24, 1876. He attended the public schools of Portland, prepared for college in the high school, entered the University of Maine in 1894, and was graduated in

1898. Having a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, he at once went to Berlin, New Hampshire, and for two years was assistant city engineer of that city. The following year he was in the employ of the Berlin Mills Company. In 1901 he was elected city engineer and inspector of buildings of Berlin, and has since filled that position by annual re-election. In addition to the city's business he does a large amount of engineering and surveying for patrons in and about Berlin. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

This name is of ancient Scotch origin, and during the religious agitation which

so violently disturbed the peace and tranquility of Scotland in the seventeenth century, its bearers were identified with the Covenanters. With others they went to Ireland in order to escape the controversial strife, which interfered with their religious rights to such an extent as to seriously jeopardise their personal liberty, and many of these sturdy zealots afterwards came to New England. Among the latter were the founders of the Aiken family of New Hampshire. The family as a whole are noted for their industry, thrift and progressive tendencies, and, as will be seen later on, some of them have won national distinction as mechanical geniuses and inventors.

(I) Edward Aiken emigrated from the north of Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Londonderry in 1722. He was accompanied to this country by his two brothers, James and William. His wife's name was Barbara. It is reasonably certain that Edward and Barbara Aiken had three children, although one account says that they had only one son.

(II) Nathaniel Aiken married Margaret Cochran and lived with his father at Aiken's range in Londonderry. Whatever conflict of authority there may be regarding other facts of Nathaniel's life and family connections, all writers agree that he was born May 14, 1696, and married, December 1, 1726, Margaret Cochran; and that he had twelve children, among whom were his sons James and John. James Aiken, brother of Nathaniel and second son of Edward and Barbara, married Jean Cochran, and among his children were sons James and John.

(III) Thomas, son of Nathaniel Aiken, was born in Londonderry, and in early manhood settled in Deering, New Hampshire.

(IV) Matthew, son of Thomas Aiken, was born in Deering, March 21, 1766. He resided for a time in Peterboro, New Hampshire, and probably went from there to Pelham, this state, where he followed the saddler's and harness-maker's trade, and was considered a workman of the first rank. He died in Pelham, September 8, 1812. July 8, 1794, he married Sally Hackett, who was born in Portsmouth February 3, 1771, daughter of Colonel Hackett, who constructed the first frigate for the federal government during the revolutionary war. She survived her husband many years, her death having occurred March 18, 1848. The children of this union were: James Gilman, Herrick, Sally, Emma and Alfred.

(V) Herrick, second son and child of Matthew and Sally (Herrick) Aiken, was born in Peterboro, June 8, 1797. He was a mechanic of unusual ability—ingenious, resourceful and creative—and was awarded several medals for his inventions, which included a spiral brush, a leather-splitting machine,



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and other valuable appliances. He first established himself in business as a manufacturer of machinery at Dracut, Massachusetts, but removed to Franklin, New Hampshire, in 1838, and in addition to carrying on quite an extensive enterprise he found ample opportunity for experiments in developing his ideas. He was the first to conceive the practicability of the cog-rail for use on mountain railways, made the ascent of Mount Washington on horseback for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the exact grade and the other difficulties to be overcome, and constructed a working model of his plan, but was unable to convince railroad men and capitalists of its feasibility. His plan was afterwards adopted, however, but not in his lifetime. He also constructed a screw propeller some years before that appliance came into general use. He died November 7, 1866. On February 5, 1830, he married Ann Matilda Bradley, who was born in Saco, Maine, August 28, 1810, daughter of Isaac Bradley, of Dracut, and a descendant in the fifth generation of the renowned Hannah Duston, whose thrilling adventures as a captive among the Indians forms an interesting episode in the early history of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Ann Matilda became the mother of five children, namely: Walter, Jonas, James, Francis Herrick and Charles Lowe.

(VI) Walter, eldest son of Herrick and Ann M. (Bradley) Aiken, was born in Dracut, October 5, 1831. His early education was pursued in the public schools, and these preliminary studies were supplemented with courses at educational institutions in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and Tilton. At an early age he became an apprentice in his father's machine shop, where his genius for mechanical invention was fully developed, and when twenty-two years old he secluded himself in a private laboratory occupying a portion of the upper part of the establishment for the purpose of engaging exclusively in creative work. Here he turned his attention to the application of machinery to knitting, and as a pioneer in that field he continued to develop his ideas, which at length culminated in the production of an automatic knitter capable of producing a completed seamless stocking in less than five minutes. These wonderful machines he put to a practical demonstration in a hosiery factory operated by himself, and with them was able, together with a small force of operatives, to turn out two hundred and twelve thousand dollars' worth of goods annually. Having placed his manufacturing enterprise in good running order, his attention was diverted to other important undertakings in the line of improvements, and in due time had the gratification of putting into operation his father's scheme for a cog-railway to the summit of Mount Washington. In collaboration with Sylvester Marsh he developed the original plans, designed the locomotive, placed the line in successful operation, and gave his personal attention to its management for the remainder of his life. He also erected the Summit House and the United States Signal Service Station on Mount Washington, and for a number of years owned and managed the Hotel Hamilton, at Hamilton, Bermuda. In politics Mr. Aiken was a Democrat. During the civil war he went to the front in a New Hampshire regiment, and subsequently represented Franklin in the lower branch of the state legislature several terms. He was made a Mason in Meridian Lodge, Franklin, in 1863, and passed upward through the various

subordinate bodies to Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, Concord, which he joined in 1867. His residence in Franklin was one of the handsomest and most conspicuous family seats on the Sanbornton side of Winnipiseogee river, and is now occupied by his son James.

In 1853 Mr. Aiken married for his first wife Susan Colby, daughter of John Colby, of Warner. His second wife, whom he married January 1, 1867, was Mary Dodge of Hampton Falls. His busy and useful life terminated December 12, 1893, and he was survived by a widow and two sons—James, who will be again referred to; and Frederick, born November 4, 1855.

(VII) James, eldest son of Walter and Susan (Colby) Aiken, was born in Franklin, February 15, 1854. His preliminary studies were concluded in New London, New Hampshire, and he completed his education at Dartmouth College. He shortly afterward went upon one of the large western cattle ranches, where he remained some two or three years, and after his return to New England he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in Connecticut. Subsequently to his father's death he and his brother succeeded to the manufacturing business in Franklin, under the firm name of Walter Aiken's Sons, and conducted it successfully until 1904, when they sold the enterprise to Messrs. M. T. Stevens & Sons. Although practically retired from active business pursuits, he is interested in various industries and financial enterprises, being a director of the Mayo Knitting Machine and Needle Company, the Franklin Light and Power Company, and the Franklin National Bank. Politically Mr. Aiken acts with the Republican party, and was chosen a member of the first city council in Franklin. He is a Master Mason, affiliating with Meridian Lodge, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Walter Aiken Council, American Mechanics, named in honor of his father.

On May 20, 1880, he was united in marriage with Myra Cole, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Sanborn) Cole, of Hill. The children of this union are: Bertha, born October 24, 1884; Annie B., born July 5, 1890; and Frank, born December 16, 1892.

James Aiken and his brother John, the latter of whom died in 1756, went from Londonderry, New Hampshire, with Hugh Riddle, who had married their mother, Ann Aiken, and settled in Bedford, New Hampshire, on lands deeded to him in 1756 and in which he was described as "James Aiken, Tanner, Watertown, Massachusetts Bay." In Bedford he carried on his trade and farming and filled many important town offices. There is reasonable ground for the belief that this James Aiken was the son of Nathaniel Aiken and grandson of Edward and Barbara (Edwards) Aiken, although the relationship cannot be traced with certainty. Edward Aiken emigrated from Ulster in the north of Ireland, his ancestry being previously from Scotland, and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was born in 1660 and married Barbara Edwards about 1719.

The James Aiken who went with Hugh Riddle from Londonderry to Bedford married and had eleven children, the second of whom was named Margaret Cochran, which was the name of the wife of Nathaniel Aiken and also the family name of the wife of James Aiken, Nathaniel's brother. Again, it appears that Hugh Riddle married the

widowed mother of James and John Aiken, and she was the Ann Aiken, of Concord, New Hampshire, whereas Margaret Cochran was the name of the mother of James and John Aiken who were Nathaniel Aiken's sons. Wherefore, in view of the difficulties which have been encountered in connecting these early branches of the Aiken family, this narrative must begin with James Aiken, of Londonderry and Bedford, and who is referred to by the family genealogist and historian as "Aiken No. 2."

(I) James, presumably a son of Edward and Barbara Aiken, was born probably in 1732 in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and died in Bedford, New Hampshire, May 13, 1787. He became one of the prominent men of Bedford, filling many important public offices and served as captain in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He enlisted as a private in Captain Joshua Abbott's company of Colonel Stark's regiment, on June 13, 1775, and served in the same company as late as November 5, 1776. He was with his company in the battle of Bunker Hill. In that battle Stark's regiment was opposed to the British Twenty-Third Regiment, well known as the "Royal Welsh Fusiliers." Prince Albert in 1848 presented to this regiment a new stand of colors, and said: "In the American war the Fusiliers were engaged in the first unhappy collision which took place at Lexington. It also fought at Bunker Hill and Brandywine. At Bunker Hill its loss was so great that it was said only one officer remained to tell the story." When Captain Aiken enlisted in June his crops were in the ground and he left the farm to the care of his wife and children, the oldest of whom was eleven years and the youngest eight months old, and they did all the work, including the harvesting of the crops in the fall. In August, 1778, Captain Aiken went to Rhode Island as captain of a company in Colonel Moses Kelley's regiment, under General Sullivan. In June, 1780, he went to West Point, New York, in command of a company in Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment, and was there when the fort was betrayed by Arnold. He enlisted June 29 and was discharged October 24, 1780. (From Harry W. Gilchrist's sketch of the revolutionary services of Captain James Aiken.) Captain James Aiken married, November 17, 1763, Margaret Waugh, born September 23, 1741, died in Bedford, New Hampshire, September 1, 1838. She was a daughter of Robert Waugh who sailed from Port Rush, Ireland, July 22, 1737, and landed at Boston, Massachusetts, November 1 of the same year. Their children were: Ann, Margaret Cochran, Robert, Sarah, Andrew, Ruhamah, James, Margaret, Hannah, Jane and Achsah.

(II) Andrew, fifth child and second son of Captain James and Margaret (Waugh) Aiken, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 26, 1770, and died in Newport, New Hampshire, July 28, 1856. The early part of his business life was spent in Bedford, and after his marriage he lived on a farm near that of his father. He was one of the committee on ministry in Bedford parish. In 1813 he went with his family to Newport, where he secured a "fine old mansion" with two hundred acres of land overlooking the village. The land is still owned in the family. He married in Bedford, December 20, 1797, Martha McAllaster, born December 25, 1774, a twin, daughter of William

and Jerusha (Spofford) McAllaster (see McAllaster), and in the year in which he went with his family to Newport, William, Benjamin and Apphia S. McAllaster also removed to that town. Andrew and Martha (McAllaster) Aiken had nine children, viz.: Frederick, born in Bedford, December 28, 1798, see forward. William McAllaster, born December 10, 1800, died January 19, 1866; married (first), in 1826, Elizabeth Locke; married (second) Margaret Nichols. Sarah, born June 24, 1803, died August 15, 1842; married, August 21, 1827, Jeremiah Newell, who died in Newport, February 15, 1838. Ann Riddle, born September 5, 1805, died January 21, 1871; married, November 3, 1824, Naylor Starbird. Martha Mary, born Bedford, November 29, 1807, died in Washington, D. C., January 6, 1866; married, July 19, 1831, Sawyer Belknap, parents of Admiral George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N., now retired. David, born December 12, 1810, died January 3, 1820. Margaret Ann, born September 20, 1813, died January 25, 1893; married (first), May 22, 1838, Jonathan W. Clement; married (second), October 7, 1851, Leonard M. Kimball; married (third), February 19, 1865, Frederick N. Bissell. Caroline, born January 13, 1816, died September 24, 1816. James Breck, born June 23, 1819, died, Boston, May 6, 1879; married, November 27, 1845, Mary Jane Perkins.

(III) Frederick, eldest son and child of Andrew and Martha (McAllaster) Aiken, was born in the town of Bedford, New Hampshire, December 28, 1798, and died in the town of Newport, New Hampshire, December 1, 1875. For many years he was prominently identified with the best interests and history of Newport, for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits in the store of James Breck. He eventually acquired the old Aiken homestead farm on Pine street and lived there in comfort until the time of his death. He was a man of excellent character, superior business capacity and was greatly respected in the town and county. He married, January 31, 1856, Elmira Carr, born October 18, 1820, daughter of David and Sarah (Severns) Carr, and granddaughter of Thomas Carr, first of Boscawen and afterwards of Newport. Frederick and Elmira (Carr) Aiken had two children: Addie Jane, born November 15, 1857, died November 30, 1875. Frederick W., born February 17, 1862, now living in Newport, New Hampshire.

(IV) Frederick William, second and only surviving child of Frederick and Elmira (Carr) Aiken, was born on the old homestead farm in Newport, and received his education in the Newport high school. In business life his principal occupation has been farming, and besides his considerable interests in that direction has been and still is somewhat of a public man in the town and otherwise closely identified with various enterprises of the locality. He served three terms as selectman and was chairman of the board of selectmen in 1900 and 1901. In 1902 and 1903 he represented Newport in the general assembly of New Hampshire. He is a stockholder and director of the Newport Savings Bank. On February 24, 1891, Frederick W. Aiken married Katie E. Herrick, born in Newport, May 14, 1869, daughter of Timothy and Maria (Hoban) Herrick, both of whom were born in county Mayo, Ireland (see Herrick, II). Mrs. Aiken is a woman of education and refinement, of

decided literary tastes and a thorough student of history and the lives of all great American statesmen, scholars and philanthropists from the time of Franklin and Washington. Her studies in the direction indicated are for the mutual welfare of herself and her children, especially the latter, to whom she is entirely devoted. Her collection of books and pictures of Newport alone is extensive and interesting. She was born in the brick house now occupied by her mother and lives in the house which was the first parsonage in Newport. Frederick William and Katie E. (Herrick) Aiken have three children: Charles Francis, born February 13, 1892; William Frederick, August 22, 1893; Arene May, November 25, 1902.

The various religious wanderers or solitary recluses, though belonging to a system long faded from the modern English life, find a perpetual epitaph in the directories of to-day. The name Palmer relates distinctly the manner in which the first of its owners derived his title to it, for forlorn and weary he had battled against all difficulties, and trod the path that led to the Holy Sepulcher—"The faded palm branch in his hand showed Pilgrim from the Holy Land."

(I) Walter Palmer, tradition says, was born in some town or village in Nottinghamshire, England, and died in Stonington, Connecticut, November 19, 1661. The first authentic record of him is found in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 14, 1634. Abraham and Walter Palmer, both citizens of Charlestown, were made freemen by the great and general court of Massachusetts Bay. In the "Book of Possessions," compiled in 1638, "The Possessions of Walter Palmer within Charlestown are given as two acres of land in the East Field putting south on the Back street," with a dwelling house and "other appurtenances, five acres of arable land, milch cow commons six and a quarter, four acres, more or less, in the line field, eight acres of meadow lying in the Mystic Marshes, four acres of meadow lying in the Mystic Meadows, five acres of woodland in Mystic field, five acres of meadow on the west of Mount Prospect, three acres of meadow on the northeast of Mount Prospect, thirty acres of woodland, eighty-six acres of land situate in the waterfield." In the first division of lands on the Mystic side, Walter Palmer and his son John received their proportion about 1643. On the 24th day of the eighth month the men who had agreed to found a new town met in Weymouth to prepare for the settlement of a place which was to be at Seacunke. Walter Palmer and William Cheseborough, who were thereafter closely associated, were of these. In 1645 this settlement was assigned to jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony, and Walter Palmer was its representative in the general court. The name Seacunke was changed to Rehoboth. At this time Walter gave the value of his estate as four hundred and nineteen pounds. In 1653 Cheseborough and Palmer removed to the newly selected place of Wequetuquoc, afterward called Southerton and now Stonington, Connecticut. Here Palmer became the owner of about twelve hundred acres of land, part of which lay on the eastern slope of Togwonk, crossing Auguilla brook. Walter Palmer made his will May 19, 1658 (o. s.), which was approved by the general court May 11, 1662. He married (first), in

England, Ann ———, who is said to have been called Elizabeth, to distinguish her from her mother. He married (second), probably in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Rebecca Short. She had been admitted a member of Rev. John Eliot's First Church. She and her husband and his daughter, Grace Palmer, together joined the First Church of Charlestown, in 1632. The children by the first wife were: Grace, John, William, Jonas and Elizabeth. By the second: Hannah, Elihu, Nehemiah, Moses, Benjamin, Gershom and Rebecca.

(II) Jonas, fourth child and third son of Walter and Elizabeth (or Ann) Palmer, whose date of birth is unknown, died in Rehoboth, June 22, 1709. By the terms of his father's will he inherited one-half of the farm in Rehoboth, then in Plymouth county, now in Bristol county, Massachusetts. He married (first), in Rehoboth, May 3, 1655, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Grissell (Griggold), of Charlestown, formerly of Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was buried in Rehoboth, February 11, 1692, and he married (second), November 9, 1692, Abigail (Carpenter) Titus, widow of John Titus. She died in Rehoboth, March 5, 1700. The children by the first wife were: Hannah, Samuel, Jonas, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha and Grace.

(III) Samuel (1), eldest son and second child of Jonas and Elizabeth (Grizzell) Palmer, was born in Rehoboth, November 20, 1659, and died in Windham, November 18, 1743, aged eighty-four years. He served under Major William Bradford in the Narragansett Swamp fight, in 1676. In 1701, with John Ormsby, Daniel and Nathaniel Fuller, all of Rehoboth, he bought land in that part of Windham, Connecticut, called "Scotland." March 17, 1702, he sold his house, barn and orchards, home lot, all of forty-three acres, together with six and one-half acres of his west pasture, sixteen acres at Watchmocket Neck, two and a half acres of salt marsh, and one acre of swamp land. His will, dated July 11, 1728 (o. s.) is on record in Willimantic. He married in Rehoboth, December 29, 1680, Elizabeth Kinsley, who was born in Rehoboth, January 20, 1662, daughter of Eldad and Mehitable (French) Kinsley; she died in Windham, May 16, 1717; he married (second), December 6, 1727, Ann Duray, who died February 17, 1761, aged eighty years. Samuel and Elizabeth had twelve children named as follows: John (died young), Samuel, John (died young), Mehitable, Nehemiah, Benoni, Mary, Seth, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Mercy and Eleazer.

(IV) Samuel (2), second son and child of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Kinsley) Palmer, was born in Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, January 4, 1683. December 7, 1741, Samuel Palmer, Jr., with his son, Samuel Palmer (3rd), sold eighty acres of land in Windham. December 17, 1745, Samuel Palmer sold for one hundred and twenty pounds one-half of his lot of land in Windham, together with his dwelling house, to his son, Aaron Palmer. January 9, 1743, Samuel Palmer, Jr., sold to his father for two hundred pounds the south half of the land he bought of Daniel Stoughton. April 7, 1748, he sold for one thousand five hundred and fifty pounds one hundred and ten acres of land in Windham and Canterbury. Samuel Palmer married, in Windham, April 8, 1707, Hephsebeth Abbe, who was born in Salem village, now Danvers, Massachusetts, February 14, 1689, daughter

of Samuel and Hannah (Silsby) Abbe. They had eleven children: Sarah, Martha, Samuel, Ebenezer, Ichabod, Zebulon, John, Aaron, Moses, Elizabeth and Ann.

(V) Samuel (3), third child and oldest son of Samuel (2) and Hephsebeth (Abbe) Palmer, was born in Windham township, September 18, 1711. On December 7, 1741, he, with his father, sold eighty acres of land in the township to Philemon Wood, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Together with his father, his uncle Seth Palmer, and their many relations who had lived in that part of the township which had been incorporated as the South or Third Parish of Windham, he embarked on whatever projects were advanced for social, political and financial prosperity. When the great colonization scheme was started in the state he seems to have been among the foremost in embracing it. November 23, 1837, the general assembly of New Haven ordered the sale of the townships bordering on the Housatonic river, in the western part of Connecticut. In that portion of this territory lying along the banks of the "great river in Kent," where the country was fertile and beautiful, Ebenezer Palmer, on November 9, 1750, bought for one hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings, lot thirty-nine, in the First Division of the Kenarque Reserve, which was the beginning of the family migration. March 27, 1754, Samuel Palmer, of Mansfield (another strip set off from old Windham township), bought from his brother, Ebenezer, one hundred acres of land in Kent. February 4, 1754, Ichabod Palmer, of Kent, sold to Samuel, of Windham. By 1750 he was settled in Kent, and on January 21, 1761, Samuel Palmer, of Kent, bought land of various persons and sold all to Francis Tracy, of Preston. A great deal of his land lay along mountain slopes, and was rich in soil, bearing much timber, and containing various quarries, later opened. Here he spent his last years. Samuel Palmer married, in Windham, January 13, 1739, Lydia Silsby, who was born in Windham, April 11, 1716, and died in Mansfield, in 1753, aged thirty-seven. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Allen Silsby. He married second, probably in Warren, Tabitha ———. The children, all by the first wife, were: Ehjah, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, Lydia, Elnathan and Stephen.

(VI) Elnathan, fifth child and fourth son of Samuel (3) and Lydia (Silsby) Palmer, was born in Mansfield, Windham county, Connecticut, August 20, 1750, and died August 1, 1823, aged seventy-three. In 1772 he bought a tract of land in Plainfield, Connecticut. January 13, 1789, he bought for three hundred pounds the tract of land where his father, Samuel Palmer, then lived in Warren. Elnathan then lived in Orford, Grafton county, New Hampshire. On the same date Elnathan, for twenty pounds paid by his father, gave a deed of the house where the latter then lived, together with one-half the orchard and of a sixty-acre lot in Warren, and bound himself to leave his father in quiet possession thereof during his natural life, and that of his then wife Tabitha, if she survive him, and as long as she remained a widow. April 2, 1793, Elnathan Palmer, of Warren, Connecticut, sold lots 4, 24 and 25 of land, reserving two acres for his daughter Lucy. He was one of the proprietors of the town of Richmond, New Hampshire, when the general court gave them as an equivalent the town of Turner, Maine, but he does not seem ever to

have been a resident of either place. April 7, 1803, Elnathan Palmer, of Warren, gave a deed of one-half of his farm to his sons, Jesse and Samuel, "for their settlement in life." He is said to have removed to Ohio. He married, while in New Hampshire, Jemima Strong, of Lyme, New Hampshire, who died June 28, 1815. Their children were: Jesse, Samuel, Madison and Luey.

(VII) Samuel (4), second son and child of Elnathan and Jemima (Strong) Palmer, was born in Deering, February 13, 1799, and died in Grafton, Massachusetts. He carried on farming and stock raising in Deering nearly all his life. A few years before his death he removed to Grafton, Massachusetts. He married, in Deering, New Hampshire, Rhoda Chase, who was born in London, April 13, 1805, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, March, 1900, aged ninety-five years. Their children were: Isaac D., Alfred, Alvida, Levi, William, Elizabeth, Callista, Louisa M., Amentha C., and Minerva C.

(VIII) Levi, fourth child and third son of Samuel (4) and Rhoda (Chase) Palmer, was born in Deering, March 5, 1830. He obtained his education in the common schools, and remained on the farm until he went to Grafton, Massachusetts, where he entered the mills. After three years he began shoemaking, which he followed about fifteen years. He then removed to Manchester, and engaged in the plumbing business in 1868, in which he continued until 1897, when he sold out and retired to a farm at Dunbarton, where he still resides. In politics he is a Democrat. He married (first), at Grafton, Frances Hildreth, who died in Manchester, in 1884. He married (second) Mary Hoyt. By his first wife he had nine children: Edward, deceased; George, deceased; Frederick, deceased; Jennie; Charles Edward, deceased; Florence; Walter L.; Frank; and Eva, deceased. These living all reside in Manchester.

(IX) Walter L., seventh child and fifth son of Levi and Frances (Hildreth) Palmer, was born in Manchester, July 19, 1868. He was educated in the common schools of that city, and at the age of twenty-two took the position of clerk in the Windsor Hotel, which he filled for two years. The following year he was clerk in Clarke's Hotel in Boston, which he left to take a similar position in the Manchester House, Manchester, four years. In 1887 he went to Concord, and for six years was clerk at the Eagle Hotel, from which he returned to Manchester, and took his old place at the Manchester House. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, and also of Agawam Tribe, No. 8, Improved Order of Red Men, of Manchester. He married, in Manchester, in 1895, Katherine Alice Gaffigan, born in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, December 20, 1872, and they have one child, Francis, born February 8, 1896, in Manchester.

This name is in all probability of English origin, and it has been asserted that it was formerly identical with that of Appleton, but this belief seems to have been erroneous. The family has been identified with Swanzy for nearly one hundred and fifty years, and is therefore one of the oldest in that town. Its representatives have been chiefly farmers and mechanics, and at least one of them sacrificed his life

in the defense of the union during the civil war.

(I) The first ancestor in America of whom there is any authentic record was John Applin, but whether he was an immigrant or not has never been ascertained. He was residing in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1671, in which year he married Bethusa Bartlett, born April 17, 1647, daughter of Ensign Thomas and Hannah Bartlett, the former of whom was an original proprietor. He was a schoolmaster, and therefore a man of prominence. An entry in the records of Groton, Massachusetts, made in April, 1703, states that John Applin was requested by the town to "keep a school" there, but there is no further mention of him in these records. It is known, however, that he went to reside in Littleton, Massachusetts, and an item in the Watertown records states that John Applin, an aged man, arrived there from Littleton in 1725, showing that he was living in that year. His wife died October 8, 1692. Their children were: John, Hannah, Thomas and Edward (twins), Abial, Martha, Mehitable, and another John.

(II) John (2), youngest child of John (1) and Bethusa (Bartlett) Applin, was born (probably) in Watertown, May 3, 1692. He was a blacksmith, and in 1727 went from Watertown to Palmer, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade for many years. He was married in Watertown, and the Christian name of his wife was Rebecca. His children were: Thomas, Edward, John, Ebenezer, Sarah and Rebecca. In January, 1738, three of his sons—Edward, John and Ebenezer—died during an epidemic of throat distemper (probably diphtheria) which prevailed in Palmer that winter, and the fatalities were many.

(III) Thomas, eldest child and only surviving son of John (2) and Rebecca Applin, was born in Watertown, and went with his parents to Palmer. In 1764 he removed to the then newly settled town of Swanzev, New Hampshire, accompanied by his family and his youngest sister Rebecca, and he resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated June 24, 1804. He was a leading spirit in organizing the town of Swanzev, and also in establishing the first church there, to which he was admitted by letter from the Presbyterian Church in Palmer. He was one of the most able, energetic and useful among the original settlers. November 19, 1752, he married Mabel Brown, who was born in 1733 (died March 2, 1799), and had a family of five children: John, Anna, Sarah, Thomas and Timothy.

(IV) John (3), eldest child of Thomas and Mabel (Brown) Applin, was born in Palmer, November 27, 1753. He was married February 8, 1776, to Mary Sabin, born in 1754, died February 29, 1812, daughter of Thomas Sabin, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. Their children were: Thomas, John, Ephraim, Israel, Mary and Lucy.

(V) Israel, fourth child and youngest son of John (3) and Mary (Sabin) Applin, was born in Swanzev, July 31, 1787. His marriage took place January 24, 1816, to Lucy Fessendon, who was born June 26, 1795, daughter of Nathan Fessendon. He died November 1, 1801, surviving his wife, whose death occurred March 21, 1841. She bore him nine children, namely: Sumner, Celinda (died young), Benjamin, Henry Sabin, Lucy Ann, Sarah Celinda, John, Mary Sabin and Nancy Maria.

(VI) Henry Sabin, third son and fourth child of Israel and Lucy (Fessendon) Applin, was born in Swanzev, October 27, 1821. In early life he became connected with the pail manufacturing industry in Swanzev, and for a number of years was in the employ of G. G. Willis. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the civil war with credit for three years, and he lost his life at Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 1, 1864. On February 15, 1847, he married Louisa Alzina Corey, born in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, daughter of Abraham Corey, of Marlborough, this state. She died in Swanzev, leaving but two sons: Charles Henry and Eugene, the latter born July 8, 1851.

(VII) Charles Henry, eldest son of Henry S. and Louisa A. (Corey) Applin, was born in East Swanzev, July 18, 1849. After the conclusion of his studies in the public schools he learned pail-making, and has ever since been identified with that industry, which is an important one in Swanzev. He is now in the employ of Wilder P. Clark, and is one of the most able and reliable workmen in that locality. He served with ability as constable, and also as foreman of the fire department. Politically he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. On December 22, 1871, Mr. Applin married Lucy Ann Woodward, who was born in Swanzev, July 28, 1853, daughter of David and Lucretia (Alexander) Woodward. Mr. and Mrs. Applin have two children: Charles Leon, born November 14, 1877; and Leila May, born December 18, 1881.

Among the early names of New England this has contributed no little to worthy annals in that section, as well as throughout the Union. In divinity, in law, and in all reputable walks of life, it has borne honorable part, and its representatives are still taking share in the promotion of progress and the moral and material welfare of the nation.

(1) George Aldrich, the founder of the family in this country, arrived in 1631, and resided first at Dorchester, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Braintree, in the same colony. He was among the pioneer settlers of Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1663, and passed the remainder of his life there. His wife's name was Catherine. The following speech from his own lips was amply verified in his experience: "God brought me to America from Derbyshire, England, November 6, in the year 1631."

(II) Jacob, son of George and Catherine Aldrich, was born February 28, 1652, in Braintree, Massachusetts, and was a farmer in Mendon, same colony, where he died December 22, 1695. He was married, November 3, 1675, to Huldah, daughter of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer, of Braintree and Mendon. (Mention of their son David and descendants appears in this article.)

(III) Moses, son of Jacob and Huldah (Thayer) Aldrich, was a celebrated preacher of the Friends' denomination. He was born April, 1690, in Mendon, and united with the Friends about the time of his majority. Some four or five years later he entered the work of the ministry, "in which he was well approved." For many years he resided in Smithfield, Rhode Island, where he was a

preacher to the Friends. In 1722 he visited Barbadoes and in 1730 most of the colonies of the continent, going as far south as the Carolinas. He again visited Barbadoes in 1734 and in 1739 crossed the Atlantic and spent nearly two years in Great Britain and Ireland. He was "A man of cheerful mind, pleasant in conversation, of exemplary life, and endowed with sound understanding as a man." When upon his deathbed he said to his children: "Mourn not for me, but mourn for yourselves; it is well with me, and as well to depart now as to live longer." He retained his senses to the end, and died September 9, 1761, and was interred in the Friends' burying ground at Mendon. His wife was Anna (White) Aldrich.

(IV) Caleb, son of Rev. Moses and Anna (White) Aldrich, was born January 13, 1725, and died November 8, 1809, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, where he was a very prominent citizen. He was a member of the town council from 1769 to 1777, and its president from 1780 to 1784. He was justice of the common pleas from 1784 to 1787, and representative in the general assembly in 1763, 1769-70-71, and 1777-78-79. He was married, January 1, 1747, to Mary Arnold, who was born 1732 and died 1816. Five of their sons married sisters, named Arnold. Their children were: Susannah, Thomas, William, Hannah, Naaman, Joel, Augustus, Mary, Caleb, Moses, Lydia and Arnold.

(V) Naaman, third son and fifth child of Caleb and Mary (Arnold) Aldrich, was born May 6, 1756, and passed his life in Smithfield, where he died October 19, 1824. He was a large farmer, and had large real estate holdings in Mendon, which led to the settlement of some of his sons there. He was married, June 6, 1776, to Mary Arnold, daughter of Stephen and Rachel (Arnold) Arnold. She was born August 4, 1757, in Smithfield, and died February 25, 1826. Her children were: Mark, Luke, Lucy, John, Peleg, Alpha, Dan, Lewis, Marie Antoinette, and two sons and a daughter who died in infancy.

(VI) John, third son and fourth child of Naaman and Mary (Arnold) Aldrich, was born June 20, 1785, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and became a farmer in Mendon, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Boscawen, this state, in 1830. He purchased a farm on High street, near the Salisbury line, and continued to reside there until 1850, when he moved to Concord. There he remained until his death, which occurred March 19, 1865, at the home of his daughter in Concord. He was married, January 18, 1810, in Smithfield, to Harriet, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Doten) Smith, of that town. She was born there February 21, 1795, and survived her husband seven years, passing away May 13, 1872, at the home of her daughter in Concord. They had two children, Armenia Smith and John. The former is the widow of Nathaniel White, residing in Concord (see White, VIII), and the latter resides in Vineland, New Jersey. Coffin's History of Boscawen says: "Through life Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich manifested the frank, honest, sincere traits of character which are inculcated by the Friends. They were progressive in their religious views, earnest in their efforts to do good, ever ready to help the poor, guided by a simple faith and trust which ever led them to a higher spiritual life. They were industrious and frugal, simple in all their tastes, and patterns of neatness. They lived quietly

and unostentatiously, beloved and respected by their friends and neighbors."

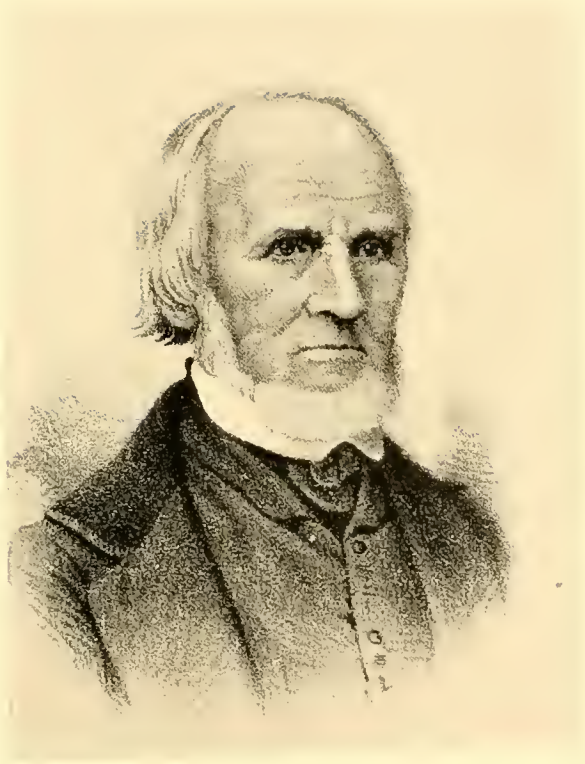
(III) David, son of Jacob and Huldah (Thayer) Aldrich, was born in Mendon, May 23, 1685, and died March 15, 1771. He married, in 1710, Hannah Capron, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. They had ten children.

(IV) Edward, son of David and Hannah (Capron) Aldrich, was born in Mendon, September 7, 1713, and died March, 1800. He married (first), July 17, 1732, Dinah Aldrich, his cousin; and (second), about 1761, widow Ann Chamberlain. There were nine children by the first wife, and five by the second.

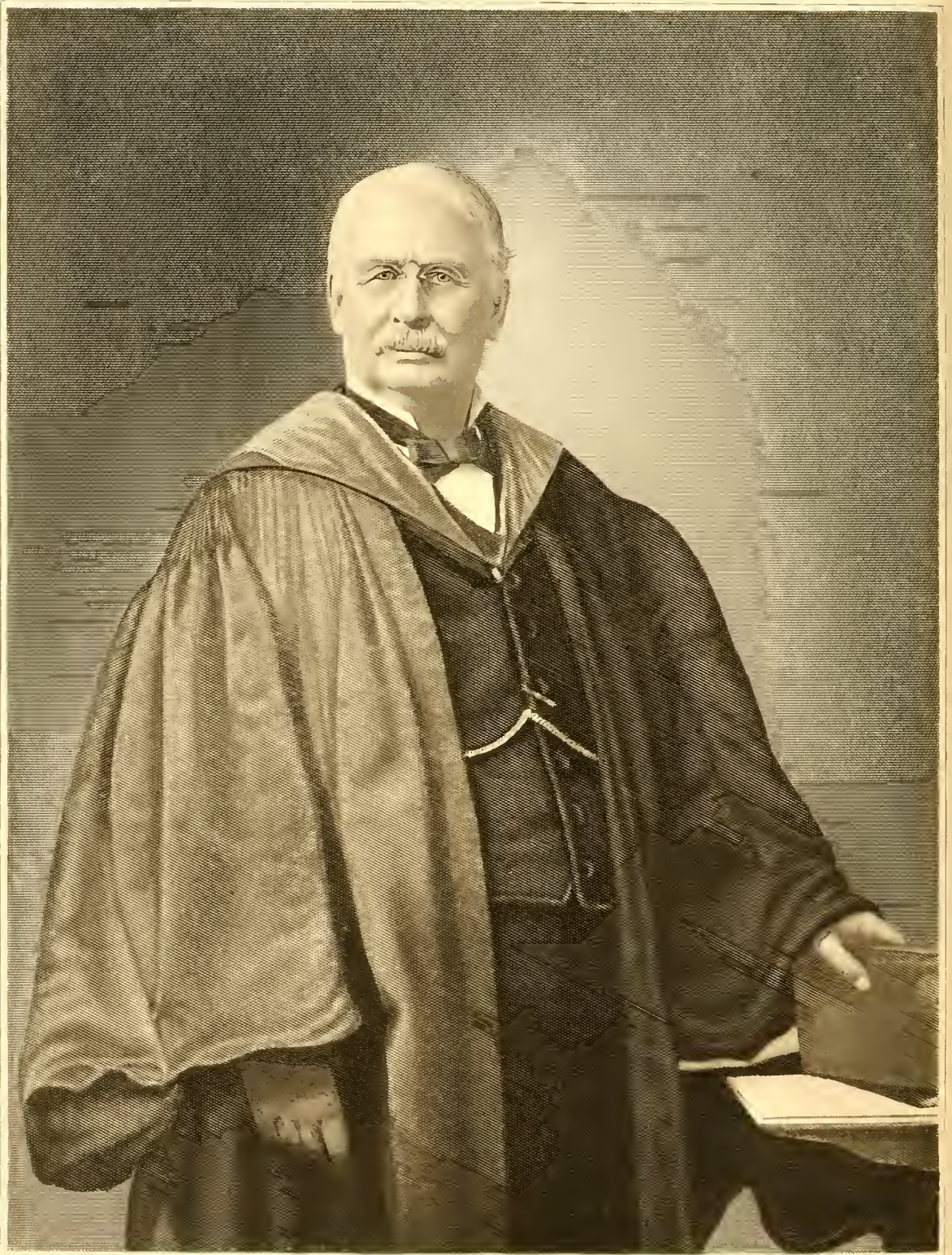
(V) John, son of Edward and Ann (Chamberlain) Aldrich, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, 1765, and died in New Hampshire, 1841, aged seventy-six years. At the age of fifteen he went from Douglass, Massachusetts, to Lisbon, New Hampshire. He drove a pair of oxen hitched to a sled, and found his way by means of spotted trees. His brother Rufus had preceded him a year and the previous summer had felled two acres of the forest, and in this clearing had built a log cabin. John removed to Franconia, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He married Sally Taylor, who was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1761, and died in Franconia. They had six children: Isra, John, Betsy, Caleb, Sally and Edward.

(VI) John (2), son of John and Sally (Taylor) Aldrich, was born in Franconia, March 23, 1797, died in Laconia, December, 1859. He married Hannah Cole.

(VII) John (3), son of John (2) and Hannah (Cole) Aldrich, was born in Franconia, June 1, 1824. His education was acquired in ten weeks' attendance in the common schools of his native town. The remainder of his life from the time he became old enough to work until he was twenty years of age was spent in assisting his father on the farm. In 1844 he removed to Lakeport and was in the employ of the Cole Foundry and Machine Company, and for ten years he filled the position of clerk for this company. In 1853 he became station agent for the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad Company. He was a clerk and also operated the first telegraph on the road in 1856. About 1857 he formed a partnership with P. J. Cole under the firm name of P. J. Cole & Company, which continued until 1864. In 1862 Mr. Aldrich enlisted in the United States service, and was made captain of Company A of the Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was later promoted to major. He served until August, 1865, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson, where he was under fire forty-seven days and nights. During this time he was wounded in the hip by a shell, but continued to perform his duties. On his return home he engaged in the grocery business for six years, and then became one of the founders of the Wardwell Needle Company, of Lakeport, New Hampshire. In 1890 he sold his interest in this concern and became treasurer and subsequently president of the Lake Village Savings Bank, filling those positions until 1902, when he retired from business. Major Aldrich was a business man for fifty-seven years. Wherever he has been he has taken an active part in the business affairs of the towns in which he has resided. His judgment and executive ability have been good, and in his later years



John Adrich



Logan L. Smith

He has enjoyed a liberal share of this world's goods. In politics he has been a Republican, and was a member of the legislature in 1855 and 1856 from Gilford. He was also selectman of the same town in 1865-66-67 and 1883. He has been a member of the Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for over fifty years, and is the oldest past master of Mount Lebanon Lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1869, and is a member of Choconia Lodge, No. 61. He has been an attendant since early life of the Free Will Baptist Church. He married, April 12, 1846, Mary E. Cole, who was born in Franklin, August 5, 1820, daughter of John A. and Mary (Ryan) Cole, early settlers of Plymouth. She died March 23, 1907; no family.

This family of Aldrich is descended, ALDRICH like the others mentioned in this work, from George Aldrich, the immigrant, who landed on American soil in 1631. It has contributed notably to the credit of New Hampshire, both at home and abroad.

(I) Silas Aldrich was born about 1743, and resided in Vermont, where he died November 28, 1811. He performed military service in 1759, in the time of the French and Indian war. He married Alice Collins, who died in 1823, aged seventy-three years.

(II) Ephraim Collins, son of Silas and Alice (Collins) Aldrich, was born probably in Bradford, Vermont, and died in Pittsburg, New Hampshire, October 15, 1859, aged sixty-five years. He settled in what was then the Indian Stream Territory, now Pittsburg, New Hampshire. He married Sarah Hilliard, whose death preceded his several years. They had six children: Jeremiah B. H. Aldrich, Sophronia, Ephraim C. Aldrich, Jr., Diana, Lucy and Sarah H.

(III) Ephraim Collins (2), son of Ephraim Collins (1) and Sarah (Hilliard) Aldrich, was born in Bradford, Vermont, February 4, 1818, and died in Pittsburg, February 25, 1880. He accompanied his father on his removal to Pittsburg, and spent the principal part of his life there. He became a prominent and influential citizen, and was conspicuous for many years in the affairs of the town, was a deputy provost marshal, and largely instrumental in raising men and money for the Union service in the war of the rebellion. He organized and was manager of the Upper Coos River & Lake Improvement Company.

He married, in 1840, Adaline Bedel Haynes, who was born in Pittsburg, New Hampshire, daughter of Clark J. and Adaline Bedel Haynes, of Pittsburg, and granddaughter of General Moody Bedel, a soldier of the revolution and of the war of 1812 (see Bedel, II); was one of the early settlers of the Indian Stream Country. She is still living at the age of eighty-six, and resides at Pittsburg. Six children were born of this union: Frank, Isabel, who died in infancy, Fred, Edgar, Almon and Isabel. Frank, who was a prominent and successful business man and a member of the firm of Eustis & Aldrich, wholesale dealers in starch, Boston, Massachusetts, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about four years ago. Fred died December 24, 1877, and Almon died May 8, 1862. Edgar is the subject of the next paragraph, and Isabel, who married Justus W. Baldwin, of Pittsburg, are the only survivors.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have three children: Ida A., who married the Rev. George W. Farmer, a Methodist minister, now located at Portsmouth; Frank W., a prominent merchant and business man operating in Northern New Hampshire and Canada; and Lucy, now a promising school girl of thirteen years.

(IV) Judge Edgar Aldrich, fourth child and third son of Ephraim C. (2) and Adaline (Bedel) Aldrich, was born in Pittsburg, February 5, 1848. He attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered upon a course of study at the academy at Colebrook, which he continued for about two years. Subsequently he began the study of law in the office of Ira A. Ramsay, of Colebrook, where he read one year. In 1867 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1868.

On his return to Colebrook he was admitted to the bar in August, 1868, and though not twenty-one at the time he attained his majority before the next sitting of the court. He opened an office in Colebrook and began practice, continuing alone until January 1, 1882, when he accepted as a partner William H. Shurtleff, the firm of Aldrich & Shurtleff continuing four years. Subsequently he was for three years a partner with James I. Parsons. He was then alone in practice until he removed to Littleton, January 1, 1881. He then became the partner of George A. Bingham, and in May of the following year Daniel C. Remick became a member of the firm, which was continued under the style of Bingham, Aldrich & Remick, until the latter part of 1884, when Judge Bingham was appointed a second time to the supreme bench of New Hampshire. The two remaining partners, under the firm name of Aldrich & Remick, practiced together until January, 1889. After that time Mr. Aldrich was alone until his appointment as judge of the United States district court. Mr. Aldrich's ability as a lawyer recommended him to Governor Straw, who in 1872 appointed him solicitor for Coos county. He served in this office two years, and in 1876 was again appointed by Governor Cheney, and filled the office until June, 1879. His conduct of the office was in every respect creditable and satisfactory. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature, and was made the nominee of the Republican caucus for speaker of the house, and elected to that position. The election of a man without previous legislative experience to the office of speaker of the house is unusual, as a successful performance of the duties of that office usually require experience as well as natural fitness, but Mr. Aldrich acquitted himself in such manner as to justify fully the confidence of his friends in his capabilities and to reflect credit upon himself. Mr. Aldrich's relish of the activity and excitement of legal trials has always been keen, and during the first twenty years of his life he found little in office work to entertain him, and he devoted his energies almost exclusively to the trial of causes. His success gave him a wide reputation and a correspondingly large practice, not only in Coos and Grafton counties, but throughout the state. "One of the most important and interesting causes in which he was engaged, and one in which he greatly added to his reputation for ability and research, was that of the Connecticut River Lumber Company versus Olcott Falls Company, in which

he was associated with Hon. Irving W. Drew, of Lancaster, as counsel for the plaintiff, the defendant's counsel being the late Hon. William S. Ladd, of Lancaster, and Hon. Jeremiah Smith, of Dover. This was a bill in equity to regulate the respective water-rights of the plaintiff corporation, using the Connecticut river for navigation purposes in floating its logs, and of the defendant mill owners at Olcott Falls. The right of trial by jury was claimed by defendant's counsel, under Article 20 of the Bill of Rights, which guarantees the right of trial by jury in all controversies concerning property, "except in cases in which it has been heretofore otherwise used and practiced." The question involved in this contention was one of constantly recurring interest, and one which had long been the subject of much attention and research, with no definite result. Mr. Aldrich devoted his entire energies to the work in hand, his able and exhaustive oral argument in reply to Judge Smith, at the December law term 1889, was regarded by the court as so worthy an effort as to warrant its publication in full in volume 65, *New Hampshire Reports*. He secured a favorable determination of the question, the court holding that no such right as the defendant claimed, existed."

February 21, 1891, Mr. Aldrich was commissioned judge of the United States district court for New Hampshire, which office he still holds. For some time previous to his appointment this office had been considered practically a sinecure, as the work in the district was light, and the judge was called upon to do but little work in the other three states which, with New Hampshire, constitute the First Judicial Circuit. But about the time of the appointment of Mr. Aldrich, the act of congress, approved March 3, 1891, went into effect. This act created the circuit court of appeals, for the relief of the supreme court, to which questions of law are taken from the various district and circuit courts, and it provides that the court shall consist of the associate justice of the supreme court assigned to the circuit, the circuit judges in attendance (an additional judge having been provided in each circuit), and the district judges within the circuit, presiding in the order of rank and seniority of their commissions. This act largely increased the labors of all the Federal judges, so that ever since his appointment, Judge Aldrich has been busy with the duties of his position, as his services have been frequently rendered in the Massachusetts courts. It is now (1907) sixteen years since Judge Aldrich assumed his place on the Federal bench, and in that time by his courteous demeanor, thorough and discriminating knowledge of law, rigid adherence to the principles of justice and conscientious discharge of his duties he has made for himself a very flattering reputation, not only with the bench and bar, but among the people as well.

The duties of lawyer and judge have not engrossed all his time, and many valuable contributions to literature have emanated from his pen. As a public speaker he is widely and favorably known and he has delivered several notable addresses upon special and anniversary occasions. Among his literary contributions are a lecture on the life and services of General Lafayette in America; an address before the Grand Army, May 30, 1881; an address before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association, in 1886, upon the question "Shall the Law and

Trial Courts be Separated?"; an address before the court at the September term, 1890, upon the death of Judge Frederick Chase; a eulogy of General Gilman Marston before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association in 1891; an address before the same in 1894 upon "Our Jury System"; an address before the Southern Bar Association in 1893 upon the "Delays incident to the Removal of Causes from the State to the Federal Courts"; an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1894 upon "Our Northern Boundary"; an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society on "The Affair of the Cedars and the Services of Colonel Timothy Bedel in the Revolution"; a biographical review of the life and services of Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter, before the Southern Bar Association, 1899, and later an oration upon the "Life and Character of the Hon. Harry Bingham." Judge Aldrich was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1902, and among the speeches which he delivered before that body was one on Trusts, which attracted widespread attention. Official duties require Judge Aldrich to spend much of his time in Boston, but he continues to reside in Littleton, where he has a fine residence which commands a wide view of the White Mountains and the romantic valley of the Ammonoosuc.

Judge Aldrich has not deviated much from strictly legal and judicial work. In early life he was captain of a militia company in the Third New Hampshire Regiment, and in later life his recreation has been chiefly upon the lakes and mountain streams. He has an attractive and comfortable camp at the Connecticut Lakes in his native town, where he spends a considerable portion of each summer.

Since his appointment to the courts he has acted as referee in important litigation, like the case of the State of New Hampshire vs. the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, *Dartmouth College vs. The International Paper Company*, and, more recently, as master in the *Mary Baker G. Eddy* litigation, which has considerably attracted public attention.

Edgar Aldrich was married October 7, 1872, to Louise Matilda Remick, who was born in Hardwick, Vermont, January 1, 1845, daughter of Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, of Colebrook (see Remick, VIII). They have two children: Florence May, who was born at Colebrook, July 1, 1874, and educated in the public schools, at Tilden Seminary, West Lebanon, St. Mary's School, Concord, and Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; and Ephraim Fred, born at Colebrook, June 9, 1878, who was educated in the public schools at Littleton, the Carleton School, Phillips Andover Academy, Dartmouth College and the Boston University School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1902 and is now a practicing lawyer in that city. Miss Aldrich was married in Littleton, September 17, 1904, to Howard Summers Kniffin, of New York City, and their home is now at Lawrence, Long Island.

(I) Lewis Clarence Aldrich married, September 11, 1826, in Whitefield, New Hampshire, Lucinda A. Quimby, of that town, and resided in Carroll, New Hampshire.

(II) William Frank, son of Lewis C. and Lucinda (Quimby) Aldrich, was born in Carr about the year 1856. In his younger days he followed various occupations, including those of a painter,

photographer and barber. He has for the greater part of his active life been engaged in the carriage business at Whitefield, this state. As a Democrat he is more or less active in local politics, but has no aspirations for public office. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias. He married Nellie E. Burbank, daughter of Paul Burbank, of Lisbon, and has reared a family of four children, namely: Emmett C., a prosperous farmer in Carroll; Harry, who is in business with his father in Whitefield; Lewis C., who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph; and Mattie L., who is now the wife of Henry Whedon, of Manchester.

(III) Lewis Clarence, third son and child of William F. and Nellie E. (Burbank) Aldrich, was born in Whitefield, November 29, 1879. He attended the public schools of his native town including the high school, and after leaving the latter institution was for some time a student in electrical engineering, which he abandoned for the study of medicine. He was graduated from Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1902, was an interne at the Franklin Square Hospital, Baltimore, for some time, and pursued a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University. Upon his return to Whitefield he entered into partnership with Dr. Morrison and continues as one of the staff of the Morrison Hospital, and was associated with that well-known physician until 1906, when he removed to Jefferson. Dr. Aldrich specializes in diseases of the blood, throat, ear and nose, and is rapidly acquiring a high reputation both as a specialist and general practitioner.

He is a member of the New Hampshire State and Coos County Medical societies, also the American Medical Association; the Masonic (Blue) Lodge at Whitefield, and Chapter and North Star Commandery at Lancaster; the Knights of Pythias at Whitefield, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Jefferson. He is unmarried.

The Whipple family is one of the WHIPPLE oldest in this country. The present branch can be traced through eight generations to one of the earliest English immigrants, and is apparently unrelated to the line descended from Jacob Whipple, whose history has previously been written.

(I) Matthew Whipple was born in England about 1605. With his brother John he came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, before 1638. John Whipple was the ancestor of William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose mansion is still standing in Portsmouth, this state. In 1638 Matthew Whipple had land granted him in Ipswich, situated in that part of the town then called the Hamlet, but which has since been named Hamilton. He held public offices, and though but forty-two when he died, he was evidently a man of prominence in the community. He was twice married. The name of his first wife is unknown, but she without doubt came from England, because his eldest son, Lieutenant John, was baptized in Essex, that country. Matthew Whipple's second wife was Rose Chute, and there were six children, possibly some by each marriage. According to one record, the three eldest children were born in England. The children were: John, Mary, Matthew, Ann, Elizabeth, and Joseph, whose sketch follows. Matthew Whipple died September 28, 1647, leaving a widow, Rose.

(II) Joseph, youngest child of Matthew Whipple, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1645. His first wife was Sarah _____, who died July 10, 1676; and the name of the second wife is unknown. According to one record there were twelve children: Joseph, died young; Joseph, Margaret, Sarah, Captain Matthew, Bertha, Mary, John, Deacon James, whose sketch follows; Jonathan, Ruth and Anna. The births of these children range from 1665 to 1695, and it is thought the last four belonged to the second marriage, though the records vary somewhat as to the order. Joseph Whipple died in 1708-09.

(III) Deacon James, son of Joseph Whipple, and probably the eldest child of his second wife, was born in 1681. About 1730 he removed to Grafton, Massachusetts, where he and Samuel Cooper, an ancestor of the Coopers of Croydon, New Hampshire, were chosen the first deacons of the first church organized there January 21, 1732. He was a man highly esteemed in the community. Deacon Whipple, his son-in-law, Joseph Whipple, and his grandson, Moses Whipple, were among the original grantees of Croydon, this state. On January 12, 1704, Deacon James Whipple married Mary Fuller (one record says Margaret), of Salem, Massachusetts. There were four children: James, Jacob, whose sketch follows; Daniel, and Mary, who married her third cousin, Joseph Whipple. Deacon James Whipple died November 3, 1766.

(IV) Deacon Jacob, second son and child of Deacon James and Mary (Fuller) Whipple, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 26, 1707. He moved to Grafton, that state, from which town he served in the French and Indian war from 1757 to 1760. He was chosen deacon of the first Baptist Church in Grafton in 1780, and also served as selectman, constable, and member of the school committee. On January 6, 1729, Deacon Jacob Whipple married Jerusha Leland, daughter of James and Hannah (Larned) Leland, who was born in 1710. According to one record there were ten children: James, Jerusha, David, Captain Moses, whose sketch follows; Hannah, Prudence, Elizabeth, Susannah, Susannah and Jemima. Another record gives but nine children, omitting David. The date of the death of Deacon Jacob Whipple is unknown, but his wife died in 1789.

(V) Deacon and Captain Moses, son of Deacon Jacob and Jerusha (Leland) Whipple, was born at Grafton, Massachusetts, May 13, 1733. He served Grafton in Captain James Whipple's company of Colonel Artemus Ward's regiment which marched to the relief of Fort William Henry, August 16, 1757. He was one of the original grantees of Croydon, New Hampshire, to which place he came with his wife and four children in 1766. He lived there till 1800, when he removed to Charles town, New Hampshire, where he spent the last five years of his life. He served Croydon in the revolution as captain of a company, and was also chairman of the committee of safety during the war. He was chosen first deacon of the first Congregational Church in Croydon, in 1784. He served as moderator of that town seventeen times, as town treasurer five years, selectman nine years, and town clerk ten years. Deacon Whipple was the first justice of the peace in Croydon, and was chosen and appointed March 11, 1779. After the death of Moses Leland (2) in the spring of 1770, Deacon Whipple was for many years the leading man in town, and all offices

of trust and responsibility were conferred upon him. So great was his wisdom and discretion that he was well-worthy the appellation of "Father of the Town." In 1753 Moses Whipple married Catherine Furbush, and they had fourteen children, the first four of whom were born in Grafton, Massachusetts. The children were: Thomas, born June 16, 1759; Aaron, mentioned below; Jerusha, Moses, Catherine, James, Hannah, Jacob, Joseph, Benjamin, Susanna, Abel, and an infant who died unnamed. Deacon Whipple died at Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1814, and his widow died in 1820.

(VI) Aaron, second son and child of Deacon Moses and Catherine (Furbush) Whipple, was born at Grafton, Massachusetts, March 23, 1761. In 1766 he came to Croydon with his parents, and that place remained his permanent home. On November 4, 1784, Aaron Whipple married Matilda Cooper, daughter of Deacon John and Mary (Sherman) Cooper, of Croydon (see Cooper, IV). They had nine children: David, Solomon, Huldah, Harvey, Moses, whose sketch forms part of this article; Solomon, Experience, Martin Griswold and Ruby. Aaron Whipple died at Croydon, May 18, 1838.

(VII) David, eldest child of Aaron and Matilda (Cooper) Whipple, was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1785. He was a farmer, a man of good judgment and of excellent memory. He was well informed on local matters, and took much interest in the history of the town in which his ancestors had played so prominent a part. David Whipple married Sarah Cutting, and they had eight children: Ormus, born 1806, died in infancy; Experience, 1808; Adeline, 1810, married Benjamin Barton (2); Laura, 1813; Orasmus, 1815; David, 1817, married Clementine Chandler; Solomon M., whose sketch follows; Barnabas C., 1822. All of these children lived in Croydon, except Dr. Solomon M., who migrated to New London. David Whipple died in 1837.

(VIII) Dr. Solomon M., fourth son and seventh child of David and Sarah (Cutting) Whipple, was born July 28, 1820, at Croydon, New Hampshire. He studied in the district schools and at home, attended a few terms in the academies in Unity and Lebanon, New Hampshire, and entered the collegiate department of Norwich University, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1846. He pursued his medical studies at Dartmouth College and at the Woodstock Medical School at Burlington, Vermont, being graduated from the latter institution in 1849, and beginning practice in New London, New Hampshire, that same year. For more than a generation he was a skillful physician and a valuable citizen of his adopted town, and he was unceasing in his devotion to an arduous profession. He struggled long and hard to obtain his education, and he suffered for many years from a physical weakness that finally caused his death, but he met all difficulties with unwavering courage, and strove to forget his own sufferings in ministrations to others. Dr. Whipple joined the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1852, and served as its president in 1876. He was an occasional contributor to the literary and medical journals of his day, and his published articles bear testimony to his literary culture and mature judgment.

On June 9, 1850, Dr. Solomon M. Whipple married Henrietta Kimball Hersey, daughter of Amos K. and Dorothy (Hersey) Hersey, who was born

at Sanbornton, New Hampshire, October 10, 1830. Like her husband, Mrs. Whipple comes from a long line of pioneers, being fourth in descent from James Peter Hersey, one of the first settlers of Sanbornton, whose wife, Polly (Sheafe) Hersey, of Portsmouth, belonged to one of the oldest families in the country. Dr. and Mrs. Whipple had three sons, all of whom became distinguished in their respective careers: Ashley Cooper, whose sketch follows; Amos Hersey and Sherman Leland. Amos H. Whipple was born June 21, 1856, and early in life developed marked business ability. The development of New London as a summer resort is largely due to his energy and foresight. In 1882-83 he bought out the New London and Potter Place stage line, and soon became noted for his skill in driving the big tally-ho coach. In 1886 he opened the Heidelberg, which was modeled from the ladies' dormitory of the old New London Academy, and it speedily became a popular summer resort. Mr. Whipple also projected the annual New London coaching parade, which proved an excellent advertisement for the region. In 1893 his fame as a landlord caused him to remove to Boston, where he has taken charge of the Nottingham, Winthrop, Thorndike and other standard houses. Sherman L. Whipple, born March 4, 1862, was graduated from Colby Academy, New London, at the age of fifteen, and four years later from Yale University, the youngest member of the class of 1881. He was one of the eight commencement speakers chosen by the faculty for high scholarship. In 1884 he was graduated with the highest rank from the Yale Law School, and after spending one year in the office of Judge Cross, at Manchester, New Hampshire, began practice in Boston, in May, 1885. He now ranks as one of the leading members of the Suffolk county bar. On December 27, 1903, Sherman L. Whipple married Louise Clough, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and they have three children: Dorothy, Katharyn Carleton and Sherman L. Dr. Solomon L. Whipple died at New London, from pneumonia, January 18, 1884, after a long and wearisome illness which he bore with great fortitude. His widow still lives in that town where their married life was spent.

(IX) Ashley Cooper, eldest of the three sons of Dr. Solomon M. and Henrietta K. (Hersey) Whipple, was born at New London, New Hampshire, February 4, 1852. He was graduated from Colby Academy in that town, class of 1870, and at once began the study of medicine with his father. In 1871 he had charge of a ward in the State Asylum for the Insane at Concord, and in 1872 took his first course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. He also studied at the University of New York, where he passed a successful examination in 1874, but he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth. He established himself at Ashland, this state, where he soon achieved a high reputation as a practitioner, both on account of his skill and his untiring devotion to the welfare of his patients. It was this fidelity to the interests of others regardless of his own that caused his early death. Dr. Granville P. Cann, of Concord, in an address before the New Hampshire Medical Society, said of Dr. Ashley C. Whipple: "In his death the profession and the society have lost an enthusiastic member. * * * When admonished by his friends that a physician's vital power could



A. C. Whipple.



G. C. Whipple -

not endure a constant strain any more than other people's, he never seemed to have a thought that such reasoning in any way applied to himself, but labored on as one who never knew fatigue." Dr. Whipple was held in the highest esteem as a citizen. He was a staunch Republican in politics. He belonged to the New Hampshire Medical Association, to Mount Prospect Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ashland, to Pennigawasset Chapter, Plymouth, and to Crafton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ashland, of which he was a charter member.

On December 24, 1876, Dr. Ashley Cooper Whipple married Frances Anna Hoyt, daughter of George and Frances Moody (Smith) Hoyt, who was born in that part of Holderness, now Ashland, New Hampshire, June 15, 1857. (See Hoyt, VIII.) They have had two children: George Hoyt and Ashley. George Hoyt Whipple, born at Ashland, August 28, 1878, was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1896; from Yale University in 1900; and from Johns Hopkins University, medical department, in 1905. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather he became a member of the medical profession, and he fully sustained the reputation of the family for brilliant scholarship and energy of character. Dr. George H. Whipple is now (1907) instructor of pathology at the Johns Hopkins Medical College in Baltimore. Ashley Whipple was born July 9, 1880, and was educated at Abbot Academy and Mount Holyoke College. Dr. Ashley Cooper Whipple died of typhoid fever at Ashland, New Hampshire, April 4, 1880. His lamented death at the age of twenty-eight years was caused by unremitting zeal in the care of his patients. Mrs. Whipple lived at Andover, Massachusetts, while her children were being educated, but now makes her home in Ashland. She married, April 25, 1904, Charles Gavin Platt, of Greenfield, England.

(VII) Moses (2), fourth son and fifth child of Aaron and Matilda (Cooper) Whipple, was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, February 19, 1795. He had a common school education and was a farmer by occupation. He attended the Baptist Church, and was a Republican in politics. On April 30, 1820, Moses (2) Whipple married Heiress Cooper, of Cornish, New Hampshire. They had nine children, of whom the first four and the sixth all died under the age of five years. The children were: Horace D., Baron Stowe, Gilman Cooper, Baron Stowe, Gilman Cooper, whose sketch follows; Horace, Dellavan Marsh, Lois M., and Edwin M. Dellavan M. Whipple was born in 1841, married Ella I. Cook, June 2, 1869, and died February 23, 1876, leaving no children. Lois M. Whipple was born in 1843, and married Wallace L. Dow, a successful builder and architect of Newport, New Hampshire. Edwin M. Whipple, born in 1846, was drowned near the bridge at Croydon Flat on a dark and stormy night, November 2, 1861. Moses (2) Whipple during the last of his life went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Lois M. Dow, at Newport, where he died August 1, 1876. The wife of Moses Whipple died July 9, 1890, in Lebanon, New Hampshire, at the home of her son, Gilman Cooper Whipple, at whose home she spent the last six or eight years.

(VIII) Gilman Cooper, fifth son and child of Moses and Heiress (Cooper) Whipple, was born

March 18, 1837, at Croydon, New Hampshire. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, at the high school at Newport, and at Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire. For thirty years he was a successful merchant at Lebanon, New Hampshire, dealing in dry goods and clothing. He retired from active business in 1889, but is still a silent partner in the firm of Richardson & Emerson, of Lebanon. Although released from the daily exactions of mercantile affairs, Deacon Whipple leads a very active life, and probably no man in Lebanon holds more positions of trust. He is a director of the National Bank of Lebanon, president of the Savings Bank trustee of the Lebanon Public Library, and also of several estates. He is chairman of the school board, and clerk and director of the Lebanon Electric Light & Power Company. He is also business manager of his alma mater, Colby Academy, at New London. Deacon Whipple belongs to the Baptist Church in Lebanon, and has been a deacon, for many years, and church treasurer since its organization. He is a Republican in politics, and represented his town in the legislatures of 1887, 1905 and 1907. On October 17, 1804, Gilman Cooper Whipple married Clara P. Wood, daughter of Samuel Wood, of Lebanon. She died June 7, 1890, and on August 26, 1891, Mr. Whipple married his second wife, Georgie M. Dudley, daughter of True Dudley, of Hanover, New Hampshire, who died November 22, 1899. There are no children.

(Second Family.)

A serious mistake has been made by WHIPPLE various commentators in assuming that the Whipples of New England, and indeed of America, are descended from a common ancestor of English origin, and this error being promulgated in various publications has led to much confusion. It is not the design of the present chronicle to correct past mistakes, but merely to record something of the history of a single branch of the now widely separated American family of Whipples. This too is difficult in many respects on account of frequently broken links in the chain of descent and the further fact that in New Hampshire there are several families of the surname and in some generations of each the same christian name frequently occurs. The Grafton county and Bristol Whipples of the line here under consideration are descendants of Matthew Whipple, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

(1) Jacob Whipple, of Grafton, Massachusetts, was a descendant in the fourth generation of Matthew Whipple, of Ipswich.

(II) Moses, son of Jacob Whipple, of Grafton, was one of the first three settlers in the town of Croydon, New Hampshire, and one of its most influential men during the period of his residence there. He was a soldier and patriot of the Revolution, and in June, 1777, led a company to Ticonderoga just before its surrender to the British, and was captain of a company in Colonel Chase's regiment which aided in compelling the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. On the reorganization of the New Hampshire militia at the close of the war he was commissioned colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment. Captain Whipple was born at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1733, and removed from that town to Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1766, with three of his sons—Thomas, Aaron and Moses—and one daughter—

Jerusha. "Having a complete mastery of his passions," says Wheeler, "well educated, intelligent, distinguished for energy and decision of character, warm-hearted, hospitable and generous to all, he was well calculated to be—what he indeed was—a *father* of the town. It is said of him that, so great was the respect entertained for him by his townsmen, his word was law in all local matters. He was elected to more offices than any other man who ever lived in Croydon." He was chairman of the committee of safety throughout the period of the revolution, giving freely of his time and means toward providing men for the service; and he was deacon of the church for thirty years. In 1809 he removed to Charlestown, New Hampshire, and spent the remainder of his years with his eldest son. He died in 1814, aged eighty-three years.

Captain Whipple was by occupation a millwright and land surveyor. In 1762 he was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts an officer in the militia, and in 1774 received from Governor Wentworth his commission as captain. He was a delegate to one of the early conventions held at Exeter, and for several years was representative in the state legislature. In 1786 he was appointed one of the "conservators of the peace" to quell the spirit of insurrection which threatened the safety of the state legislature during the period of what is known in history as "Shay's Rebellion." His wife was Catherine Furbush, who shared with her husband all the toils and privations of early settlement. The next summer after their arrival in the town she called all the children to her house and established a school, and continued it for a long time without any compensation for her work. The mother of fourteen children, she died in 1829. (From the centennial address of Thomas Whipple, Esq.)

(II) Aaron, son of Captain Moses Whipple, lived in the south part of the town of Croydon, on the farm afterward owned and occupied by his son Moses. Aaron Whipple married Matilda Cooper, and among their children was David Whipple.

(IV) David, son of Aaron and Matilda (Cooper) Whipple, was by occupation a farmer, and in business life and his associations with men and affairs in the town he was regarded as a man of excellent judgment. He was born in the town of Croydon, October 24, 1788, and died there June 12, 1867. He married, September 5, 1806, Sally Cutting, who bore him nine children: 1. Orsamus died in infancy. 2. Experience C., born November 22, 1808, died December 1, 1889; married November 30, 1828, Daniel C. Paul of Newport, New Hampshire. 3. Adeline, born September 1, 1810, died October 12, 1895; married February 9, 1834, Benjamin Barton. 4. Laurey, born April 22, 1813, died April 4, 1882, unmarried. 5. Orsamus A., born June 6, 1815, died November 25, 1897; married May 25, 1849, Diantha Batchelder. 6. David C., born June 14, 1817, died November 5, 1852. 7. A child, born June 15, 1819, died in extreme infancy. 8. Solomon M., born July 28, 1820, died January 16, 1884; married January 9, 1851, Henrietta K. Hersey of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. He was educated for the profession of medicine at Dartmouth Medical College and the Woodstock Medical School, Woodstock, Vermont, and graduated from the latter institution in 1849. The scene of his professional life was laid at New London, New Hampshire, where he gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner of medicine and

as a contributor to various political and medical journals. 9. Barnabas C., born January 21, 1823, married, September 12, 1849, Sarah J. Whitney, and became a successful farmer in Croydon.

(V) David C. Whipple, sixth in the order of birth of the children of David and Sally (Cutting) Whipple, was born on his father's farm in Croydon, New Hampshire, June 14, 1817, and attended school and did work at home until he attained the age of manhood. He then learned the trade of a cabinet-maker at Croydon Flats and was a practical workman in that line for several years. From cabinet-making he turned to carpenter and joiner work and eventually became a building contractor at Mill Village, now Etna, in the town of Hanover, New Hampshire, with every prospect of success in business life when his career was cut off by the hand of death, at the untimely age of thirty-five years. Mr. Whipple is remembered as a man of excellent business qualities, thorough, reliable and energetic in whatever he undertook to do. He died November 15, 1852. His wife was Clementine Chandler, whom he married January 1, 1845. She was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, November 12, 1818, second daughter and fifth child of Henry H. and Anna (Wright) Chandler of Hanover. (see Chandler, VIII), and by whom he had two children, Henry Chandler and Margaret Perritt Whipple.

(VI) Henry Chandler, only son of David C. and Clementine (Chandler) Whipple, was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, June 25, 1846, and for more than twenty years has been closely identified with the business and social life of Bristol, New Hampshire. As a boy he received a good common school education and at the age of sixteen years was employed as clerk by his stepfather, John Wright Dodge, of the old firm of Dodge, Davis & Co. In 1873 he went with Mr. Dodge and his family to Enfield, New Hampshire, and became connected with the firm just mentioned. In 1884 he went to Bristol to fill the position of assistant superintendent of the mills acquired in the preceding year by purchasing the interest of the firm of Holden & Co., manufacturers of shaker flannels at that place. In October, 1887, Dodge, Davis & Co. incorporated under the name of Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, and on its organization Mr. Whipple became treasurer and resident manager. This position he held until February, 1897, and then was elected president and treasurer, in the former capacity succeeding Mr. Dodge, then recently deceased. Besides his connection with the extensive works of the Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, Mr. Whipple has been and still is in many other respects identified with the best interests of Bristol. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Bristol Savings Bank since 1860; was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Bristol, in 1898, and its president since that time; member of the first board of directors of the Bristol Electric Light Company in 1889; trustee of Miot-Sleeper library since 1901, and in 1902 was a member of the special commission appointed to select a site for a public park in Bristol in conformity to the provisions of the will of the late William G. Kelley. Mr. Whipple married, June 2, 1875, Lilla Josephine Plummer. She was born in the town of Canaan, New Hampshire, August 1, 1852, a daughter of Abel P. and Harriet (Jones) Plummer, of Canaan. Of this marriage five chil-

dren have been born: Harry Dodge, born in Enfield, May 30, 1876; died March 13, 1893. Fay, born in Enfield, June 22, 1880; married, September 17, 1903, Grace Mae Louise Barrett, Anna Clementine, born in Enfield, April 21, 1884; died in Bristol, September 2, 1887. Inez Margaret, born in Bristol, July 20, 1886. Ashley Plummer, born in Bristol, April 16, 1891.

(Third Family.)

The Whipple family is a numerous one, especially throughout New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and in some of its branches certainly an influential one, intellectual, industrious, self-respecting and patriotic. It was in Massachusetts as early as 1632, John Whipple locating at Dorchester at that date or earlier. He was a carpenter by occupation, and received a grant of land on Dorchester Neck in 1637. In 1658, however, he sold his estate there and removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he ever afterwards resided, receiving there an allotment of land July 29, 1659. He and his son John took the oath of allegiance in 1666. He married Sarah in Dorchester about 1640, and died May 16, 1685, aged 68. The Rhode Island branch are his descendants.

Another John Whipple was one of early settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts, made a freeman May 13, 1640, and represented the town in the general court in 1640-42, 1646, and 1650-53. He married, Sarah, by whom he had John, probably born in England; Sarah, Susanna, Mary and Elizabeth. His son John married (first) Martha Reyner, and (second) Elizabeth Paine. His children were John, Susanna, Joseph, Sarah and Matthew. The Goffstown family are doubtless the descendants of John Whipple, of Ipswich.

(I) Benjamin Whipple was born and died in Beverley, Massachusetts. He was a farmer by occupation, and affiliated denominationally with the Baptist Church. He married Sarah Tuttle and had four sons: Charles, Benjamin, Samuel and John.

(II) Charles, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Tuttle) Whipple, was born in Beverley, Massachusetts. In course of time he removed to Goffstown, and followed farming as an occupation. He there identified himself with the Republican party and the Baptist Church. He died in Goffstown, March 20, 1863. He married, in 1808, Betsy Brown, of Manchester, by whom eleven children were born to him: John, May 16, 1811; Charles; Israel Brown, August 13, 1813; David H., April 28, 1817; William A., April 5, 1820; Sarah A., March 25, 1822; Cynthia B. and Achsah (twins), February 5, 1825; Clara Logan, April 7, 1827; Benjamin, October 20, 1829, and Mary.

(III) John, eldest son and child of Charles and Betsy (Brown) Whipple, was born in Bow, New Hampshire, May 16, 1811. He was educated in the district schools, and took up his residence in Goffstown in 1835. As an occupation he followed general farming. Politically he was a Democrat. Religiously he identified his interests with the Methodists. He died in Goffstown, February, 1871. He married Margaret Jane, daughter of Samuel and Polly (Stark) Annis, of Salem. His wife was educated in the public schools, was a member of the Methodist Church, and died November 13, 1888. Eight children were born to them,

as follows: William Stark, born December 3, 1836; Charles A., born March 14, 1839; Amos Woodbury, born May 15, 1842; John Logan, born January 2, 1844, married April 3, 1871, F. Augusta Little; Thomas L., born October 8, 1845, died young; Henry L., born January 20, 1848, died young; Mary F., born August 30, 1850; and Andrew N., born March 6, 1852. Israel Brown Whipple brother of John Whipple, married, September 30, 1838, Lydia McIntire, by whom he had the following children: Edwin Everett, born June 9, 1838, married Carrie P. Smith, March 4, 1861; David Harraden, born January 9, 1841, died; Sarah Melissa, born October 28, 1842; Joseph Henry Gilmore, born August 15, 1844; Mary Etta, born February 13, 1846; and David Edwin, born June 30, 1852. Israel B. died in Dunbarton, February 2, 1890.

(IV) Amos Woodbury, third son and child of John and Margaret (Annis) Whipple, was born in Goffstown, May 15, 1842. He received his education in the district schools. For a time he worked on the home farm, but in 1869 bought the Salt Marsh place, where he now resides, and for sixteen years has been engaged in the milk business and general farming. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously a Methodist. He is also a member of the Grange. He married, May 28, 1865, Olive, daughter of Job and Emeline (Pollard) Kidder, of Goffstown. His wife was educated in the public schools, and is also a member of the Grange. Their children are: 1. George H., born February 26, 1868, a farmer resides in Goffstown; he married Genevieve Case, of Canada; they have three children: Earl Case, born August 18, 1896; Stanley Irving, born December 19, 1897; and Olive Ellen, born February 18, 1900. 2. Emma L., born October 29, 1870, married Fred Corey, a mechanic, of Manchester; they have one child, Norris, born June 21, 1893. 3. Bertie A., born April 10, 1876, married Ethel Wickerson.

William Stark Whipple, eldest brother of Amos Woodbury Whipple, was born in Goffstown, December 5, 1836. He married, August 30, 1856, Lydia Richards, daughter of True and Sophia (Wright) Richards, of Goffstown, who was born June 20, 1837. Their children were: Emma J., born March 13, 1858, died July 23, 1860; Willie Everett, born April 13, 1861; Charles H., born September 5, 1863; Fred S., born June 2, 1866; Warren H., born October 4, 1868, married Mrs. M. Belle McLane, November 20, 1894; Dora E., born January 28, 1875; Herman M., born October 10, 1877.

This name appears in the early PITMAN records of New Hampshire when Pitmans were inhabitants of Dover, November 20, 1653, William Pitman, of Dover, married at Boston, Barbara Evans; in 1683 Ezekiel Pitman or Pitnam, was in New Hampshire; and Joseph Pitman, of Dover, in the service of William Tasket, was discharged by the court in 1656 for cruelty to his master. He was killed by the Indians, August 10, 1704. From the fact of the early residence of Pitmans in New Hampshire, it would seem that those of the state might have sprung from a common ancestor, but family tradition has it otherwise.

The Pitmans were early settlers in what is now Belknap county, New Hampshire, and have been

conspicuous in the history of that region and other sections of the state from a very early period to the present day. Many of the family have been Quakers, and kept aloof from the public records.

(I) John Pitman was born in Lee, May 7, 1732, and in March 1780, settled in Barnstead, as did also his brother Samuel. His lands were in the east part of Barnstead, where no clearing had been previously made and no public road had been opened in that neighborhood. He begun by cultivating one acre at a time. The bears and wolves troubled his flocks and crops. He had many difficulties to contend with, yet by industry and frugality he overcame all obstacles. He was a man of stern integrity, and trained his children to be faithful to their friends, honest in their dealings, and charitable to the distressed. May 7, 1832, on his one hundredth birthday, Mr. Pitman still enjoyed good health. On that day he sent for his pastor, Rev. Enos George, who baptized him and partook of the sacrament with him. It seemed to the old man like the beginning of a new life. About that time he procured a set of teeth, white, strong and fashionable, which was in truth a wonder in the neighborhood and he began to look young again. He lived to the age of one hundred and one years, nine months and twenty-one days, dying February 28, 1834, and was buried in the field where a plain stone bears record of his name and age. His wife, Susannah, died March 6, 1835, aged ninety-five. His descendants to the fifth generation, still occupy the homestead.

(II) John (2), a son of John (1) and Susannah Pitman, was born in 1770, and died in Barnstead in 1856, aged eighty-six. He lived and died on his father's farm. He married Shuah Lougee, who died in 1859, aged seventy-nine. They had John, Lougee, Daniel, Henry, Thomas C., and George.

(III) Henry, fourth son of John (2) and Shuah (Lougee) Pitman, was born in Barnstead December 22, 1808, and died March 20, 1882, aged seventy-four years. He, like his forefathers, was a farmer. He married Drusilla Miles, whose father was a soldier and died in the war of 1812. She was born July 28, 1813, and died January 16, 1895. They had four children: Melissa A., Sarah A., Charles H., and Vienna.

(IV) Charles H., third child and only son of Henry and Drusilla (Miles) Pitman, was born in Barnstead, July 13, 1844. He was educated in public and private schools and at Pittsfield Academy. At the age of twenty-five he left the paternal homestead and went to Farmington and entered the employ of J. E. Fernald as a clerk in a general store, and remained there three years. He then started in business for himself in the same line. Three years later he gave up business and returned to Mr. Fernald and took general charge of the office and publication of the *Farmington News*. He continued this work until 1887, and then opened a job printing establishment and insurance office which he has since conducted, and later added real estate business. By industrious labor and a reasonable degree of economy Mr. Pitman has made these enterprises successful. His political sentiments are Democratic and his efforts in behalf of that party have been rewarded by elections to the offices of town clerk, which he has filled six years, and tax collector, which he held

in the years 1888-89 and 1900, and was on the town board of education six years. He has a strong regard for fraternal organizations, and is a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons; and Columbian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 18; Woodbine Lodge, No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Mad River Encampment, No. 22; and Harmony Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, in all of which he has been a member more than thirty-five years.

In July, 1884, he enlisted as private in Company F, Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guards, which was organized at that time in Farmington, and at the first encampment, held in Concord in September of that year, he was elected second lieutenant, and the following year was promoted to first lieutenant, and February, 1887, was commissioned as captain of the company, which position he held eight years, having been re-commissioned February, 1892. In 1894 he was elected major, but having decided to leave the service on account of business, he declined to accept the position, and March 20, 1895, he was honorably discharged by his own request, being at that time the oldest captain, in point of service, in the state militia, with one exception. He was also a veteran fireman, having served continually as a member of Hercules Fire Company for over twenty-five years, the most of the time as clerk, treasurer or foreman.

He married (first), June, 1872, Emma J. Crosby, who was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, in 1856; and (second) Carrie L. Pearl, who was born September 16, 1867, daughter of Charles L. and Elizabeth (Burnham) Pearl, of Farmington. He has by the first wife one child, Minnie L., born May 26, 1874, married Fred Holmes. They have one child, Charles Leslie, born October, 1892.

(III) John (3), probably a son of John (2) Pitman, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and went from Barnstead to Alexandria, this state, where he tilled the soil industriously and with prosperous results. He died in Alexandria, at the age of ninety-seven. In politics he supported the Democratic party, and in his religious faith he was a Congregationalist. He married Fanny Miles, a relative of General Miles, the retired commander-in-chief of the United States army. One of their children died at eighteen years of age; the others were: Warren, Ira, Henry, Fanny, Susan and George T.

(IV) George T., youngest son and child of John and Fanny (Miles) Pitman, was born at Alexandria, in 1833. He completed his education at the Barnstead high school, and when a young man turned his attention to manufacturing, becoming an operator in a bobbin mill in Nashua. Returning to Alexandria he purchased a farm which he carried on for a number of years until 1833, when he removed to Barnstead and engaged in the real estate and lumber business and farming. His death occurred February 26, 1895. He took an interest in all matters pertaining to the moral and religious welfare of the communities in which he lived. Politically he was a Democrat. In 1865 he married Aurilla M. Brock, daughter of John and Maria (Scruton) Brock, of Stratford, New Hampshire. She bore him three children, namely: Arthur J., Albert G. and Eva M.

(V) Arthur J., eldest son and child of George T. and Aurilla M. (Brock) Pitman, was born in

Alexandria, July 4, 1868. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Alexandria, the high school in Pittsfield, and the Austin Academy. He was a medical student at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1891, pursued a post-graduate course at the Harvard University Medical School, and these professional preparations were augmented by much valuable experience and observation at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and the States Alms House at Tewksbury. His professional career was inaugurated at Auburn, New Hampshire, in 1892, and after remaining there about a year and a half he removed to Candia, where he has ever since been engaged in the general practice of medicine, with gratifying success. In 1903 he took one year in post-graduate work in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, also taking a post-graduate degree from the Post Graduate School of New York City. He is a member of the Rockingham County and the New Hampshire State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association; the Masonic fraternity, Order of the Eastern Star, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekahs.

On April 24, 1892, Dr. Pitman was united in marriage with Ida M. Bunker, daughter of Milo W. and Mary E. (Pendergast) Bunker, of Barnstead. She was educated in the common and high schools of Farmington and Plymouth Normal School, and for a period of six years prior to her marriage was a successful teacher. Dr. and Mrs. Pitman attended the Congregational Church.

(I) Joseph Pitman, says report, was born in London, England, about 1759, and emigrated to New England a short time prior to the American Revolution, in which he took part as a privateer. After the war he went to Bartlett and became one of the original settlers of the town, taking up land on Stark's location. From the time of his settlement to the time of his death he was a most valued and useful citizen. He was moderator of the first town meeting, and early held the office of selectman. He married Alice Pendexter, and they had eleven children; William, Samuel, John, Joseph, Walter A., Sally, Rebecca, Alice, Dorcas A., Susan and Polly. Dorcas and Polly died young. Sally married Joseph Philbrick. Rebecca became the wife of A. D. Gardner. Alice married Woodman Carlton, and Susan married J. T. Wentworth.

(II) Joseph (2), fourth son and child of Joseph (1) and Alice (Pendexter) Pitman, was born in Bartlett, July 25, 1788, and died October 23, 1875, aged eighty-seven. He was a lifelong farmer, residing for some years on the old homestead, and then settling on a farm in the east part of the town, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a man of broad and liberal ideas, strong in his own convictions and considerate of the opinions of others. He was a Democrat, a local party leader, and the holder of various offices. He served in the principal town offices, was a representative of the general court, and in 1851 was a member of the state senate. He was a member of the Universalist Church, and was staunch in his religious tenets, as he was in his political ideas. He married Joanna Meserve, who was born August 15, 1786, and died May 12, 1862. They were the parents of six children: Ezra M., born December 12, 1812, Jonathan M., August 19, 1814, who served in the various town offices, and was twice a repre-

sentative to the general court; Dorcas A., September 10, 1816, who married Joseph K. Garland; George W. M., whose sketch follows; Joseph, October 24, 1823; and Frances A., February 6, 1826, who married Edward C. Sinclair.

(III) George Winthrop Marston, fourth child and third son of Joseph (2) and Joanna (Meserve) Pitman, was born in Bartlett, May 8, 1819 and died December 2, 1899, aged eighty years. He lived with his parents until the age of twelve, and then went to the tavern of his cousins, Stephen and Ezra Meserve, where he remained three years, and then returned home. He was educated in the public schools of Bartlett and in the academies of North Conway and Fryeburg, and after leaving school taught five or six years. Turning his attention to surveying he made many of the original surveys of the locality about him, and probably did more surveying and platting than any other man in the state, and so fully demonstrated his ability that he was frequently called as an expert. After completing a course of law reading he began practice in 1855, and made law the principal business of his life thereafter. For many years he was a leading lawyer of Carroll county. From 1850 to 1888 he was engaged to some extent in mercantile pursuits, but his commercial business was secondary to his law business. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, active and influential, and was elected to many offices. He filled various town offices, including chairman of the board of selectmen for twenty years; was county commissioner from 1856 to 1859, inclusive; judge of probate, 1874 to 1876; member of the general court twelve terms, from 1853 to 1869; state senator from 1870 to 1872, and president of the senate during his second term; and three times delegate to constitutional conventions, the only citizen of the state thus honored. Judge Pitman was a man of quick perceptions, strong natural abilities, unblemished integrity, ripe judgment, and large experience; which qualities, coupled with a dignified demeanor and an affable and genial nature, made him a favorite among the people and a strong man in any position he was called to fill. He married in the fall of 1840, Emeline Chubbuck, who was born in October, 1822, and died March 1, 1889, daughter of Levi and Ann M. (David) Chubbuck, of Bartlett. Eleven children were born to them: John M., Mary A., Angevine, Winthrop M., Lycurgus, Adnah, Levi C., William, Joseph H., Emma and Andrew J.

(IV) Lycurgus, fifth child and third son of George W. M. and Emeline (Chubbuck) Pitman, was born in Bartlett, April 9, 1848. After availing himself of the school privileges his native town afforded, he turned his attention to the study of music, for which he had a fine taste and a marked natural aptitude, with a view to becoming a teacher of vocal music. For the purpose of taking a thorough course in voice culture, he placed himself under the instruction of the distinguished professor, S. B. Ball, of Boston, and received a good musical education. On his return to Bartlett he taught several terms with marked success, but throat trouble developing he was compelled to relinquish his chosen vocation and seek other employment. In 1870 he engaged in business as a druggist at North Conway, and has since carried on that business there successfully. Besides caring for his private business he has promoted various improve-

ments and conveniences of a public nature at North Conway. In 1883 he organized the North Conway Water Works Company, and through his energy and enterprise the project was brought to a successful completion. He was the originator of the North Conway & Mt. Kearsarge railroad, and for years one of the directors and clerk of the corporation. He was also the promoter of the North Conway Loan & Banking Company, organized July 5, 1900, of which he was president from the time it was instituted until 1905. He has given much time and attention to developing the attractions of the village where he resides, and twenty years ago Pitman's Arch, a striking piece of natural scenery, received its name in his honor. Fond of the excitement and activity of political campaigns, he has found pleasure in shaping party measures and legislation for many years. A staunch Democrat, he aspired to and soon attained a position of leadership. He was a delegate to every state convention, numerous times to district conventions, and to the national convention at Cincinnati in 1880. In 1886 he was made the candidate of his party for state senator in district No. 2, embracing a part of Carroll and Grafton counties, and was elected by a plurality of six hundred and seventy-three. It is worthy of note that he was the third member of his family who had successively filled the position of senator, his father and grandfather having been previously honored by election to this office. He served on the committee on military affairs, claims, asylums for the insane, and judiciary. In 1806, when the questions of free trade and silver coinage became prominent features in the Democratic platform, Mr. Pitman repudiated them and embraced the principles in the Republican platform of that year promulgated at St. Louis. In 1880 he was a member of the constitutional convention; in January, 1901, was appointed aide-de-camp on Governor Jordan's staff, with the rank of colonel, and in 1904 was an alternate delegate of the Republican national convention at Chicago. In 1870 Mr. Pitman became a Free Mason, and since that time has done much to promote the prosperity and usefulness of that ancient and beneficent order. He is a member of Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 87, of North Conway, of which he has been three times worshipful master. He was twice grand district lecturer for the sixth Masonic district, and twice deputy grand master. He was made a member of Oriental Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13, of Bridgton, Maine, and was first high priest of Signet Chapter, No. 26, of North Conway. He is a member of Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of Portland, Maine; Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, of Dover; New Hampshire Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of Nashua, in which he took the thirty-second degree; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He is also a member of Sacred Valley Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, since its re-establishment; and also a member of Highland Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of North Conway, in which he has served two terms as deputy, and the Knights of the Macca-bees.

Lycurgus Pitman married (first) December 25, 1870, at Jackson, New Hampshire, Lizzie I. Merrill, who was born August, 1852, and died November, 1807, daughter of Caleb and Emeline B. (Kenney)

Merrill, of Conway. Three children were born to this union: Minnie E., Lena E. and Millie I. Minnie E. married George T. Barnos, and died leaving two children: John L. and Ruth M. Lena E. resides with her father. Millie I. married Winfield S. Wood, of Portland, Maine. He married (second), 1902, Anna C. Bragdon, widow of Dr. W. H. Bragdon, and daughter of Stephen and Asenath Mudgett, of Intervale.

(IV) William, son of George W. M. and Emeline (Chubbuck) Pitman, was born in Bartlett, October 31, 1855, and educated in the common schools and at Fryeburg Academy. At twenty-one years of age he opened the East Branch Hotel at Lower Bartlett, which he managed with success until it was destroyed by fire, in May, 1898. While keeping hotel he was also in the insurance business, which he still carries on. He is a director of the North Conway Loan & Banking Company. He also deals largely in real estate, and owns and cultivates a farm. Politically he is a Democrat, and takes a prominent part in public affairs. He has served as selectman ten years, and has been chairman of the board since 1899. He was superintendent of schools two years; member of the school board six years; district school treasurer ten years; deputy sheriff of Carroll county six years; and member of the legislature, 1906-07. Fraternally he is a member of Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons; of Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 26. He married, November 16, 1879, Jennie O. Eastman, daughter of Rev. Benjamin D. and Nancy F. Eastman. Mr. Eastman was formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Conway. Four children have been born of this union: Jennie Pillsbury, Leah Curtis, Doris Emeline, and Rhoda, who died young.

(I) The Pitman family has been well and favorably known in Belknap county from the time of the first settlement of this region. At the first town meeting held in the town of Meredith, Ebenezer Pitman was one of the officers elected to serve the young municipality, and he afterward served as representative and town clerk.

(II) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Pitman, was born on his father's farm in Meredith, and resided in that town all his life. He was a prominent man in colonial days and served the town as clerk for many years, and also as representative in the legislature several terms. He was a man of high integrity and well versed in legal matters and law forms, and for many years wrote most of the legal documents for his fellow townsmen. He married Abigail _____, and they were the parents of these children: Hannah, Ebenezer, Reuben M., Betsey, Nancy, Joseph P., John M. and Abigail.

(III) Joseph Prescott, third son and child of Ebenezer (2) and Abigail Pitman, born on the ancestral homestead in Meredith, January 12, 1809, died in Laconia, February 10, 1883. His early life was passed on the farm and in attending the public schools; he also attended the academy at New Hampton. His education was considered good for that place and time, and before he attained his majority he had taught several terms of school and served two years as a clerk in a general store in Concord. Returning to Meredith Bridge (now Laconia) he began business there at the age of twenty-one. He was at first associated with Daniel

Gale in the general trade, and later with his brother, John M. Pitman, and still later with Daniel A. Tilton, who had entered Mr. Pitman's employ as a clerk in 1845. Mr. Pitman's ability as a business man was developed and recognized by the time he was twenty-five years of age, and about that time (1835) he was made agent and treasurer of the Winnepesaukee Lake Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, a place he filled till 1841. As agent of the Lake Company, he was superintendent and manager of all the mills at Lake Village, and sold all the goods they manufactured. The owner of the mills at that time was David Pingree. During a part of the time Mr. Pitman was agent for the mills he was also engaged in business at Lake Village in company with John V. Barron.

About the year 1853 Joseph P. Pitman and Daniel A. Tilton, who for some years had been a clerk for Mr. Pitman, formed a partnership under the name of Pitman & Tilton and long continued the business under that name. In 1868 these partners as Pitman, Tilton & Company began the manufacture of knit goods. The venture was well conducted and prosperous and furnished employment to a large number of operatives, and in 1875 was incorporated as the Pitman Manufacturing Company, J. P. Pitman, the principal owner, becoming president, and holding that position until his death, and D. A. Tilton becoming treasurer, and filling that position till he died, November 25, 1886. Mr. Pitman was a director of the Winnepesaukee Bank, and of the Belknap County Bank. In 1876 he became a trustee of the Belknap Savings Bank, and held that office as long as he lived. His well known financial ability made Mr. Pitman a conspicuous figure in railroad affairs in this state. He was a director of the Winnepesaukee Steamboat Company, of the Concord railroad, and president of the Pemigewasset railroad, and at the time of his death was senior director of the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad, his position in the directorate having been continuous from his election to the place in 1858. It was his connection with this last that afforded him an opportunity to show his foresight, resourcefulness and financial tact, and restore to prosperity a corporation whose failure seemed almost certain.

In politics Mr. Pitman was a believer in the principles advocated by Andrew Jackson, for whom when a young man he voted. Although not desirous of place and political honors he was elected to the legislature, and represented Meredith in that body in 1851-52. He was prominently identified with church affairs, and for forty-three years was a member of the Congregational Church. When its new house of worship, one of the finest church edifices in New Hampshire, was rebuilt in 1874 he was the chief member of the building committee having charge of the work.

Mr. Pitman saw the development and growth of the railroad systems of New Hampshire; he also saw a great development in the manufacturing interests and financial institutions of his native state, especially in the region where he was born and where his life was spent. With his foresight he was able to realize the coming of these things soon enough to take advantage of circumstances and make them profitable. His very steady habits and persistence coupled with honesty and ability made the realization of his financial hopes and

desires easy. No man in Laconia made fewer mistakes than he. As a citizen he held an enviable position; as a business man he filled a commanding place which he used in many instances for promoting the growth and prosperity of the town and the betterment of the condition of its people. He was a christian gentleman, a man upon whose word all relied, and whose virtues are still pleasant memories.

He married, May 9, 1841, Charlotte Abby Parker, daughter of Charles and Abigail Parker, a woman of strong character and many estimable qualities, who in her youth was noted for her beauty. They were the parents of five children: Elizabeth W., married Hon. Charles U. Bell, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, associate justice of the superior court of Massachusetts; Helen M., deceased, was the first wife of Mr. Bell; Charles F., mentioned below; Joseph W.; and Walter H., whose sketch follows.

(IV) Charles Frank, eldest son and third child of Joseph P. and Charlotte Abby (Parker) Pitman, was born at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), October 6, 1847. His youth was spent in attending the schools of his native village, in assisting in his father's store, and at the New Hampton and the Phillips Andover academies. On his return from school he entered the store of Pitman & Tilton, with which he was connected from 1865 to 1870. In the latter year he entered the hosiery manufacturing business and was with The Pitman Manufacturing Company for four years where he was manager. When the firm became a corporation in 1874, he was made general manager, and on the death of his father he became president of the corporation, which carries on one of the most important industries of Laconia, furnishing employment to a large number of operatives and producing a larger output of both cotton and woolen hosiery than any other factory in the city. Mr. Pitman's management of this plant has proved him to be a very competent man and a worthy successor of his father. He is a Republican and takes a lively interest in all matters affecting the good of the general public, but has never accepted a public office for profit. He is vice-president of the Laconia National Bank, trustee of the Belknap Savings Bank, trustee of the Gale fund for a city library and park, one of the managers of the Laconia Hospital, president of the Congregational Society, and a deacon of that church, and a member of the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars.

He married, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 15, 1890, Grace A. Vaughn, a native of Laconia, daughter of Hon. Osina A. J. and Mary E. (Parker) Vaughn, of Laconia. Mrs. Pitman is a member of the Congregational Church, of the Woman's Club of the Colonial Dames, and of the Laconia City Hospital Aid Society. They have had two children: Ruth Marion, died in infancy, and Charles Joseph, born January 22, 1895.

(IV) Walter H. Pitman, youngest child of Joseph P. and Charlotte Abby (Parker) Pitman, born in Laconia, August 28, 1856, received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at Tilton Seminary. After leaving school he took his place in the store of Pitman & Tilton and from that time he has always been engaged in mercantile business. After the death of his father Mr. Pitman

and his brother Joseph W. succeeded Pitman & Tilton, under the firm name of J. P. Pitman & Company, carrying a large line of hardware, mill supplies, cutlery, small wares, and so on. Mr. Pitman has an interest in the Pitman Manufacturing Company; possesses large real estate interests in Laconia, has an elegant residence, and owns and rents numerous cottages in the city. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Congregationalist, being a member of the North Church, and quite active in all the affairs of the church and church society. He married, in Laconia, October 10, 1889, Flora E. Jackman, daughter of Humphrey and Emma (Nichols) Jackman. They have had five children: Helen Elizabeth, born July 29, 1890, died February 27, 1898; Joseph Prescott, May 9, 1892; Florence Ruth, August 5, 1894; Richard Jackman, October 7, 1901; Stanley Herbert, November 12, 1906.

This name has been traced to an earlier period than it is possible to trace most names. Because of the general lack of surnames among the English people it has been extremely difficult to trace any line for any considerable period previous to the emigration of the Puritan settlers in America. In the "Visitation" of Suffolk county, a work originally compiled in 1561, and subsequently extended, is found considerable matter treating upon old families and upon this family. According to the various writers, they were residents in Leicestershire, upon the famous field of Bosworth, where the last great battle of the Roses was fought, being one of the places where Pagen of Domesday fame had land. The identity of the lineage is made practically certain by the continued use of the coat of arms by the family in Bosworth, and afterward in Suffolk, by two generations of the original American families.

(I) The first of the family according to the list in the "Visitation" was Sir Thomas Payne, knight of Market Bosworth, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Pultney, knight. He must have been born in the early part of the fifteenth century, and had three sons, Robert, William and Edmund.

(II) Edmund, youngest son of Sir Thomas Payne, was alive in 1540, the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry VIII. His place of residence was undoubtedly at his place of birth, Bosworth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Walton, of Lester county, and had several sons.

(III) William, eldest son and heir of Edmund Paine, removed to Suffolk county and took up his residence at Hengrave in that shire. He carried with him the use of his grandfather's coat of arms and which came to be known in heraldic history as a coat or crest of Lester and Suffolk county, and is especially known as belonging to "Payne of Hengrave." He was bailiff of the manor in the service of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. After the death of the latter he retired to private life. He married Marjorie, daughter of Thomas Ash, and had twelve children: Henry, John, Thomas, George, Nicholas, Edward, Anthony, Agatha, Elizabeth, Agnes, Anna and Frances.

(IV) Anthony, seventh son of William and Marjorie (Ash) Paine, lived at Bury Saint Edmunds at the manor of Nowton, settled upon him by his eldest brother who never married. He was buried

at Nowton, March 3, 1606. In his will made in the previous month he disposed of various properties. He married Martha Castell, who died June 28, 1603. They had four children: John, Thomas, William and Ann.

(V) William (2), third son of Anthony and Martha (Castell) Paine, was baptized December 2, 1555, at Saint Mary's Church, Nowton. He lived at Nowton, parish of Saint Edmunds, Bury, one of the principal towns of Suffolk county. He purchased the manor of Nowton for three thousand pounds and thus became lord of the manor, and as such held his first court there, October 6, 1609, in the sixth year of James I. His last court was in 1621, after which he sold out to Sir Daniel DeLigne. The public records show that he was buried November 21, 1648, and that his wife was buried on the twenty-ninth of the April previous. He must have been at the time of his death eighty-three years of age. The records do not establish the fact that the American ancestor was the son of this William Paine, but every circumstance points to that fact. Among the most conspicuous of these is the use of the coat of arms which belonged exclusively to his line.

(I) William Payne (3), with whom the American history of the family begins, was born in Suffolk, England, in 1598-99, probably in the parish of Nowton. He was presumably the son of William Payne, lord of the manor of that place as has been already stated. He came to America in the ship "Increase," Robert Lee, master, which sailed from London in April, 1635. He was then thirty-seven years of age, and his wife, Ann, forty years of age. They were accompanied by five children, the eldest eleven years of age and the youngest eight weeks old. They landed at Boston and at once took up their residence in Watertown, where he was one of the earliest inhabitants and was allowed land July 25, 1636. This allotment consisted of seventy acres which was the common share of each of the one hundred inhabitants. His location was on the present Washington street, about one-half mile west of Fresh pond. He soon acquired other tracts of land and became a large landholder. On July 4, 1639, with his brother, Robert, and some others, he procured a grant of land at Ipswich, with leave to settle a village, and they immediately removed thither and he continued to reside there about sixteen years, aiding largely in building up the village and town. He was admitted freeman of the colony, May 13, 1649, and had the title of Mr. which was rare among the colonists in those days. His name is found upon the legislative record of the colony from this time. In that year he was elected one of the tax commissioners. In 1642 he was appointed to establish the limits of Northend, and about the same time to settle the bounds of Hampton and Colchester. In 1643 he was on a committee to determine the bounds of Exeter and Hampton, and in 1646 and 1651 to settle matters in the latter town. In 1652 he was on a committee to settle the line of Dover and Exeter, and in 1655 between Hampton and Salisbury. In 1645 he was a member of the company incorporated by the general court, known as the "free adventurers" for the purpose of advancing the settlement of various sections. This enterprise he prosecuted throughout his life and it was afterward fostered by his son, John. At its beginning a grant was made to the

company of a township of land about fifty miles west of Springfield, near Fort Oramia, on the Hudson river. The Dutch then held possession of the fort and river, and one of the last acts of Payne's life was a petition to the legislature to open negotiations with the Dutch government for free navigation of the river to New York. William Payne was very intimate with the governors, Winthrop and Dudley, fathers and sons of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and a numerous correspondence between him and the Winthrops is preserved. After the death of Governor Dudley, Mr. Payne became the principal owner of the mills at Watertown, which had been the first milling enterprise in New owner of three-fourths of the Lynn Iron Works England. It was at first a corn mill only but was afterwards enlarged so as to embrace also a falling mill. In course of time Mr. Payne became the owner of three-fourths of the Lynn Iron Works through his connection with Governor Winthrop. This was the first undertaking of the kind on this continent. He was also interested in a similar enterprise in Braintree, and the inventory of his estate showed he died in possession of three-fourths of it. He was also interested in the Iron Works at New Haven, of which Governor John Winthrop, Junior, was an owner. While Mr. Payne did not become an owner he was for many years interested in the operation of its business. He was also a part owner in five vessels at the time of his death, and in the lead mines at Sturbridge. He was an extensive owner of lands in various parts of the country, including the famous Thompson Island, in Boston Harbor, now the location of the farm school. He was interested in trade at Portsmouth and other points, and his farm lands were extensive in Topsfield, Rowley, Salem and a mill privilege in Exeter. He was not only interested in manufacturing and farming but during the last few years of his life was an active merchant in Boston, having a large credit and conducting business on a very extensive scale. The inventory of his estate shows that he carried an immense stock of every variety of goods that could be desired in the new country. He appears to have been very liberal in giving credit to his neighbors and customers, and his estate at death included many doubtful or worthless accounts. It is not alone as a business man that Mr. Payne was distinguished. He was a sincere professor of religion as indicated both by his character and his writings. His property was ever treated as a means of advancing public weal and it would seem that his investments were made with an eye to that object. He was public-spirited and a liberal contributor to the cause of education. In the promotion of this he was one of the most active of the small number of men, who at that early day took measures to establish and endow a free school at Ipswich. This has continued to exist and is today working upon the fund thus established two and one-half centuries ago. In his will he made a bequest of a lot of land at the mouth of Ipswich to be held inalienable forever, and this land is still occupied by an old school house on Payne street, which has for more than two centuries been devoted to education. Mr. Payne died October 10, 1660, leaving a will executed about one week previously. He was evidently very weak at this time as the signature is scarcely legible. In it a donation of £20 is made to Harvard College, and various bequests to clergymen in the vicinity of Boston. His wife, Ann, survived him but he outlived all his children except

one. They were, namely: Susan, William, John and Daniel.

(II) John, second son of William (3) and Ann Payne, and the only one who left posterity, was born 1632 in England, and was three years old when he accompanied his parents to America. He resided many years in Boston, and carried forward the enterprises begun by his father. He was active in promoting commerce, and received large grants of land for his service in seeking open navigation of the Hudson river and for other public services. These lands were on the Hudson river. His service to the English government in rebuilding Fort James at the foot of Manhattan Island secured him great favor with the local governor and the powers at home, in expression of which he was made sole owner and governor for life of Prudence Island, in Narragansett bay, with courts and other machinery of a free state, in which religion was made free. This grant was alleged to conflict with previous Indian grants, and he was arrested by the Rhode Island authorities and convicted of setting up a foreign government, but was allowed his liberty on giving up his claim. He died at sea in 1675. It is probable that he lost his property in litigation, as no record of an estate is found. He was married in 1650 to Sarah, daughter of Richard Parker, and received a tract of land from the last named as portion of his bride. She probably died before her husband. Their children were: William, Sarah, Hannah, Anna, and Elizabeth.

(III) William (4), only son of John and Sarah (Parker) Payne, was born March 15, 1664, probably in Boston, and passed most of his life in Malden, where he died April 14, 1741. He was married March 9, 1691, to Ruth Grover, who was born in 1667, and died April 11, 1722. They had two sons, William and John.

(IV) William (5), elder son of William (4) and Ruth (Grover) Payne, was born November 16, 1692, presumably in Malden, and died January 29, 1784, in Norton, Massachusetts. He was a man of strong constitution and great vigor of mind, determined and obstinate. Some authorities give him credit for living one hundred and five years, and the date of his birth is not absolutely certain, but the above is approximately correct. When Washington's army was stationed in front of Boston he was eighty-three years old, and when asked why he visited camp, he replied: "I come to encourage my son and grandsons and see that they do their duty to their country." He resided in that part of Norton which is now Mansfield, at a time when it was infested with wild animals, and slaughtered many wolves. He was married (first) April 18, 1717, to Tabitha Waite, who was born 1692, and died April 7, 1721, leaving a son, William. He was married (second) November 6, 1722, to Elizabeth Sweetser, a widow. Three of their children are recorded in Malden, namely Elizabeth, Edward, Thomas, the latter born 1726. No record appears of the others, except that family tradition gives two, Ruth and Susannah. It is probable that there were others, and there is good reason for believing the next-mentioned was their child.

(V) Phineas Paine, born in 1742, in Norton, Massachusetts, lived for sometime in that vicinity and about 1800 moved to Concord, same state, where he died May 31, 1803, and was buried. He married Nancy Babcock, who survived him and died February 18, 1825, aged seventy-three years.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Phineas and Nancy

(Babcock) Paine, was born July 8, 1770, and lived a few years in Pembroke, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Concord, Massachusetts, and died there July 8, 1811. He was married May 14, 1797, to Hannah Dearborn, who was born February 14, 1777, in Chester, daughter of Deacon John Sherburne and Mary (Emerson) Dearborn. She was married (second) to Deacon Moses Sargent, of Hopkinton, and died in that town March 11, 1860.

(VII) John B., son of Benjamin and Hannah (Dearborn) Paine, was born probably in Concord, Massachusetts, and died in Pembroke, New Hampshire, in 1880, aged seventy-nine, and was buried in the old Pembroke cemetery. In early life he was a shoemaker. Later he owned a farm and also manufactured Bucklin's patent lead-lined pumps with a wooden stock, for which he owned the county-right. In later life he was a member of the Republican party. In religious faith he was an Adventist. He married Hannah Emery, who was born in Pembroke, June 8, 1803, and died May 1, 1888. She was a daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Noyes) Emery, of Bow. They had eight children: John K., Elizabeth A., Charles L., Rufus H., William D., Mary S., Joseph H. and Charles H. John K., born December 13, 1829, died in Illinois in 1905; Elizabeth A., December 23, 1831, died in Pembroke, in April, 1855; Charles L., May 12, 1834, died at the age of six years; Rufus H. is mentioned below; William D., March 13, 1838, died in Illinois; Mary S., February 13, 1859; Joseph H., July 2, 1843, died November 9, 1860; Charles H., October 7, 1848, married Emma Edgeley, and lives in Derry.

(VIII) Rufus H., fourth child and third son of John B. and Hannah (Emery) Paine, was born in Pembroke, April 8, 1836. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then worked a year for Rixford & Bunker, sash and blind manufacturers, of Concord. He then went to Somonauk, Illinois, where he took up land and began a farm and also worked at carpentering. The ill health of members of his father's family caused him to return to New Hampshire, in less than a year, and for some time after his return he assisted his father. In 1864 he established himself as a jeweler in Suncook, where he was engaged in business for thirty-three years. July 17, 1863, Mr. Paine enlisted in the First Company, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, was mustered into the United States Service on July 18, as a private, and served until mustered out September 11, 1865. He was stationed in forts in Virginia and Maryland, and was in the defense of Washington when that city was attacked by General Early. Mr. Paine is a man of excellent character and reputation, and his services have often been required by his fellow citizens in public office. He is a Republican, and as such has been elected and served as town clerk several years, and member of the board of supervisors of the check list six years, a portion of which time he was chairman of the board. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of Howard Lodge, No. 31, of Suncook, of which he is a past grand; he is a Mason, member of Jewell Lodge, of Suncook, and is a past master; also of Hildreth Encampment, of which he is a past chief patriarch, of Canton General Stark, of which he is past commandant, and of Rebekah Lodge. He is also a member of Louis Bell Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, of Manchester. He married Mary V. Aldrich, who was born in Barnston, Province of Quebec, March 17,

1837, daughter of Guy and Chloe (Locke) Aldrich. They are the parents of five children: Jesse R., Elizabeth A., Mary N., Clara Locke and Clara.

(IX) Jesse R., eldest child of Rufus H. and Mary V. (Aldrich) Paine, was born in Pembroke, July 12, 1860. He was educated in the town school and the academy of Pembroke, and learned the jeweler's trade in his father's store, where he assisted until 1897, when he succeeded his father in business. He is a Republican, but takes no great interest in politics. He is an Odd Fellow, and is a member of Howard Lodge, No. 31, of Suncook, and James H. Osgood Camp, No. 22, Sons of Veterans, of Pembroke. He married Hattie L. Tennant, who was born in Allenstown, May 11, 1866, daughter of William L. and Hattie (Libby) Tennant. They have three children: Howard T., born August 25, 1893; Helma, June, 1898, died June, 1899; and Marian S., April 23, 1903.

(Second Family.)

The name of Payne is an ancient and honorable one, both in this country and England. Scholars have claimed to trace its origin from Persia. The Latin form is Paganus, unbeliever, and from this comes our modern word, pagan. In England it early assumed its present form, although it could not be strictly termed a surname. The records refer to the son of Payne and daughter of Payne, in times when men had not surnames. One of the name, a Norman, owned land in England before the conquest by William the Norman. A map still extant shows his possessions from 1041 to 1086, lying in fifteen counties and touching the ocean at four points. He was the progenitor of Hugh de Payne, the Crusader. Various descendants locate the origin of the American ancestor at different places in England, the most placing it in Kent, and one claiming Northern England as his native place.

(1) Thomas Payne is said by tradition to have come to Massachusetts in 1624. He may have been the Thomas Payne who settled at Yarmouth in 1639, and was the first representative from that town at the general court in Plymouth. He brought with him his only son, who was ten years old on arrival and had previously lost an eye by an arrow.

(II) Thomas (2), only son of Thomas (1) Payne, was born about 1614, and settled at Eastham, Massachusetts, when there were only nineteen families there. He was a cooper by trade and a very ingenious man, and built numerous mills in the colony. Being admitted a freeman at Plymouth, June 1, 1658, he early took prominence in the affairs of the community. In 1662 he was surveyor of highways and two years later a juror. He was chosen deputy to the old colony court, June 8, 1664, and again in 1671-72-73-76-78-80-81-90. In 1660 the court allowed him a tract of land which he had previously purchased from the Indians. In 1670 he was appointed a committee to visit the "ordinaries," and see that they were conducted in an orderly and proper manner, and on June 5, 1771, he was made water bailiff, an office created to regulate fishing in the adjoining waters and which he held for many years. He was also many years a selectman, and was constable in 1674. In 1676 he was a committee to superintend the building of the meeting house. In 1677, with others, he purchased the fishing privilege at the cape and held this seven years, paying thirty pounds per year. From 1674 to 1694 Thomas Payne was town treasurer and dur-

ing some of these clerk. In 1696 he represented Eastham at the general court in Boston, and in that year purchased a house and land in Boston, for one hundred and thirty-five pounds. The next year he sold the property for the same price and returned to Eastham to reside, and died there August 16, 1706. He was married about 1650 to Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, of Eastham. She was a granddaughter of Stephen Hopkins, the Mayflower Pilgrim, and died April 28, 1704. Her children were: Mary, Samuel, Thomas, Eleazer, Elisha, John, Nicholas, James, Joseph and Dorcas.

(III) Elisha, fourth son and fifth child of Thomas (2) and Mary (Snow) Payne, was a native of Eastham, and settled at Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1690. He subsequently resided in Eastham, and settled at Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1700. He died in that town February 7, 1735. During his residence in Canterbury he was one of its most prominent citizens, and was the first town clerk upon the organization in 1703, and selectman in 1706. Upon the organization of the church in 1711 he was one of the first seven members, and in the same year was deputy to the general court in Hartford. Three of his sons were ministers of the gospel. He was married January 20, 1685, in Eastham, to Rebecca, daughter of John (2) Doane. Their children were: Abigail, Abraham, Elisha, Mary, Solomon, Dorcas, Constance, Rebecca, Hannah and John.

(IV) Elisha (2), third child and second son of Elisha (1) and Rebecca (Doane) Payne, was born December 29, 1693, in Eastham and fitted for the practice of law, becoming one of the most talented attorneys in Connecticut. Becoming interested in religious matters, he abandoned the law and began preaching. Disliking the Saybrook Platform, by which all Connecticut churches were governed, he began advocating greater religious liberty and thus attracted the enmity of the church authorities. He was arrested at Woodstock for preaching without authority and cast into jail at Worcester, February 19, 1743. He was not released until May 11, following. Nothing dismayed by this experience he continued as an itinerant, and visited Bristol, Providence, Boston, Cambridge, Dunstable and Lancaster, preaching two hundred and forty-four sermons from July to December. Returning to Windham, Connecticut, he was again arrested and imprisoned for preaching without being "an ordained and settled minister." Public opinion soon compelled his release, and he soon after settled (May, 1752) at Bridgehampton, Long Island, where he continued preaching to an adoring flock until fifteen days before his death, August 26, 1775. He was married September 25, 1720, to Mary Johnson, but her nativity or the names of their children have not been made a matter of record, excepting that the birth of a daughter appears among the records of Orange, New Hampshire.

(V) Elisha (3), son of Rev. Elisha (2) and Mary (Johnson) Payne, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, and became a pioneer settler at Orange, New Hampshire. No record of his marriage has been found, but the christian name of his wife was Elizabeth. Their children, born in Orange, were: Elisha, John, Zenas, Bertha and William.

(VI) Elisha (4), eldest child of Elisha (3) and Elizabeth Payne, was born March 24, 1763, in Orange, and settled in Lebanon, New Hampshire. He was married in the latter town, September 23,

1792, to one of the natives of the town, Lydia Collins. Their children were: Elisha, Peter Pratt, George, Edward, James Ralston, Catherine Havens and Zenas.

(VII) James Ralston, fifth son and child of Colonel Elisha (4) and Lydia (Collins) Payne, was born June 5, 1801, in Lebanon, New Hampshire. He was a carpenter by trade, and lived for a few years in East Lebanon, afterward moving to Rumney, New Hampshire, where he bought a farm, which he carried on in connection with his trade. James Ralston Payne married February 3, 1830, Annie Flanders, born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, and they had eight children: George, James, Orilla, Elisha, Annie, Mary, Lyman C. and Newton. James R. Payne died, 1881, at Rumney.

(VIII) Lyman Cole, fourth son and seventh child of James Ralston and Annie (Flanders) Payne, was born May 15, 1846, at Rumney, New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and afterwards learned the tinsmith's trade with E. and M. Cobb, of Boston. He stayed with them until he was twenty-six years of age when he came to Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the stove and tinsmith's business which he conducted about eight years. After that he moved to Lisbon, New Hampshire, which became his permanent home. Mr. Payne established a house furnishing business, which he conducted about twenty years, and then in company with H. B. Moulton, purchased the Lisbon Water Works Company, of which he is now superintendent and treasurer. Mr. Payne is also actively identified with other business interests of the town and county, being vice-president and director of the new electrical works, and director of the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Company. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as selectman. He is a member of the Concordial Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lisbon. Lyman Cole Payne married, November 30, 1886, Eliza Osgood, daughter of William and Eliza Osgood, born in East Lebanon. There are no children. Mr. and Mrs. Payne attend the Methodist Church.

To the credit of this name is the fact

PAINE that one of the greatest thinkers and reasoners of this country bore it. Another bearing this cognomen is prominent in financial circles, and numerous others are distinguished in professional, military and educational lines.

(1) Henry Paine was born in Standish, Maine, August 20, 1802, and died in Milan, November 20, 1862. He married Eliza Parker, of Standish, Maine, and they had eleven children: Cordelia, Aroline, Edwin, Henry, Gardner, Samuel Eaton, Elden, Clinton, Eliza, Augusta and Sarah.

(II) Samuel Eaton, sixth child and fourth son of Henry and Eliza (Parker) Paine, was born in Sweden, Maine, October 15, 1837. In early life he spent four years lumbering in the forests of Pennsylvania. From the time of his return to New Hampshire until 1870, he resided in Milan and since the latter date has resided in Berlin. For a time he conducted a boarding house and butcher shop; then continuing the vending of meat he dropped the boarding house and took up farming and carried on those lines of industry till 1888. For twenty years past he has been engaged in agriculture and now though advanced in years, he still tills some ground. He married in Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, Nancy Sparks, who died in November, 1863. Misfortune

and grief fell heavily upon Mr. Paine at this time; his father, his wife and two children died, and he was drafted for service in the army, and lost twelve hundred dollars—all the money he had—all within three months. Three children were born of this marriage, but only one, William H., the subject of the next paragraph, survived childhood. Mr. Paine is a man of good judgment, energetic and active, and has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, of which he has been a member since he became a voter. He has been a member of the board of selectmen of Berlin, and moderator for many years of the town meetings and in 1877 and 1886 was representative in the general court, and in 1887 was state senator, acquitting himself with credit.

(III) William Henry, only surviving child of Samuel E. and Nancy (Sparks) Paine, was born in Milan, February 23, 1863, and attended the public schools of Berlin and Exeter Academy and in 1885 entered Harvard Law School. In 1888 he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar and worked for Marston & Eastman in Exeter, a year and a half, and subsequently moved to New Market, New Hampshire. In 1895 he settled in Berlin, where he has a well-established and constantly increasing practice. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been moderator and for many years member of the school board, and was member of the constitutional convention in 1892. While in New Market he was solicitor of Rockingham county for years. He is a member of Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor. He married, in Somerville, June 25, 1890, Laura L. Beckley, who was born in Clinton, Connecticut, February 26, 1867, daughter of Henry and Polly E. Beckley, of West Somerville, Massachusetts. She is an active member of the Episcopal Church, president of the guild, and treasurer of the Berlin Woman's Club. They have one son, George R.

It is doubtful if many names in New
 PORTER England can show so many early American ancestors as Porter. No less than eight men bearing this surname emigrated to America before 1653, all but one being here by 1640 or earlier. Richard Porter settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. John Porter was at Hingham, Massachusetts, three miles distant that same year. It is thought they were brothers, but this is not positively proven. John Porter settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638; previous to this, he is said to have been in Worcester, Massachusetts. Robert and Thomas Porter, brothers, were among the eighty-four proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut, in 1640. This branch of the family is especially noted. Robert was ancestor of President Noah Porter, of Yale College, and his distinguished sister, Miss Sarah Porter, who for many years had the most noted private school for girls in the country at her home in Farmington. There was also a Daniel Porter, surgeon, of Farmington, Connecticut, who was there before 1653. Abel Porter was admitted to the church in Boston, January 23, 1641. John Porter was made freeman of Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 5, 1633. He was a follower of Rev. John Wheelwright and Ann Hutchinson, and was compelled to remove to Rhode Island. The David Porter family, of whom five generations served in the navy, reached the climax of its distinction in Admiral David Dixon Porter, whose history is too well known for further mention.

The origin of the name of Porter is interesting. The ancestry of John Porter, of Windsor, Connecticut, has been traced through sixteen generations to William de la Grande, a Norman knight, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and acquired lands near Kenilworth in Warwickshire. His son, Ralph or Roger, became "Grand Porteur" to Henry I during the years from 1120 to 1140; and from this circumstance came the name Porter.

(I) John Porter, a descendant of William de la Grande in the sixteenth generation, was a member of the Windsor Church, which was organized at Plymouth, England, by people from Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Warwick shires, in March, 1630, and under the guidance of the Revs. John Maverick and John Warham, pastor and teacher respectively, this little company of worshippers set sail in the ship "Mary and John," arriving in Boston Harbor the following June, and settling in Dorchester. In 1635 a portion of these settlers went to Connecticut under the leadership of Rev. John Warham, and founded the town of Windsor. Among the latter was John Porter. There is, however, a possibility that he did not go to Windsor with the first party of settlers, but went there later with the Rev. Ephraim Hewett, who was summoned to assist Pastor Warham in 1639. He established his residence near the Little river in Windsor, and he died there April 22, 1648. His will denotes him to have been quite well-to-do. The christian name of his wife was Rose, and her death occurred in July of the previous year. Their children were: John, Sarah, Anna, Samuel, Rebecca, Mary, Rose, Joseph, James, Nathaniel and Hannah.

(II) Samuel, second son and fourth child of John and Rose Porter, was born in England, in 1626. He became one of the first settlers of Hadley, Massachusetts, and was engaged in trade. He died September 6, 1689. In 1650 he married Hannah Stanley, who accompanied her father, Thomas Stanley, in the ship "Planter," from England in 1635. (N. B. Thomas Stanley was made a freeman in the Massachusetts Colony in 1635, joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1640, subsequently went to Hartford, Connecticut, and thence to Hadley, where he died in 1663.) Mrs. Hannah Porter died December 18, 1702, having been the mother of ten children, namely: Samuel, Thomas, Hezekiah, John, Mehitable, Experience, Ichabod, Nathaniel and Stanley.

(III) Hezekiah, third son and child of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, was born January 7, 1665. About the year 1707 he settled in East Britain, Connecticut, and resided there until his death, which occurred, January 3, 1752. He married (first), May 20, 1686, Hannah Coles, born November 14, 1668, died September 5, 1701, daughter of John and Deborah (Bartlett) Coles, who came from England on the ship "Lion" in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Married (second) in 1703, Hannah Merrifield, born December 6, 1670, daughter of Henry Merrifield. Married (third) Esther Dickinson. His children were: Hezekiah, Timothy, Hannah, Abigail, James, Isaac, Jonathan, Mary, Joseph, David, Sarah, Mabel and Nathaniel.

(IV) James, third son and fifth child of Hezekiah and Hannah (Coles) Porter, was born February 24, 1696, and died in 1759. The christian name of his wife was Experience, and he had a family of six children, whose names were Mary, James, Sarah, William, Noah and Nathan. The

majority of these children settled in Charlestown, New Hampshire.

(V) Lieutenant James (2), second child and eldest son of James and Experience Porter, was born April 21, 1728. He was a lieutenant in the French war, and as an officer of the Charlestown minute-men, at the breaking-out of the American Revolution, he marched with his company to Winter Hill under General Stark, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife, whose christian name was Elizabeth, bore him ten children, namely: Molly, Nathan, died young; Susanna, Noah, Nathan, Chandler, James, Joel, Sabra and Miriam. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter died September 28, 1778, aged forty-eight years.

(VI) Chandler, fourth son and sixth child of Lieutenant James and Elizabeth Porter, was born in Charlestown, September 20 1769. At the age of sixteen years he accompanied his father to the seat of war with Stark's minute-men and fought at Bunker Hill and in other engagements during the war for independence. After the close of the war he became the proprietor of Porter's Inn at Charlestown, and for many years subsequent to his death, which occurred March 18, 1795, that hostelry retained its original name. He married Jerusha Downer, who survived him, and on December 3, 1797, she became the wife of his brother Noah. Of her first union there were four children: Abel, James, Warren and Nancy. The children of her second marriage were, Noah and Clara.

(VII) Warren, eldest son of Chandler and Jerusha (Downer) Porter, was born in Charlestown, June 11, 1792. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed as a journey man in Littleton for some years, and early in the last century he settled in Lancaster, where he became a manufacturer of edge tools. He was not only a good mechanic but possessed much natural ability in other directions, acquiring among other useful things a good knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping and he was frequently called upon to assist in the settlement of estates. Having settled in Lancaster when there were but two white houses in the town, he witnessed its development into a large, prosperous and wealthy community, and was deeply attached to the place, participating actively in its political affairs, holding some of its important public offices and in various other ways assisting in its advancement. In politics he acted with the Whig party, later a Republican, and in his religious belief he was a Unitarian. He died in Lancaster, April 4, 1878. He married (first) Salinda Cram, by whom he had three children: Chandler, Mary and Edward. Married (second) Jane Blanchard, daughter of Captain Bezia Blanchard, of Cumberland, Maine, and reared two sons, Arthur Weston and Lorin Barnstead. Jane (Blanchard) Porter was a highly educated woman; she was a school teacher and a woman far above the ordinary.

Arthur Weston Porter, who was an unusually bright and intelligent child, but of an exceedingly nervous temperament, received at the age of about three years a severe mental shock, which caused him to permanently lose control of his mind. He had mastered the alphabet, could name the different colors and the various birds, and in other ways displayed extraordinary precocity.

(VIII) Lorin Barnstead, youngest and only surviving son of Warren and Jane (Blanchard) Porter, was born in Lancaster, November 30, 1830. He began his education in the public schools, and after completing his studies at the Lancaster Academy

engaged in farming. For many years he conducted agricultural operations upon quite a large scale, but some time since he reduced his acreage by selling a considerable portion of his land, retaining sixty acres, which he continued to cultivate as a pasture rather than from necessity. In politics he is a Republican and has served as member of the board of selectmen. Mr. Porter married (first), September 3, 1864, Sarah J. Copp, who died September 26, 1865. Married (second), September 20, 1866, Luseba B. Webb, daughter of Edward H. Webb, of Central Hall, Vermont. Of this union there are two children, Jennie A., wife of James Leon Dow, of the firm of P. J. Noyes & Company, druggists in Lancaster, and Edwin L., a druggist in Booth Bay Harbor, Maine. Mrs. Porter died February 26, 1905, and the bereaved husband, who now resides with his daughter, finds it exceedingly difficult to reconcile himself to the loss of one who had been his affectionate and inseparable companion for nearly forty years.

This family is one of the most ancient and numerous in America. No less than eleven different immigrants of the name came to New England during the seventeenth century. They were Anthony Potter, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; George, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; George, of Lancaster, England; Ehabod, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; John and William, of New Haven, Connecticut; Martin, of South Shields, England; Martin, of Philadelphia; Nathaniel, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; Nicholas, of Lynn, Massachusetts; Robert, of Warwick, Rhode Island. So far as known none of these immigrants was related to any other, though it is conjectured that the Rhode Island settlers, George, Nathaniel and Robert, might possibly be connected.

(I) Nicholas Potter, born in England, migrated to Lynn, Massachusetts, before 1650. He had three wives: Emma, whose maiden name is unknown; Mrs. Alice Weeks, widow of Thomas Weeks, who died in 1658-59; and Mary Gadney, daughter of John G. Gadney, of Salem, Massachusetts. There were two children by the first marriage: Robert mentioned below, and Elizabeth, who were born at Lynn, Massachusetts. It is thought the second wife lived only a short time; hence the remaining twelve children probably belong to the third marriage. They were born at Salem, the home of Alice Gadney. Nicholas Potter died October 18, 1677.

(II) Robert, eldest child of Nicholas Potter and his first wife, Emma, may have been born in England. The only date we have in connection with him relates to his second marriage, which took place on January 25, 1660, to Ruth Driver. They had ten children: Robert (2), mentioned below; Nathaniel, John, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Ruth, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel and Thomas, all born in Lynn. The name of his first wife is unknown.

(III) Robert (2), eldest child of Robert (1) and Ruth (Driver) Potter, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, March 18, 1661. He married Martha Hall, January 9, 1681-82. There were ten children: Ephraim, mentioned below; Martha, Sarah, Ruth, Elizabeth, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nathaniel and Elizabeth all born in Lynn.

(IV) Ephraim, eldest child of Robert (2) and Martha (Hall) Potter, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, April 5, 1683. He married Sarah Witt, November 23, 1708, and they had eight children: Mary, Martha, Joseph, Persis, Ephraim, Sarah, The-

ophilus, mentioned below; and Elizabeth, all born in Marlborough, Massachusetts. Ephraim Potter died March 19, 1731.

(V) Theophilus, third son and seventh child of Ephraim and Sarah (Witt) Potter, was born January 26, 1725, at Marlborough, Massachusetts. In 1748 he married Lois Walker, who died in 1798. There were twelve children: Silas, Ephraim, Barnabas, Hannah, Thomas, Abijah, mentioned below; Lois, Thaddeus, Esther, Elizabeth, Luke and Aaron. The fourth eldest were born in Marlborough; the others in Brookfield, Massachusetts. Theophilus Potter died September 13, 1814, aged eighty-nine.

(VI) Abijah, fifth son and sixth child of Theophilus and Lois (Walker) Potter, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 23, 1786. He married Mary Tower on February 1, 1784. There were eight children: Abijah, Mary (Polly), Mark, Charlotte, Lurania, Aaron, Justus and Leonard. The three eldest were born in North Brookfield; the other in Brimfield, Massachusetts. Abijah Potter died July 17, 1842.

(VII) Justus, fourth son and seventh child of Abijah and Mary (Tower) Potter, was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, May 28, 1799. In 1819 he married Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Daniel Miles, who was born in 1800. They had twelve children: Justus M., Olivia, Mary, Charles, Daniel, Hannah, Aaron A., Naomi, Narelia, Lovina, Abijah and Horace, all born in Stark, New Hampshire. Justus Potter was the first of his family to move to this state, settling on a farm in Stark, where he died May 20, 1886. His wife died in 1885.

(VIII) Justus M., eldest child of Justus and Elizabeth (Miles) Potter, was born at Stark, New Hampshire, November 15, 1819. He was educated in the common schools and was a farmer all his life. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and his beautiful and natural tenor voice was heard in the choir for forty years. He was a Democrat in politics. November 19, 1840, Justus M. Potter married Hannah Dodge, daughter of David and Rachel Dodge, of Stark, who was born in 1817. They had seven children: Louisa, who is the widow of Aaron S. Cole, of Groveton, New Hampshire; Olive, who married Henry W. Lunn, of Stark; Lucinda, who died in infancy; Elizabeth A., who married Hazen Merrill, and is deceased; Adonno A., and Augusta Emma (twins). The last child died in 1861. The sketch of Adonno A. is given below. Justus M. Potter died in 1905, and his wife died in 1862.

(IX) Adonno Aaron, sixth child and second and only surviving son of Justus M. and Hannah (Dodge) Potter, was born at Stark, New Hampshire, October 2, 1856. He is a farmer, and has lived for a quarter of a century on his present place. He recently sold about six hundred acres to the Percy Lumber Company, and is now working on the farm for them. He was road agent for a number of years, and has served two terms as selectman, the last time being in 1904, and has also represented his native town in the legislature of 1907. He attends the Methodist Church, and has sung bass in the choir for thirty years. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and to the Grange. Mr. Potter has been thrice married, and has two children, both by his second wife. He married, April 20, 1885, Emma De Etta Growe, daughter of Alroy W. and Miriam T. Growe, who was born in 1858. She died in 1889, without children. Mr. Potter married (second), in 1892, Florence Skibb,

daughter of Austin and Maria Skibb. She died January 17, 1902, leaving two children: Sybil E. and Ruth M. Mr. Potter's third wife was Adelaide M. Powell, daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. Powell, of Paxton, Massachusetts, who was born December 23, 1883. There are no children by the last marriage.

(Second Family.)

This is among the pioneer names of POTTER East Concord, and is traced to the early settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts. It has been chiefly identified in Concord with agriculture, but the family has included many noted ecclesiastics and professional men of all classes. The records of Yale, Harvard and other New England colleges show many of the name among graduates. Concord has sent out some of the name who have done honor to it among whom may be mentioned: Judge Alva Kimball Potter, of Niagara county, New York; General Joseph Hayden Potter, of the United States Army; Honorable Chandler Eastman Potter, author of the "History of Manchester" and widely known as editor, scholar and historian; and Jacob Averill Potter, judge of the court of common pleas of Merrimaek county.

(I) The first to whom the New Hampshire family is definitely traced was Anthony Potter, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he is found of record in 1648. He was born 1628, in England. It is claimed by some authorities that he was a son of Robert Potter, of Lynn, but no records are found to bear out the claim. His first home was on the north side of the river, near the stone mill, in a house built and occupied at first by Major-General Daniel Dennison. In 1694 he was owner of a share and a half in Plum and other property, and the records show sales of land by him in 1660 and 1661. In July, 1653, he was "presented" because his wife wore silk, but was able to prove himself worth two hundred pounds and discharged. This and his various purchases and sales of land show him to have been a man of means. He had a farm on the Salem road, about one mile southwest of the village of Ipswich, one of the best in town, extending north to the river, and was successful in the cultivation of fruit. He died early in 1690, his will being dated December 28, 1686, and proved March 26, following. His wife, Elizabeth Whipple, was born 1629, daughter of Deacon John and Sarah Whipple. She survived her husband until March 10, 1712. In 1690 she presented to the First Church of Ipswich a silver cup which is still among its possessions. The inscription on her tombstone includes this brief verse:

a tender mother
a prudent wife
at God's command
resigned her LIFE

Her children were: John, Edmund, Samuel, Thomas, Anthony, Elizabeth and Lydia. (Thomas and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(II) Samuel, third son and child of Anthony and Elizabeth (Whipple) Potter, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1656, and died in 1714, in that town. He was three times married; (first) to Johanna Wood, who was born 1661, daughter of Isaac and Mercy (Thompson) Wood. His second wife was Ruth Dunton, to whom he was married April 18, 1692. She died before December 4, 1705, on which date he was married to Sarah Burnett, widow of Robert Burnett. The children of the first



Frank E. Potter

marriage were: David, Sarah, Johanna, Samuel, Thomas, Elizabeth and Henry. Of the second there were three children, namely: Anthony, Esther and Eze'iel. The second died in infancy as did probably the first since he is not mentioned in his father's will. The children of the third marriage were: Esther, Lydia and Abigail.

(III) David, eldest child of Samuel and Johanna (Wood) Potter, was born March 27, 1685, in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died after 1714. He was married in 1710 to Mary Merriam, of Lynn, and their children were: Alexander, James and William.

(IV) William, youngest child of David and Mary (Merriam) Potter, was born about 1715, in Ipswich, and resided in Topsham, Maine, where he died March 9, 1747. He married Catherine Mustard, and their children were: James, Alexander, John, David, Joseph, Matthew, Samuel and William.

(V) David (2), fourth son of William and Catherine (Mustard) Potter, was born about 1738, in Topsham, Maine, and probably resided in that town. He married Ruth Curtis, daughter of David Curtis, and they were the parents of: David, Alexander, Miriam, Catherine and Daniel.

(VI) David (3), eldest child of David (2), and Ruth (Curtis) Potter, resided in Fryeburg, Maine, where he died before 1885. He married Nancy Frye, daughter of Captain Joseph Frye, of Fryeburg, Maine (see Frye, V). Soon after his death the widow, Nancy, married — Dinsmore, with whom she removed to Conway, New Hampshire.

(VII) Frederick Frye, only child of David (3) and Nancy (Frye) Potter, was born April 6, 1801, in Fryeburg, Maine, and when only four years old went with his mother and step-father to Conway, New Hampshire, where he grew up. He received the ordinary educational training of youths of that time and ultimately graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College. He began practice at Rumney, New Hampshire, and was later located at Pembroke. He died in the latter place August 29, 1862. He was a Congregationalist, and a man who was highly respected for his character and his skill as a physician. In political principles he was a Democrat. He was married February 19, 1832, in Rumney, to Calista Lucas, born November 13, 1810, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Elsie (Beverly) Lucas, the latter a native of Nottingham. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Dr. Alonzo Frye, the eldest, died in California, whither he went in pursuit of health, at the age of twenty-eight years. Normanzo, the second, died at eight years of age. Frederick Eugene is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Grace A. became the wife of A. B. Johnson and died in 1905. Arabella A., now deceased, was the wife of Varnum A. Holmes, of Wilmington, Delaware. Alice C. is Mrs. Joseph L. Hosmer, residing in Manchester, New Hampshire. Alma Elizabeth died when a child.

(VIII) Frederick Eugene, third son and child of Frederick F. and Calista (Lucas) Potter, was born July 3, 1839, in Rumney, and grew up in Suncook, New Hampshire. He attended the public schools and remained at Suncook until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the medical school of the University of Vermont and graduated in 1859 at the age of twenty years. Immediately after his graduation he went to New York and became a resident, and entered the King's County Hospital, where he was at the beginning of the Civil war. He was among the first to offer his

services in behalf of the nation's integrity. He entered the United States navy in the medical department and was aboard the ship "Monticello" when the attack was made upon Forts Hatteras and Clark, and participated in their capture. He was soon after transferred to the naval forces operating on the Mississippi river, and was a participator in the famous campaign against Vicksburg. He also saw active service on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and was subsequently a participator in the unfortunate Red River Expedition. The arduous labors and exposure incident to these campaigns greatly impaired his health, and to relieve him from service in the field he was appointed as president of the board of examiners for admission to the naval medical corps, which was at that time stationed in Cincinnati, Ohio. His nature, however, did not permit him to avoid labor wherever anything was to be done and it was found necessary to give him a year's leave of absence in order that he might regain his health. This year was passed in his native town, and having been restored to health and strength he again returned to active service and was sent into Mexican waters at the time when France was attempting to establish Maximilian on a throne in that country. Dr. Potter served seven years on naval squadrons that visited Mexico and South American ports. He applied for an assignment nearer home and was ordered to Portsmouth navy yard, where he served four years. In 1876 he resigned his commission and began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth. He continued there more than a quarter of a century with great success. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries and was held in high regard by the public as a man and a citizen. He had a commanding presence and a most pleasing personality and his cheerful presence in the sick room was often of greater avail in healing the sick than were any other remedies which he administered. He was known as one loyal to every duty and he possessed power to discharge his duties efficiently. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion. He was a regular attendant of the Unitarian Church, and in politics was an ardent Democrat. In 1909, without any solicitation on his part, he was placed in nomination by his party for the high office of governor of the state. He died November 18, 1902. Dr. Potter was married October 2, 1873, to Harriet, daughter of Jeremiah H. and Mary (Thompson) Wilkins, of Pembroke, (see Wilkins, VII).

(II) Thomas, fourth son and child of Anthony and Elizabeth (Whipple) Potter, was born at an unknown date and died in 1745. He was married (publication made June 16, 1605), to Mary, born 1671, daughter of Caleb and Anna (Hazeltime) Kimball. Their seven children, born at Ipswich, were: Mary, Thomas, Anna, Lydia, Robert, Jacob, and Jabez.

(III) Thomas (2), eldest son and second child of Thomas (1) and Mary (Kimball) Potter, was born in Ipswich, August 17, 1668, and died June 7, 1749. He married, 1721, Sarah Wallis, daughter of Samuel Wallis. She died in 1749. Their children were: Samuel (died young), Samuel, Joanna, Joseph and Sarah.

(IV) Samuel, second son and child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Wallis) Potter, was born in Ipswich, November 15, 1724. The date of his death is unknown. He married, 1748 (publication January 14), Lucy Brown. Their eight children were:

Thomas (died young), Samuel, Thomas, Lucy (died young), Joseph, Sarah, Lucy and Israel.

(V) Joseph, fifth child and fourth son of Samuel and Lucy (Brown) Potter, was born in Ipswich, February 25, 1756, and died November 29, 1827, aged seventy-two. He married Nancy Gilman, born in 1760, died in 1818, aged fifty-eight. Their children were: Mary, Joseph, Susan and Lucy.

(VI) Joseph (2), second child and only son of Joseph (1) and Nancy (Gilman) Potter, was born in Gilmanton, June 5, 1787, and died January 15, 1862, aged seventy-six. He grew up on his father's farm, a part of which he inherited. He was prosperous, and besides his farm owned a saw mill with which he cut lumber off his own land. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat. He married Polly Martin, born in 1786, and died in 1852, aged sixty-six. Their children were: Mary G., Clarinda B., John M., Joseph B., Rhoda M., Sarah J., William M., Susan O., and Betsey A. D.

(VII) William M., seventh child and third son of Joseph (2) and Polly (Martin) Potter, was born in Gilford, May 31, 1822, and died February 28, 1895, aged seventy-three. He inherited the homestead and spent nearly all his life there. He was a Democrat and a Baptist. He married first, December 17, 1846, Julia B. Batchelder, who died October 22, 1852; second, March 30, 1854, Margaret Buchanan, who died February 8, 1895. The children of the first wife were: Mary G. and Joseph N.; and by the second wife, Araminta J., Cora J., Frank W. and Fred J.

(VIII) Frank W., first son and third child of William M. and Margaret Buchanan Potter, was born in Gilford, March 20, 1862, and was educated in the common schools and at Gilmanton Academy. After teaching school in his native town for three years he left home for mercantile life in Massachusetts. He married, January 12, 1868, Nella F. Sanborn, who was born in Gilford, November 5, 1866, daughter of George W. and Ann Roberts Sanborn, of Gilford. They have two children, both born in Melrose, Massachusetts: George W., born February 22, 1899; and Margaret F., September 26, 1901.

(IX) Fred J., second son and fourth child of William M. and Margaret (Buchanan) Potter, was born in Gilford, December 25, 1864, and was educated in the common schools and at Gilmanton. He tills the acres his forefathers cleared and improved and is of the fourth generation on this farm. He was a supervisor of Gilford, and was selectmen, and in 1903 and 1904 represented the town in the legislature. He married, December 25, 1887, Nellie I. Watson, who was born in Gilford, December 25, 1867, daughter of William W. and Mary E. Watson, of Gilford. They have three children: Lelia E., born December 14, 1888; Florence M., April 27, 1894; and Lois I., July 29, 1900.

(X) Thomas, fourth child of Anthony and Elizabeth (Whipple) Potter, was a lifelong resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and his death occurred in 1745. In 1695 he married Mary Kimball, who was born in 1671, daughter of Caleb and Anna (Hazeltine) Kimball. His children were: Mary, Thomas, Anna, Lydia, Robert, Jacob and Jabez.

(XI) Thomas, second child and eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Kimball) Potter, was born in Ipswich, August 17, 1698. He married Sarah Wallis, daughter of Samuel Wallis, and was the father of Samuel (who died young), another Samuel, Joanna, Joseph and Sarah.

(XII) Samuel, second child of Thomas and Sarah (Wallis) Potter, was born November 15, 1724. He was married in 1748 to Lucy Brown, and had a family of eight children, namely: Thomas (who died in infancy), Samuel, Thomas, Lucy (died young), Joseph, Sarah, Israel and Lucy.

(XIII) Samuel, second child of Samuel and Lucy (Brown) Potter, was born April 20, 1751. He resided in Pittsfield, New Hampshire. The maiden name of his wife does not appear in the records examined. His children, all born in Pittsfield, were: Samuel, born December 9, 1782; Lucy, August 12, 1784; Sally, April 2, 1786; John, the date of whose birth is recorded in the succeeding paragraph; Lydia, June 7, 1791; Betsey, April 15, 1793; Molly, December 13, 1795; and Joseph Wallis, December 20, 1798.

(XIV) John, second son and fourth child of Samuel Potter, was born in Pittsfield, May 6, 1789. He was a prosperous farmer of that town and resided on the Gilmanton road. He married Abigail Ross, daughter of Jonathan Ross, of Gilmanton, and reared four children, namely: John Henry, born August 20, 1825; Joseph M., who will be again referred to; Mary Elizabeth (deceased), who married James Flint; Martha Jane (also deceased), who married _____ Mansfield, residing in Danvers, Massachusetts. John Henry Potter was married, May 17, 1854, to Lydia R. Curtis, of Bristol, Maine, and is now residing in Malden, Massachusetts. They have two sons, two daughters and two grandsons. The golden anniversary of their wedding (1904) was made the occasion of much rejoicing by their neighbors and church associates, who arranged a most appropriate celebration, and the aged couple pronounced it the most important event of their lives.

(XV) Joseph Marion, second child of John and Abigail (Ross) Potter, was born in Pittsfield, November 22, 1835. He became an able and successful farmer, and resided in Pittsfield his entire life, which terminated October 12, 1897, at the age of sixty-one years and ten months. He married Hannah B. Berry, who was born in Chichester, New Hampshire, October 24, 1841, and died in Pittsfield, March 1, 1896. She was a daughter of Thomas and Olive (Gove) Berry, the former of whom was born in Pittsfield, October 18, 1805, died in 1895, and his wife was born September 9, 1810. The latter, who is now a nonagenarian residing in Chichester, retains possession of her faculties to a remarkable degree and is exceedingly bright and active. She is a member of the Congregational Church as was also her husband. Her daughter, Hannah B., became Mrs. Potter, as previously stated.

(XVI) Howell Alvah, son of Joseph M. and Hannah Brown (Berry) Potter, was born in Pittsfield, November 20, 1866, and spent his boyhood and youth at the old Potter homestead on the Gilmanton road, which remained in the possession of the family for about one hundred years. His preliminary studies in the district school were augmented by several terms at Pittsfield Academy and with a commercial course in New Hampton; and he also pursued a scientific course at the New Hampton Institute, defraying the greater part of his tuition expenses by working upon musical instruments. At an early age he developed a natural genius for mechanics and has ever since specialized in that field of usefulness. After the completion of his studies he taught in a district school, and at the

same time deriving considerable pecuniary remuneration as a teacher of penmanship, in which he is also an expert. Relinquishing educational pursuits he learned the jeweler's trade and ere long became an expert gold engraver. Establishing himself in the jewelery business on Main street, Pittsfield, he carried it on successfully for twelve years, at the expiration of which time he sold out, going to San Diego, California, where he engaged in the real estate business. Upon the death of his mother he returned to his native town, and turning his attention to the cultivation of the homestead farm he adopted scientific methods, which he applied with equal success to planting, stock breeding, and the raising of fine poultry. Some three years ago he sold the property with which the Potter family had been identified for so many years, and once more engaging in the real estate business he is now meeting with gratifying success in handling New England farm properties. From his youth to the present time he has devoted his leisure time to the production of artist's violins, and having made an exhaustive study of the fundamental principles which guided Stradivarius, the Amati, Guarnerius and other famous Italian makers, he possesses a good knowledge of the essential elements of volume and tone so absolutely necessary in the construction of instruments of quality. He has produced a number of violins of superior quality. Politically Mr. Potter is a Republican. In 1903 he was elected a selectman, was in 1906 chosen chairman of the board, and is keenly alive to the general interests of the town. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of Suncook Lodge, No. 10. On November 26, 1891, he married Bertha Butman, of Bradford, New Hampshire, daughter of Dexter and Lucy (Hadley) Butman. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are the parents of three children, namely: Waldo Butman, Alice Berry and John Alvah.

Although several genealogies of various branches of the Porter family have been written, the ramifications are so numerous that complete records are not obtainable; hence it has been impossible to trace the present line to its original source.

(I) Vine Porter lived at Crown Point, New York. He married Sarah Burroughs, who was born at Alstead, New Hampshire. They had six children: Ephraim, Calvin, Samuel, Theda, John and Vine.

(II) Vine, fifth son and youngest son of Vine and Sarah (Burroughs) Porter, was born at Crown Point, New York, September 22, 1801. In early life he was bound out to a man in Morrinstown, Vermont, where he lived until about 1830. He then moved to Alstead, New Hampshire, where he remained a year or so, and in 1834 he came to Walpole, New Hampshire, which was his home during the remainder of his brief life. He was a farmer, and perhaps practiced medicine a little during the latter part of his life, though it is not known where his medical education was obtained. While living at Morrinstown, Vermont, he married Hannah Pike, who was born at Brookfield, Vermont, January 27, 1801. She was the daughter of Seth and Mary Pike. There were five sons: Winslow B., whose sketch follows; Samuel R., William R., James H., and George P. Of these five sons, Winslow B. and William H. became physicians, one at Walpole and one at Surry, New Hampshire; Samuel H. lives at Rensselaer, Indiana; James H. went to Chicago and became general passenger agent of the Great

Western Railroad; George P. lives at Walpole, New Hampshire. Their father, Vine Porter, died at Walpole, September 24, 1843, at the early age of forty-two years, leaving a widow and five children, whose ages at that time ranged from nine to twenty years. By their own industry and ambition, aided by the counsels and sacrifices of a judicious mother, all the boys acquired a good education and became highly respected members of society.

(III) Winslow B., eldest son and child of Vine and Hannah (Pike) Porter, was born at Morrinstown, Vermont, November 21, 1823. He attended the common school at Walpole, New Hampshire, and lectures at Harvard Medical College, then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated from the Eclectic College, and began the practice of his profession at Alstead, New Hampshire, where he remained thirty-five years. During his practice he also attended lectures at Dartmouth College. In 1875 he came to Walpole, where he practiced until his death, sixteen years later, December 12, 1898. He was a Whig and a Republican in early life, but became a Democrat after Greeley ran for the presidency. He held the offices of representative and selectman. He was a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge in Alstead, which he helped to organize. He was very religious in his views, and took an active interest in the Universalist Church, which he regularly attended. On October 27, 1847, Dr. Winslow B. Porter married Laura M., daughter of Luther and Irene (Dunsher) Burt, of Walpole, New Hampshire. They had five children: Walter Florain, Flora Rosella, Mary Rowena, Wallace Forrester, and Warren Winslow, whose sketch follows. Three of the children died under the age of five years. Mary Rowena, who was born in December, 1853, married John G. Shedd, May 15, 1878. Their home is in Chicago, where Mr. Shedd is a leading member of the great dry goods house of Marshall Field & Company. Dr. Winslow B. Porter died November 3, 1891, at Walpole, New Hampshire.

(IV) Warren Winslow, third son and youngest child of Dr. Winslow B. and Laura M. (Burt) Porter, was born at Alstead, New Hampshire, September 27, 1860. He attended the public schools in Alstead and Walpole, and also went to business college for a short time. He then entered the employ of G. P. Porter & Company of Walpole, where he remained for eight years, or until he became a member of Perry & Porter. The senior member of this firm was Horace A. Perry, whose daughter Mr. Porter married. The firm of Perry & Porter continued in business for twenty-three years, finally selling out on November 1, 1906. They still hold the agency of the American Express Company, which they have had ever since they began business. Mr. Porter is a Republican, but has always declined to hold office. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, of which he has been treasurer since 1898. On September 6, 1883, Warren W. Porter married Carrie A. Perry, daughter of Horace O. and Sarah Jane (Bridgman) Perry, of Walpole (see Perry genealogy). They have two children: Rena C., born April 1, 1886; and Margaret P., June 30, 1901.

This is an important name in New Hampshire, having been among the earliest English names planted within the limits of the present state, and also having been borne by distinguished citizens down through the generations to the present time.

(I) Robert Page and his wife Margaret lived in Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, England, where they died.

(II) Robert, son of Robert (I) and Margaret Page, was born about 1604, in Ormsby, England, and was there married, his wife's name being Lucy. This is shown by the record of their examination preparatory to their leaving England, April 11, 1637, when his age is given as thirty-three years and hers as thirty. They had three children: Francis, Margaret and Susannah, and two servants: William Moulton, aged twenty years, and Anne Wadd, fifteen years, and were "desirous to passe into New England to inhabitt." In 1639 Robert Page settled in Hampton, New Hampshire (then Massachusetts), and received a grant of ten acres of land for a house lot, abutting on the meeting house green on the south and on the other lands of his on the north. It was between the house lots of William Marston on the west and Robert Marston on the east, and this land continued to be occupied by his descendants down to the sixth generation. For six years Robert Page served as one of the selectmen, and for years represented the town in the general court of Massachusetts. He was at one time marshal of the old county of Norfolk. He also served on various committees for transacting business of the town from time to time. In 1660 he is on record as one of the deacons of the church, and from the data of his colleague in 1671 to his own death, September 22, 1670, he appears to have been the only deacon. His wife died November 12, 1665, aged fifty-eight years. Their children were: Margaret, Francis, Susannah, Thomas, Hannah, Mary and Rebecca. (Mention of Thomas and descendants forms part of this article.)

(III) Francis, elder son of Robert (2) and Lucy Page, was born about 1633, in England, and resided in Hampton, on the homestead of his brother-in-law, William Marston. He was married December 2, 1669, to Meribah, daughter of Robert and Susanna Smith of Hampton, and they had children named: Samuel, Lucy, Susanna, Francis, Meribah, Rebecca and Joseph.

(IV) Samuel, eldest child of Francis and Meribah (Smith) Page, was born March 3, 1671, in Hampton, and lived at "Drake Side," on the old road through the meadows. He was styled lieutenant, probably from militia service. He was married (first), January 9, 1696, to Hannah Williams, who died December 24, 1701. He was married (second), November 18, 1702, to Anne Marshall of Oyster River (Durham), and (third), March 8, 1726, to widow Mary Thomas, daughter of Joseph Smith of Durham. There were three children of the first wife, and thirteen of the second, namely: Hannah, Samuel (died young), Meribah, Samuel, Hannah, Prudence, Elizabeth, Benjamin (died young), Solomon, Jeremiah, John, Benjamin, Stephen, Joseph, Anna and Simon.

(V) Samuel (2), second son of Samuel (1) Page, and eldest child of his second wife, Anne Marshall, was born October 3, 1703, in Hampton, and lived the greater part of his life in Kensington. He was married, July 2, 1729, in Hampton, to Mary Clark who was probably the mother of his first five children. No record appears of his second marriage, but his children recorded in Kensington had a mother whose maiden name was Mary Johnson. The first five were: Stephen, Simon, Elizabeth, Ann and Mary. Those recorded in Kensington were: Mercy, Sarah, Enoch (died young), Pati-

ence, Eliphalet, Enoch, Johnson. Dow also gives the names of Simon and Robert, who may have been born in Hampton.

(VI) Enoch, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Johnson) Page was born June 6, 1704, in Kensington, and settled about 1800 in Weare, whither he was doubtless attracted by the fact that many of the inhabitants of that town were Quakers. There were others of the same name in the town who were descendants of John Page of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Until recently, Enoch was supposed to belong to the same line, but a thorough search compels the conclusion that the above line of descent is correct. After 1810 and before 1820, he moved to Vermont, probably Sharon, and died in that state. He was married, October 31, 1709, to Theodate Chase, daughter of John and Lydia (Green) Chase, of Weare. She was born July 6, 1773, in Kensington and survived until 1862, when she died in Weare, in her eighty-ninth year. After the death of Mr. Page she married Aaron Foster of Sharon, Vermont, with whom she returned to Weare. He died in that town in 1856, aged eighty-nine years. The children of Enoch and Theodate (Chase) Page were: Samuel, Ruth and John Chase.

(VII) Samuel, eldest child of Enoch and Theodate (Chase) Paige, was born 1800, in Weare, and continued to reside there. He operated a tannery at Clinton Grove and died there 1870. He was an active member of the church and a prominent abolitionist. He married Abigail Paige, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Johnson) Paige, of Weare. She was born April 13, 1807, and died April 4, 1862. Their children were: Caroline E. and Alfred F. The daughter has been all her life a teacher and retired in 1906.

(VIII) Alfred Foster, second child and only son of Samuel and Abigail (Paige) Paige, was born May 22, 1841, in Weare, and received a common school education. When a young man, having acquired the tanner's trade with his father, he served an apprenticeship in Townsend to learn the currier's trade. In 1873 he removed from his native place, Clinton Grove, to North Weare, where he built a tannery which he operated for several years. Since that time he has given his attention to farming and lumbering in connection with his son, Ernest Paige. He was married in 1871 to Eliza Gillis, of Weare. She died in February, 1902. Their children are: Herman D., in Boston, engaged in real estate; Ernest A.; Clarence G., express messenger in Manchester; and Ralph S., at home. He married (second), Mrs. Abigail Corey.

(IX) Ernest Alfred, second son and child of Alfred Foster and Eliza (Gillis) Paige, was born August 5, 1875, at North Weare, and completed his education at the Nashua high school. On leaving school he engaged in the lumber business at Weare in connection with his father and soon bought the place on which he resides and is altogether the possessor of a thousand acres of land. Besides lumbering he engages in agriculture on what is known as the old Baker homestead. Mr. Paige is a Republican in politics, member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of North Weare. Mrs. Paige is a member of the Grange of North Weare. He was married, October 20, 1903, to Ida Belle Hazen, daughter of John Hazen, of Mount Vernon, and they have two daughters: Catherine E. and Edna May.

(X) Thomas, second son and fourth child of

Robert (2) and Lucy Page, was born about 1630, probably in Hampton, and lived on the paternal homestead. He married, February 2, 1664, Mary, daughter of Captain Christopher and Theodate (Bachiler) Hussey (see Batchelder, I). She was baptized April 2, 1733. After the death of Thomas Page she married Henry Green, and after his death Henry Dow. Children of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Page were: Mary, Robert, Christopher, John, Stephen, Theodate and Bethiah. (Stephen and descendants are noticed in this article.)

(IV) Christopher, second son and third child of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Page, was born September 20, 1670, in Hampton, New Hampshire, and lived on the homestead, where he was a farmer. He married, November 14, 1680, Abigail, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton. She was born October 28, 1670, died October 18, 1760. Their children were: Robert, Abigail, Mary, Lydia, Jonathan, David, Shuabel, Jeremiah and Tabitha. (David and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(V) Jonathan, second son and fifth child of Christopher and Abigail (Tilton) Page, was born on Christmas Day, 1700. He settled in that part of North Hampton which is called Page town and was there engaged in farming. He married, June 4, 1724, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Hobbs) Towle, the former the emigrant of Hampton (see Towle, I). She was born March 11, 1701, in Hampton, died November 14, 1783. Their children were: Mehitable, died young; Lieutenant Jonathan, Mary, Simon, Stephen, Joseph and Mehitable.

(VI) Stephen, third son and fifth child of Jonathan and Mary (Towle) Page, was born April 8, 1735, and resided through life in North Hampton, where he died June 18, 1805. He married Mary, fourth daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Taylor) Dearborn, of Hampton. She was born March 23, 1740, died February 7, 1828. Their children were: Mehitable, Dudley, Dearborn and Odlin.

(VII) Dearborn, second son and third child of Stephen and Mary (Dearborn) Page, was born in North Hampton, New Hampshire, August, 1766, died in North Hampton, December 20, 1844, aged seventy-four years and four months. His wife, Betsey (Greene) Page, died December 15, 1852, aged eighty-one years and eight months. They were the parents of two children: Elizabeth (called Betsey) and Stephen.

(VIII) Stephen, only son of Dearborn and Betsey (Greene) Page, was born in North Hampton in the latter part of 1791, died March 30, 1866, aged seventy-four years and six months. He married (first) Eliza Dow, of North Hampton, who died February 8, 1822, aged thirty-two years. Their children were: George, Simon, Dow, Eliza D., married Enoch P. Creasey. Mr. Page married (second) Eliza Worthen, of Candia, New Hampshire. There were no children of this marriage. Mr. Page was a farmer by occupation.

(IX) Captain Simon Dow, second son of Stephen and Eliza (Dow) Page, was born November 14, 1815, in North Hampton, died June 16, 1890, in North Hampton. He married, November 2, 1842, Judith Rollins, of Loudon, born October 19, 1814, in Loudon, died in North Hampton, May 21, 1898. Their children were: Calvin, Margaret D., deceased, married Thomas L. Philbrook, of North Hampton, New Hampshire; Isadora, wife of George L. Gar-

land, now residing in North Hampton; Cora E., widow of Edward E. Knowlts, now residing in North Hampton. Captain Simon D. Page was a farmer, captain in state militia, attended the Congregational Church, and was a Democrat in politics.

(X) Calvin, eldest son and child of Captain Simon D. and Judith (Rollins) Page, was born in North Hampton, New Hampshire, August 22, 1845. His early days were spent on his father's farm, like many boys of his time and locality. He first attended the old district school and later Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1864 he entered the sophomore class of Harvard College, but after a short period of time, owing to lack of funds, was obliged to abandon his studies and return to the farm, where he farmed during the summer and chopped cord wood during the winter. He came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 19, 1865, and entered the law office of Hon. Albert R. Hatch, keeping his books, and doing general work around the office for his board, while studying law. He was admitted to the bar at the October term of court in 1868, and has since practiced his chosen profession, with marked success. Of late years he has discontinued general practice, devoting his time and attention to large corporations, and at the present time (1907) devotes his time chiefly to the care and management of the large estate of the late Hon. Frank Jones, of which W. Whitterman, of Newton, Massachusetts, and Judge Page are the trustees and executors. He is also one of the American committee of management of the Frank Jones Brewing Company. He is president of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth, Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company, Granite State Fire Insurance Company, Portsmouth Fire Association, Piscataqua Fire Insurance Company, Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, Laconia Car Company Works of Laconia, New Hampshire, and president and director of many other corporations of minor importance.

Judge Page has supported the political principles in which he believes and has been prominent in the Democratic party for many years, displaying the same characteristics which brought to him prominence and renown in his professional career. He served in the capacity of city solicitor for two years, judge of the police court six years, mayor of Portsmouth in 1884-85, and again in 1899-1900, member of board of water commissioners four years, member of board of instruction twenty-five years, chairman of high school committee ten years, member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1880, senator, representing district No. 24, 1893-94, and again in 1903-04, collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire, embracing the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont for eight years under the administration of President Cleveland. He is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, being the oldest living past commander of the latter named. He is a Unitarian in religious belief. Beginning life without the aid of capital or influential friends, Judge Page has steadily advanced along the lines chosen for his life work, and by his persistence, energy and determination has attained a place for himself among the honored and influential men of his adopted city, and his native state. His career should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others.

showing what can be accomplished by individual effort. Of an honored family, his own record casts no shadow upon the family e-cutcheon, but has added brilliance to the family history that has been honorable and commendable from early days to the present time.

Judge Page married, January 7, 1870, Aribela J. Moran, and has one child, Agnes, born August 21, 1871, who married John H. Bartlett (see Bartlett, X).

(V) David, sixth child and third son of Christopher and Abigail (Tilton) Page, was born November 1, 1703, in Hampton, and resided in that part of North Hampton called "Pagetown." He was married (first), June 27, 1728, to Ruth Dearborn, daughter of John and Abigail (Batchelder) Dearborn, of Hampton. She was born May 21, 1705, in Hampton, and died January 8, 1741. He was married (second), April 5, 1742, to Ruth, daughter of Captain John and Abigail (Shaw) Smith of Hampton. She was born April 3, 1703, in Hampton, and died July 3, 1769, at North Hampton. There were six children of the first wife, and four of the second, namely: John, Robert, Deborah, David, Benjamin, Abigail (died young), Abigail, Christopher, Ruth and Josiah.

(VI) Robert, second son and child of David and Ruth (Dearborn) Page, was born April 1, 1731, in North Hampton, and settled in Raymond, New Hampshire, where he died December 31, 1816. He was married November 12, 1755, to Sarah Dearborn, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Marston) Dearborn, of Hampton. She was born April 18, 1736, in Hampton, and died January 12, 1831. Their children were: Ruth, Sarah, Simon, David (died young), Mary (died young), Mary and David.

(VII) David (2), youngest child of Robert and Sarah (Dearborn) Page, was born about 1769, in Raymond, and settled in Lisbon, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and passed his life. The vital records of the state are almost silent concerning him. There is no record of his marriage or of the name of his wife. The archives of Lisbon give the births of his children, namely: David, Stephen, William (died young), Joseph, "Naby," Lydia, Amos and William.

(VIII) William, youngest child of David (2) Page, was born in Lisbon, January 5, 1810, where he resided until a young man. In 1833 he was united in marriage to Jane Quimby, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Quimby, of Lisbon. In 1834 they moved to Whitefield, where Mr. Page purchased a farm and followed his trade of brick mason in that and surrounding towns. In politics he was a strong Republican, and in religion he belonged to the Advent faith, being a deacon in the Advent Church in Whitefield. They had fourteen children. 1. Eliza Jane, married Perkins Morse, now deceased, who lives in Littleton, New Hampshire. 2. Samantha, married Lewis English, of Lisbon, died May 21, 1907. 3. Mariuda, married William J. Whedon, and lives in Whitefield. 4. Martha, married J. W. Kelso, and lives in Whitefield. 5. Mary, married F. J. Aldrich, resides in Lisbon. 6. Abbie, married S. T. Moffett, lives at Somerville, Massachusetts. 7. Lydia, married N. J. Holmes, lives at Riverton, New Hampshire. 8. John, who is at the Mt. Pleasant Hotel, Breton Woods, New Hampshire. 9. Ira, lives at Ca-co, Missouri. 10. Betsey, died in infancy. 11. Carrie, married Henry M. Leonard, resides at Whitefield. 12. Edmund, lives at Meredith,

New Hampshire. 13. Ada, married Oscar A. Brown, now deceased, lives at Whitefield. 14. Frank David, whose sketch follows. William Page died October 31, 1881. His wife died April 10, 1895, aged seventy-nine years.

(IX) Frank David, fourth son and fourteenth child of William and Jane (Quimby) Page, was born at Whitefield, New Hampshire, July 20, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and for several years was in the horse business for L. T. Hazen. After a time he purchased the old homestead where all of his father's family were reared. This is a fine estate of two hundred and fifty acres, and his farm speaks of thrift and enterprise from every nook and corner. He is up-to-date in all his methods, looks after every detail of the work himself, and is successful because he is progressive. Mr. Page is a large milk producer. He attends the Baptist Church, and is a Republican in politics. He served as selectman from 1895 to 1899 and again from 1903 to 1907. He represented his town in the legislature of 1901-02. He married Lura Conner, daughter of Harlow and Orra Ann (Cloughs) Conner of Whitefield. There are no children. Mr. Page is a selfmade man, and by his own industry and exertions has accumulated a good property which he uses to the best advantage in surrounding himself and family with all the comforts of life, and he assists all worthy objects.

(IV) Stephen, fourth son and sixth child of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Page, was born August 14, 1677, in Hampton, in which town he resided. He was married, January 3, 1701, to Mary Rawlings (Rollins), and their children were Thomas, Hannah, John, Rachel and Mary.

(V) John, second son and third child of Stephen and Mary (Rollins) Page, was born October 19, 1706, in Hampton, and settled in Kensington. He was married, February 27, 1729, to Hepsabah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bordwell) Towle, of Hampton. She was born October 2, 1706. Their children were: John, Benjamin (died young), Daniel (died young), James, Rachel, Benjamin, Daniel, Abraham, Aaron, Mary and Sarah.

(VI) Aaron, sixth son and eighth child of John and Hepsabah (Towle) Page, was born September 7, 1745, probably in Hampton, and resided in Danville, New Hampshire.

(VII) John (2), son of Aaron Page, was born November 23, 1788, probably in Danville, and died December 3, 1873, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-five years and ten days. In early manhood he settled on Wood hill, in the town of Bow, where he purchased a farm and which he cleared by his own labor. He was a member and long a deacon of the Baptist Church in that town. He was a firm opponent of home slavery, and was among the first and most enthusiastic members of the Republican party upon its organization. His first wife was Nancy Colby. He married (second) Betsey Elliott. Of his children, the eldest, Benjamin, resided for some time on the homestead. He receives further mention below. Enos, the second, lived and died in Manchester. John resided and died in Dunbarton. Hannah married Stevens Hoyt and resided in Newton, New Hampshire. Amos was drowned in the Black river in Wisconsin while rafting lumber. Lewis settled and died in the town of Bow. There were six others who died in infancy.

(VIII) Benjamin, eldest son of John (2) and

Nancy (Colby) Page, was born April 18, 1814, in Danville, New Hampshire, and died April 22, 1885, in Dunbarton. He was reared in Bow, receiving such education as the common schools of that town afforded, and was early engaged in farming and lumbering. He bought a small farm and subsequently purchased the paternal homestead, and was a very successful farmer. He was an industrious and fore-handed man, and was soon able to extend his interests. About 1869-70, in company with five others, he bought a large tract of land with a mill in Dunbarton, and during the remainder of his life was extensively engaged in lumbering. At one time he sold five thousand cords of wood to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, which then consumed this sort of fuel in its boilers. He engaged in lumbering on a large scale, gradually purchasing the interest of his partners, until for many years only himself and his brother Lewis were the proprietors, and at last the latter sold his interest and Benjamin became the sole proprietor. He was a member of the Bow Baptist Church and was for many years its treasurer. He was an ardent Republican and took an active part in the conduct of local affairs, being many years a school officer of Dunbarton, and also representing the town in the legislature. He was married, January, 1837, to Mary, daughter of James and Betsey (Stewart) Sargent, of Bow, who was born May 25, 1820 (see Sargent, VII). She died April 1, 1897. Their children were: Larkin, who died in Dunbarton, leaving two children, Carrie L., wife of Edward Cheney, and Benjamin; Nancy Jane, the wife of Samuel Parker, who died in Concord; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Charles F. Hoyt, resided in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Willie F., mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Besides these one child died in infancy.

(IX) Willie Franklin, second son and fourth child of Benjamin and Mary (Sargent) Page, was born January 19, 1858, in Bow, and was reared in that town, receiving most of his education in the home school. He attended three terms at the grammar schools in Manchester, and one term at New London Academy. He was early accustomed to the labors of the farm and saw mill, and so was his father's able and competent assistant before attaining his majority. He succeeded to the ownership of the farm and mill property and is now the owner of more than five hundred acres of land and does considerable farming. He is also an active dealer in wood and lumber, and continues to turn out these products during the winter season. His mill is situated at the foot of Kimball's pond, in the southern part of Dunbarton, and the water is allowed to run off during the summer season, on account of the flowage on the lands above. Mr. Page raises cattle and horses and carries on mixed farming. He is an intelligent observer of men and events and endeavors to keep abreast of the times. He attends the Baptist Church of Bow. For many years before the adoption of the town school system, he was moderator of his district, and he served four years as selectman, refusing to accept on the fifth election. In 1889 he represented the town in the state legislature. Like his father and grandfather he is a supporter of Republican principles, and is respected and esteemed by his townsmen as an upright citizen. He was married June 29, 1890, to Laura A. Hammond, who was born April 3, 1864, in Bow, daughter of Charles F. and Fanny J. (Lord) Hammond (see Hammond, VIII). Mr. and

Mrs. Page had one child, Willie Franklin, who died at the age of five years.

(Second Family.)

This name, which is a later orthography of Page, was first taken as a surname by one who was page to some royal or noble person. Among the descendants of the immigrant, John Page, are many persons of wealth and local influence.

(I) John Page, the immigrant progenitor of this family, lived several years in Hingham, Massachusetts. The Page bridge and Page meadows are ancient names in Hingham, perpetuating the memory of the ancestor of a numerous family. In 1632 he removed from Hingham to Haverhill, where he died November 23, 1687. He married in Hingham, Mary Marsh, daughter of George Marsh, who survived him, dying February 15, 1697. They were the parents of ten children: John, One-iphorus, Benjamin, Mary, Joseph, Cornelius, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mercy and Ephraim. The sons lived in Haverhill. (Cornelius and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(II) Benjamin, third son and child of John (I) and Mary (Marsh) Page, was born in Hingham, and baptized July 14, 1644. His father's family moved to Haverhill when he was about eight years old. He was admitted freeman 1677. He married, September 21, 1666, Mary Whittier, daughter of Thomas Whittier. She died July 29, 1698. Their children were: Jeremiah, Mary, Ruth, Benjamin, Susannah, Abiah, Benjamin, Abraham, Caleb and Rachel.

(III) Jeremiah, eldest son and child of Benjamin and Mary (Whittier) Page, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 14, 1667. He married, June 2, 1696, Deborah Kendrick, of Newburyport, and they had seven children: Mary, Ruth, Jeremiah, Joshua, Caleb, Abigail and Daniel.

(IV) Captain Caleb, third son and fifth child of Jeremiah and Deborah (Kendrick) Page, was born August 16 or 26, 1705, and died in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, July, 1785. He resided in Haverhill for a time, and about 1749 removed to Atkinson. There he owned land extending a mile, more or less, in every direction from the site of the academy. He sold this property for the weight of his wife in silver. The price amounted to about five thousand dollars. In 1751 he removed to Dunbarton, New Hampshire, then a wilderness. Captain Caleb Page may be considered as a principal character among the forefathers of the town. He, with other individuals from Hampstead, Haverhill, and their vicinity, were among the early settlers of Derryfield. He was one of the grantees of Starkstown (now Dunbarton), and was in the charter of incorporation in 1765, named as the person authorized to call the first meeting of the inhabitants, under that instrument. He was a large proprietor in the township, in the northern part of which upon lot No. 18, in the third range, a fort was erected, and his permanent residence established. The locality still bears the name of "Page Corner," and the road leading to it from the east is called the "Page Road." Along this road there are now many well-built and tastily arranged dwelling houses, which exhibit much more the appearance of a "city" than the same locality did when thus termed in former days. The house of Captain Page and that of Israel Clifford were the first frame buildings erected in that vicinity.

Captain Page was one of the most efficient co-

operators in advancing the progress of the settlement. At the proprietors' meetings he acted frequently as moderator, as general agent, chairman of the most important committees, and for several years as proprietors' clerk. In 1753 Captain Page was with Colonel Zaccheus Lovewell and Major John Talford appointed by the general court of New Hampshire, commissioners "to survey and make (or mark) a road to Coos," in which service he acted as surveyor as well as commissioner. The road was located from Stevenstown (Salisbury) to Haverhill. John Stark (afterwards general), who had been conveyed over the route as an Indian captive the previous year and was acquainted with the wilderness, acted as pilot. For his services as commissioner on this occasion, twenty-two days at thirty-five shillings a day, the captain received thirty-eight pounds and ten shillings, and for the same time as surveyor, at sixty shillings a day, sixty-six pounds, and for attendance one day to appoint the day and prepare for the march, five pounds and five shillings, making a total of one hundred pounds and five shillings or about four hundred and ninety dollars, "old tenor." The governor and council sent Captain Page a commission as one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, but he declined being qualified as such, and requested the appointment for his son Jeremiah, by whom it was accepted. In 1758 Caleb Page was appointed by Governor Benning W. Wentworth a captain of provincials. Captain Page possessed a noble and benevolent spirit, with ample means to carry out his generous intentions. His bank, which contained his treasure of golden guineas, silver crowns and dollars, was a half bushel measure constantly kept under his bed. One of his guineas was turned up by the plow about 1825, in his field, where it has been dropped and lost when paid to the captain many years before by a person who had bought a cow of him. The coin is still in possession of the family.

His house was the abode of hospitality, and the scene of many a joyous festival, in "ye olden times," where good cheer was supplied in bounteous profusion. There at all times the traveler, although a stranger, found welcome, refreshment, and repose. One of his adventures is as follows: Having a quantity of fresh beef to dispose of, he conveyed it to Newburyport for market, and there, finding a vessel about to sail for Louisburg, then in possession of the English, he took passage with his stores for that fortress. A contractor of the British fleet eagerly purchased his supplies at high prices, but delayed payment. Ascertaining that the fleet was under "sailing orders" for the next day, Captain Page went on board the flagship, and stated his case to the admiral. The latter, a good humored, prompt, and justly deciding son of Neptune, ordered the contractor to appear before him. Upon his appearance the admiral said to him, "Do you owe this man (so much), Sir?" naming the amount. He answered affirmatively, "Then pay him, or you swing at the yard arm." The amount was instantly paid, and Captain Page returned home with the proceeds of a profitable venture.

In his time black slaves were possessed by every opulent family. He owned several of either sex, whose condition his own, and the benevolence of each of his wives, rendered comfortable in every respect. They were by their servants honored and revered rather as indulgent parents than as master and mistress. He was a firm patriot and was in 1775 elected a delegate to the Provincial congress,

the first from that town. Toward the close of his life he attended the funeral of a friend at the meeting house burial ground, in the spring. Water had risen in the grave as is generally the case at that location. When he returned home he declared that "he would not be drowned after death," and on the next day purchased a small burial lot in the adjacent town of Bow, on the Concord road, where after his death his remains were laid to rest, July 1785, in the eightieth year of his age.

Captain Page married (first), in 1729, Ruth Wallingford, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died in 1740; he married (second) Mrs. Carleton, who died in October, 1785. She was a large person weighing three hundred and fifteen pounds. She was conveyed to meeting on an ox sled, and when she visited a friend her large square arm chair with circular back, was conveyed with her. Captain Page had four children, all by the first wife. His eldest son, Caleb, Jr., born 1729, was an ensign of rangers, and fell in the bloody contest between Ticonderoga and Crown Point, January 21, 1757. The second son Jeremiah is more fully mentioned below. The elder daughter, Elizabeth, born 1736, married General John Stark (see Stark, II). She went to Dunbarton in 1752, and often stood sentinel at her father's fort for hours, with a loaded musket, watching for Indian enemies. Mary, the younger daughter, born 1738, married James Russell, of Bow.

(V) Judge Jeremiah (2), second son and child of Captain Caleb (1) and Ruth (Wallingford) Page, was born in August, 1730, and died November 29, 1807. He was a well educated man of business. He bought of Samuel Smith lot No. 17, third range, where he lived and died a farmer, at the age of seventy-seven. He was one of the committee of safety, with Hogg and Sargent, in the Revolution. He was chosen a delegate to the state convention in 1778 to form a constitution, but he received so much opposition from the Tories that his election was not effected until ten days previous to their assembling. He was the first member from Dunbarton to the general court, and was re-elected many years; was justice of the peace and quorum, and judge of the court of common pleas of Hillsborough county. He was the king's surveyor, and as such performed much of the business of the state and county, and laid out most of the early town and other roads. He was the third proprietor's clerk of Dunbarton, and made his last record in that capacity of their meeting which was dissolved on the second Tuesday of September, 1802. He was an astronomer, and in 1804 calculated the total eclipse of the sun which happened in 1806. Judge Page married, 1752, Sarah Merrill, of Billerica, Massachusetts, born 1732, died September 5, 1807. Their children were: Caleb, Sarah, Jeremiah, Achsah, Elizabeth, John and Ruth. The last named became the wife of Joseph (2) Sawyer (see Sawyer, VI).

(VI) Caleb (2), eldest child of Jeremiah (2) and Sarah (Merrill) Page, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1753, and died in Dunbarton, June 3, 1816. After his parents removed to Dunbarton he and his sister Sarah were left in Dracut till 1756, for fear of Indians. Caleb Page received a share of the estate of his grandfather, Captain Caleb Page, and lived and died upon his homestead at Page's Corner. He married Mary Carleton, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of seven children, including sons, Caleb, John and

Peter Carleton. (Mention of John and descendants appears in this article.)

(VII) Peter Carleton, third son of Caleb (2) and Mary (Carleton) Page, was born July 1, 1783, in Dunbarton, and died October 15, 1858. He was a farmer in that town throughout his life. Mr. Page was active in the support of the Baptist Church and aided in building the church in his town, having formerly attended worship in Hopkinton. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married to Lucy Smith, daughter of Moody Smith, of Hopkinton. She was born November 26, 1792. Their children were: Caleb, Harrison C., Samuel S. and George W.

(VIII) George Washington, youngest son of Peter C. and Lucy (Smith) Page, was born April 9, 1825, in Dunbarton, and was educated in the Hopkinton and Pembroke academies. He learned the trade of shoemaker and followed this for a short time, and subsequently turned his attention to farming. He died August 29, 1894. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a Democrat in politics. He was married, October 23, 1857, to Martha A. Farnum, daughter of Simeon Farnum, of East Concord (see Farnum, VI). She was born April 8, 1835, and died September 14, 1906. Their children were as follows: Caleb, who died at Page's Corner; Clara, wife of George Heath, of Dunbarton; George W., of Dunbarton; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Eugene E. Dunbar, of Hopkinton; Harrison P., mentioned below; John F., deceased, and Nellie, of Dunbarton.

(IX) Harrison Peter, son of George W. and Martha A. (Farnum) Page, was born December 5, 1867, in Dunbarton, in which town he now resides. His education was supplied by the common schools, and he has always given his attention to agriculture. He is a progressive citizen and endeavors to keep abreast of the times. He is one of the substantial members of Stark Grange, No. 42, of Dunbarton, and of the Baptist Church of Hopkinton. In politics he adheres to the traditions of his fathers and is unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party. He was married, December 9, 1897, to Edith S. Caldwell, daughter of Horace and Sarah (Waite) Caldwell, of Dunbarton, and their children are Martha S. and Clara C.

(VII) John (2), son of Caleb (2) and Mary (Carleton) Page, was born in Dunbarton, February 28, 1793, received his education in the common schools and was a farmer. He removed to Hopkinton in 1826, and resided there till his death, November 11, 1874. He represented the town at the general court in 1845, and 1847, and was generally prominent in the councils of his town. He married March 28, 1821, Rachel Drake, daughter of Major James and Hannah (Ward) Drake, of Pittsfield. Their children were: John W. and Mary B.

(VIII) John William, only son of John and Rachel (Drake) Paige, was born in Dunbarton, January 10, 1822, and was taken to Hopkinton by his parents in 1826, when he was four years old, where he afterward resided. He acquired his education in the country school, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hopkinton, where he was one of the most prosperous farmers of the town. In 1880 he removed to Millville and bought a large farm upon which he lived till his death, December 15, 1900. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and affiliated in politics with the Democrats. He married, April 16, 1844, Elizabeth J. Berry, born August 26, 1822, died February, 1890. She was

taken by her parents, Joshua and Abigail (Drake) Berry, from Hopkinton to Millville, when a child, on their removal to the latter place. The children of this union were: Mary, Abbie, Georgia D. and Frank W. In 1892 Mr. Paige married Sophronia Adams, widow of Daniel Adams, and daughter of ———— Pierce, of Springfield, New Hampshire. She now resides in Holderness.

(IX) Frank William, son of John W. and Elizabeth J. (Berry) Paige, was born in Hopkinton, December 29, 1852. He worked on his father's milk-farm a part of the year, and attended school the remainder until he was nineteen years old, when he quit school and devoted himself exclusively to farm work for his father for a number of years. In 1892 he removed to Concord and bought a farm of seventy acres of fertile land, situated on South Street, and formerly run as a milk farm, where he now resides. Mr. Paige also owns a one hundred and twenty acre farm in Millville, two farms on Beech hill, Concord, a two-hundred-acre pasture in Sutton and about two hundred acres of woodland in Hopkinton. He is a man of influence in the community and in the councils of the Democratic party of which he is a member. He was a selectman of Hopkinton two years 1880 and 1881. In religious matters he affiliates with the Baptists. He married at Hopkinton, October 6, 1875, Kate Alvira Currier, born in Hopkinton, September 2, 1855, daughter of George W. and Hannah (Flanders) Currier, of that town. They have two children: Maud Emma, born July 16, 1877, and Ethel May, May 29, 1882, residing at home.

(Third Family.)

This family seems to be distinct from those previously treated, but is probably related in some way. It is often impossible to establish the relationship of the pioneers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, though it is evident that in some cases such relationship exists.

(I) John Page was born 1586, in Dedham, England, and came to New England with the Governor Winthrop Company in 1630. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died in that town December 18, 1876, at the age of ninety years. He was the first constable of Watertown, being appointed in September, 1630, by the general court. He was admitted a freeman of that town May 18, 1631. His house was burned April 21 of that year. His wife Phoebe, who accompanied him from England, survived him and died September 25, 1677, aged eighty-seven years. Their children were: William, Phoebe, Daniel, John and Samuel.

(II) John (2), third son and fourth child of John (1) and Phoebe Page, was born in 1639, and took the oath of fidelity in 1652. About 1662 he removed to Groton, Massachusetts, and in that year sold land in Watertown, which he had bought of his father. The next year, when he sold forty acres of land in Watertown, he was described as of Groton. Between 1700 and 1703 he sold eight lots of land in Groton to his son Jonathan, and in 1708 he sold land in that town. He did not continue to live in Groton, but returned to Watertown, and he was probably the John Page who represented Watertown in the legislature in 1700. He died soon after March 14, 1711. He was married in Groton, May 12, 1664, to Faith Dunster. She died April 3, 1699, and a marriage contract is on record which he signed with Widow Emery Lamb, of Boston, agreeing to be married that day, September 5, 1699. This marriage evidently took place, as they jointly

signed papers June 6, 1702. The children of John (2) Page were: John (3), Samuel, Mary, Jonathan and Joseph.

(III) Samuel, second son and child of John (2) and Faith (Dunster) Page, was born June 4, 1672, in Groton, Massachusetts, and was the first settler in Lunenburg, that state. For several years he and his family constituted the only inhabitants of that town, and because of this sole occupancy and presumed control of the territory, he received the title of governor. Among his grandchildren were Nathaniel and Joseph, who settled in Rindge, New Hampshire.

(V) Lieutenant Nathaniel, son of "Governor" Samuel and Martha Page, was a pioneer settler in Rindge, New Hampshire. He was one of the original proprietors under the Masonian charter of the town. In the distribution of the lots he drew numbers twenty-one and twenty-two in the tenth range, and number eleven in the eighth. About 1760 he settled upon the two lots first named, which are in the extreme northwest corner of that town. He was a man of character and influence, and was frequently named upon important committees in the town. His will was dated August 26, 1779, and was probated within a short time, showing that he died in that year. December 25, 1773, he married in Lunenburg, Mercy Gould, daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Summer) Gould, who was born January 17, 1712, in Topsfield, Massachusetts. She outlived him, but the date of her death is not recorded. Their children were: Nathaniel (died young), John, Moses, Aaron, Samuel, Sibyl, Rachael, Prudence, Reuben and Caleb.

(VI) Reuben, eighth son and twelfth child of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Mercy (Gould) Page, was born February 3, 1754, in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and was a child when his parents removed to Rindge, New Hampshire. He served through five enlistments in the Revolutionary army. His first service was in Captain Nathaniel Hale's company that went out on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was in Captain Philip Thomas's company in Colonel Reed's regiment, enlisting April 23, 1775, and serving to August 1 of that year. In common with others of the company he received for this service seven pounds, two shillings and ten pence. During this time he was given a nine days' furlough, during which he just missed the battle of Bunker Hill. He made the journey to his home, and arrived there in such a state of destitution that the women were obliged to make him clothes before he could return. In July, 1776, he joined Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment of the New Hampshire militia, under Captain Joseph Parker, which joined the Northern army under General Gates. He served in Captain Salmon Stone's company in Colonel Nicholas's regiment in General Starke's brigade, during July, 1877, joining the Continental army at Bennington and Stillwater. In his last service he was one of the thirty-three men from Rindge in Captain Cunningham's company of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, which joined the Continental army in Rhode Island in August, 1878. After the close of the Revolution he married and settled in Corinth, Vermont, where his descendants are still numerous. Like all early settlers he endured great hardships. He moved his goods into the wilderness on an ox-sled. The Indians were numerous, and often surrounded the cabin. After the region became populated he used to go to Boston every fall with his ox-sled. He carried to the city

dressed hogs, raised by himself and his neighbors, and he brought back rum and provisions. He married, January 29, 1784, Betsey Stevens, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, who was born January 16, 1769, and was consequently but fifteen years of age when she moved across the river to make her new home in the wilderness. They raised one of the good old-fashioned families of twelve children: John, Betsey, Daniel, Abigail, Lewis, Polly, William, Reuben, Charles, Ephraim, Orange and Betty. Reuben Page died August 2, 1843, and his wife died April 2, 1849.

(VII) Colonel Reuben, fifth son and ninth child of Reuben (1) and Betsey (Stevens) Page, was born March 6, 1803, at Corinth, Vermont. He was educated in the district schools. He spent all his days in his native town where he carried on a large farm. He held most of the town offices, and served in the state legislature. He was active in the state militia, which gave him his title. On September 25, 1825, he married Viola Tillotson, who was born January 8, 1808. They had five children: John, Sophronia, Mary Adelaide, Arabella and Dennis. The two youngest daughters were the only ones to live and raise families. Colonel Reuben Page died March 25, 1883, at Corinth, Vermont; and his widow outlived him more than a quarter of a century, dying March 11, 1889, at Manchester, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Mary Adelaide, second daughter and third child of Colonel Reuben and Viola (Tillotson) Page, was born at Corinth, Vermont, October 7, 1832. She was married October 19, 1852, at Manchester, New Hampshire, to Arad Stebbins Corliss. He was the son of Alfred and Mary (Stebbins) Corliss, and was born in Bradford, Vermont, February 12, 1823. He was a lineal descendant of George Corliss, who was born at Devonshire, England, in 1617. Arad S. and Mary A. (Page) Corliss had one daughter, Addie B. Corliss, who was born at Bradford, Vermont, October 20, 1847. She was married, October 19, 1871, to George F. Way, a traveling salesman. They have one son, Dr. George F. Way (2), of Lincoln, Maine. Dr. Way married, October 19, 1898, Florence Libbey Hackett, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, and they have one son, George F. Way (3).

(VIII) Arabella, third daughter and fourth child of Colonel Reuben and Viola (Tillotson) Page, was born August 24, 1839, at Corinth, Vermont. She was married, June 21, 1859, to Dr. George Wentworth Downes, who was born July 14, 1830. He practiced in Madison, Wisconsin, and after marriage practiced in East Corinth, Vermont, where he died. For more than twenty years (1907) Mrs. Downes has been the manager of a large boarding house on Market street, Manchester, New Hampshire, rented from the Amoskeag Corporation. This establishment, which is noted for its cleanliness and home cooking, is conducted in the best manner, and has entertained many prominent people as guests. The large dining room accommodates about two hundred guests at each meal. Transients as well as regular boarders are received. Dr. George W. and Arabella (Page) Downes had one child, Georgia Downes, born February 25, 1862. She married, November 26, 1891, Fred Parnell, of Manchester. Mr. Parnell is a member of Parnell Brothers, leading grocers in that city. Mrs. Georgia (Downes) Parnell died April 17, 1900, leaving five children: Carroll Abbott, George Downes, Arabella Nelson, Thomas, and Frederick, who died in infancy.

(1) James Fullerton was born in Scotland, and was a soldier; he is buried on the Fullerton estate at Lunash. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, married, and the father of: Flora, Christena, James Alexander, see forward; Mary and Neal.

(II) James Alexander, eldest son and third child of James Fullerton, was born in Scotland, 1798, and was a blacksmith all his life. He emigrated to Canada in 1829 and took up one hundred acres of land in New Brunswick, which had been granted him by the government. He was a Liberal in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in 1870. He married in Scotland, 1821, Janet Murcha, also a native of that country, and there their elder children were born. The children were named: James, see forward; Archibald, Alexander, Neal, Peter, Charles, John, Mary, Jane, Janet and Christena.

(III) James, eldest child of James and Janet (Murcha) Fullerton, was born in Scotland, April 2, 1822. In that country he went to school in his early childhood. He came to America with his parents, and for seven years cut timber in the forests of St. Johns, New Brunswick. He removed to Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1848, and resided there until his death, November 5, 1906. When going to Bedford, he walked all the way from Verness, Canada, to Concord. For three years he was engaged in farming, attending school during the winter months. Mr. Fullerton owned one hundred acres in Bedford, acquiring the Adams homestead, on which his family now live, and he made a number of valuable improvements to this property. For thirty years he carried on a dairy business in connection with his farm, and personally superintended the delivery of milk. He was a Republican in politics, and like his ancestors, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Manchester; Social Lodge, No. 10, Daughters of Rebekah, and he and his wife were charter members of Mistletoe Lodge of West Manchester. He married (first), January 8, 1849, Mary McMillan, a member of the Presbyterian Church, daughter of Neal McMillan, of Verness, Province of Quebec. They had children: James Hadley, resides in Woodville, New Hampshire; Janet; Margaret, deceased; three who died in infancy; and Neal E. Mrs. Fullerton died in Goffstown, 1868. Mr. Fullerton married (second), Harriet F. Adams, daughter of Samuel and Sally (Worthley) Adams, of Bedford, on whose homestead the Fullertons now live. Mrs. Fullerton was educated in the schools of Bedford and Manchester, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is also a member of the Grange and Daughters of Rebekah. After the death of her husband, she undertook the management of the farm, employing a number of men to do the work, and has been very successful in this enterprise. The farm was settled originally by the Voses but was purchased from them by Mrs. Fullerton's father in 1825, and he located upon it in the following year. He was a cooper by trade and had followed this occupation until his coming to the farm, where he died in 1866. He and his wife had seven children, one of them, Rosina, married John Fullerton, of Manchester. Mrs. Adams died at the age of sixty-nine years. The entire family were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Like many other patronymics this name, FELCH which is in all probability of Welsh origin, has passed through several forms of spelling, such as Felcks, Falch, McFalch, Felch and Felch. There is strong evidence to prove that the Felches are descended from David, Prince of North Wales, and his princess, Mary, granddaughter of King Henry the First of England, daughter of Geoffrey Fulk, Count of Anjou, and therefore a sister of Henry the Second. It is claimed that the name Plantagenet, borne by sovereigns of England for more than three hundred years, originated with this Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, who wore in his bonnet a sprig of broom (Plantagenista).

(I) Henry Felch, the first of the name in New England, came from Wales, and first appeared in the records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1641. It is thought that he had two wives, and that the first one accompanied him to America, as there is a record of the death of Margaret, wife of Henry Felch, June 23, 1655. The Christian name of his second wife was Elizabeth, and she survived him some twelve years. His will was probated September 27, 1670, and he probably died in August of that year. He was the father of at least two daughters and one son.

(II) Henry (2), Jr., son of Henry (1) and Margaret Felch, undoubtedly accompanied his parents from Wales, and settled in Reading, Massachusetts, where he served as a selectman in 1647-48-50-51, and was called sergeant. He died in Reading, November 11, 1699. The Christian name of his wife whom he probably married in Wales, was Hannah, and she died December 15, 1717, aged nearly one hundred years. His children were: John, Joseph, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel and Ruth.

(III) Dr. Daniel, third son and sixth child of Henry and Hannah Felch, was born in Reading about the year 1669. He settled in Seabrook, New Hampshire, and was the progenitor of the Felches of this state. He died October 5, 1752. According to tradition he was first married May 6, 1702, to Deborah Dean, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who died January 7, 1715. His second wife, who was christened Sarah, died prior to 1730, and the Christian name of his third wife was Hepzibah. She survived him. Of the first union there was one son, Daniel, who died in childhood. His second wife bore him another Daniel, born in 1718, and Deborah, born January 13, 1720. His third wife bore him: Curtis, Joseph, Sarah and Samuel.

(IV) Joseph, second child of Dr. Daniel and Hepzibah Felch, was probably born in Seabrook, from whence he went to Weare, where about the year 1779 he purchased of Stephen Rowell two hundred acres of land lying about one and a half miles north of the present village of East Weare, and this he improved into a good farm, which has since that time remained in the possession of his descendants, and is now owned by Hiram M. Felch, (see forward). His death occurred in Weare in 1803. In 1756 he married Mary Hoyt, of English descent, who died in 1804. Their children were: Annie, Jabez, Curtis, Molly, Jonathan, John and Benjamin.

(V) Jonathan, fourth son and sixth child of Joseph and Mary (Hoyt) Felch, was born in Weare in 1768, and died there in 1852. He was a tanner and shoemaker, and an excellent farmer, as well. Politically he was a Democrat, and his religious affiliations were with the Universalist Church. He married Abigail Favor, a descendant of an immigrant from the Island of Jersey, who was probably

of French origin. She died in 1862, aged eighty-four years, having been the mother of six children: John, Betsey, Olive, Leonard, Nancy and Abigail. The latter attained an age of over ninety-six years.

(VI) Leonard, fourth child and youngest son of Jonathan and Abigail (Favor) Felch, was born in Weare, May 21, 1801. He succeeded to the possession of the homestead, which he cultivated until 1857, when he sold the property to his son Hiram M., and removing to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, died there February 17, 1878. In politics he was a Democrat, and in his religious belief a Free Will Baptist. His first wife was Katherine Blodgett, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, daughter of Ebenezer Blodgett, a Methodist minister, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She died in 1851, and he married (second), Mrs. Sarah (Danforth) Palmer, who survived him. By his first wife he had children: 1. Lydia Ann, who died at the age of two and a half years. 2. John H., born July 24, 1834, who resides in Hancock, New Hampshire, has served as a selectman and representative to the legislature. He married Abigail Tuttle and has had children: Lucinda Katherine, died in 1890; Edgar B. and Arthur T. 3. Hiram Moody.

(VII) Hiram Moody, second son and third and youngest child of Leonard and Katherine (Blodgett) Felch, was born in Weare, July 31, 1836. His educational opportunities were limited, but he made excellent use of the small amount of time allotted him for his school attendance, and supplemented this by earnest home effort. Upon attaining his majority he purchased the homestead farm, paying for it as circumstances would permit, and has since made large additions to his real estate holdings. He now owns one thousand acres of land and four houses in the village of East Weare, acquiring the means for the purchase by his industry and frugality. He established himself in the meat business at Weare in 1866 and built up a profitable trade, later admitting his son, Asa E., into partnership. He collected and drove fortnightly to Lowell, Massachusetts, from 1868 to 1876, large numbers of cattle and sheep for sale in that city. On his farm in East Weare he keeps from thirty to forty head of cattle, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty sheep, and has had on hand at one time as many as five hundred new milch cows. His average crop of hay amounts to about one hundred and fifty tons. His farm buildings were destroyed by fire May 20, 1895, and he removed to the village, purchasing of A. B. Johnson the residence in which Judge Cross, of Manchester, was born. (See Cross Family). A portion of his land is devoted to the growing of valuable timber. During the early days of the Civil war he was drafted, but not feeling strong enough to withstand the hardships and exposure of army life, he furnished a substitute, the expense of which proved a serious drawback to him, as at that time he was struggling to pay for his farm. Up to the present time the purchase of this substitute has cost him over five thousand dollars. His ability and perseverance, however, enabled him to clear his property from debt prior to the close of the war, and his remarkable energy is one of the most prominent features of his character. Politically Mr. Felch was a Democrat up to the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, since which time he has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles. He has served with credit as a selectman. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hemiker; Woods Chapter,

Royal Arch Masons; Mount William Lodge No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is a charter member and formerly steward of the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, which was organized in 1873. He married (first), in 1860, Maria E. Simonds, of Hancock, daughter of Asa Simonds. She died in 1895. He married (second), Achsa N. Buswell, widow of Hiram Buswell, who died September 23, 1893. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, but came to Weare as a child and has always lived in that city. Her father, William Matthews, was born in Germany, went to California and was engaged in gold mining, and later lived in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he died at the age of fifty-two years. Her mother, Olive (Philbrick) Matthews, born in Weare was the daughter of Ephraim and Achsa (Nichols) Philbrick. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews had four children, of whom the only ones living are: Achsa and Olive; Olive married Mr. Canfield, and resides in California. Hiram M. and Achsa (Buswell) Felch had children: 1. Emma Katie, born August 10, 1862; died February 3, 1864. 2. Asa E., born December 2, 1865. He was educated in the common schools and Hancock Academy. He assisted his father on the homestead farm and on the meat business, and later purchased a steam mill, and extensively engaged in farming and the lumber industry and employs some fifteen men. He married Jennie Black, and has children: Hazel M., married Charles Stafford, of Weare, and has one daughter, Geneva; and Harold W., now twelve years of age. 3. Willis S., born May 7, 1871; died February 9, 1883. 4. Jennie M., born August 28, 1879; died January 28, 1905.

The annals of New Hampshire abound in TODD accounts of the early pioneers who settled the state. The early settlers seem to have possessed all the requisites necessary to the conquest of the wilderness and the founding of a great nation. The history of this state without an account of the Scotch-Irish would be very incomplete. They came before much of the state had been improved, and contributed largely to its growth and prosperity. They were industrious toilers, honest citizens, and when it became necessary, hard fighters. To those hardy pioneers belong the family of Todd.

(I) The first known ancestors of the Todd families of Peterboro, Antrim, Frankestown and New Boston, New Hampshire, were James Todd and his wife, Rachel (Nelson) Todd, natives of Scotland.

(II) Andrew, son of James and Rachel (Nelson) Todd, was born in Ireland, 1697. He there married Beatrix Moore, whose father, John Moore, was murdered in the massacre of Glencoe, Scotland, 1692. Andrew Todd came to Londonderry in 1720, and soon became a leading man in that town. He was often chosen moderator of public meetings, was selectman fourteen years, and representative of the town in the provincial legislature. He was an officer in the French war of 1744, also in the war of 1755, during which he rose to the rank of colonel. The last year of his life he spent with his daughter Jane, in Peterboro, where he died September 15, 1777. He was the father of the following named children: James, born in Londonderry, August 1, 1720. Samuel, born June 3, 1726. Mary, born July 31, 1728. Alexander, born June 2, 1730, captain in the French war. Rachel, born April 14, 1733. John, born April 18, 1735. Jean, born March 9, 1736. Andrew, born January 11, 1738.

(III) Samuel, second son of Colonel Andrew



Hiram M. Felch.

and Beatrix (Moore) Todd, was born June 3, 1726. He went from Londonderry to Peterboro in 1749, built a camp in the forest, and commenced to clear land for a farm. He carried his grain to Townsend, Massachusetts, to be ground. On one occasion when he was there "to mill," some Indians stole all his provisions except what he had concealed by burying. He was a hardy, fearless young man, and when he was about to reach a competence was killed by a falling tree, March 30, 1765. He married (first), Hannah, daughter of John and Margaret (Wallace) Morrison, who died November, 1700, leaving two children: Betty, born 1754, died August 24, 1820, and John, born April 6, 1757, died October 27, 1819, at Peterboro, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married (second), in 1762, Ann C. Egan, by whom he had two children: Jane, born 1763, married John Morrison, and died in 1820; James, born in Peterboro, about 1764.

(IV) James, youngest child of Samuel and Ann (Cochran) Todd, was born in Peterboro, probably about the close of the year 1764, and died in Francestown, December 8, 1841. He settled on what is known as the Todd place, about the year 1785. He married (first), Unity Paige, of Goffstown. Married (second), Sarah (Miller) Duncan, cousin of General James Miller, of Peterboro. His second wife died in Francestown, October 3, 1849. All of his children except the eldest were born in Peterboro. They were: Nabby, married Nathaniel Cochran, Samuel, born November 14, 1787. William, born March 12, 1789. Anna, born July 13, 1791, married John Sargent. Nathaniel, born March 23, 1793. Mary P., born May 6, 1795, married Daniel Bixby. Jane, born November 28, 1796, married Benjamin Deane. Robert, born October 20, 1800. James, born July 8, 1802. Eli, born July 19, 1804. Roxana, born September 8, 1806. John, born in 1812. Sarah, born in 1812.

(V) Samuel, second child and eldest son of James and Unity (Paige) Todd, was born October 14, 1787. He married, June 7, 1814, Betsey Starrett, of New Boston, born March 20, 1793, and settled in that town upon the farm now owned by Deacon James Paige Todd, where he raised a large family and where he died October 6, 1880. She died June 23, 1880. Their children were: Infant, born October 27, 1815, died December 17, 1815. Mary Starrett, born September 28, 1816, died August 22, 1841. Harriet Atwood, born September 14, 1818, died August 19, 1900. Mark, born September 16, 1820, died August 8, 1860. James Paige, born November 24, 1822. David Starrett, born October 25, 1824, died August 19, 1899. Caroline Starrett, born September 20, 1827, died November 1, 1855. John Miller, born November 29, 1829, died September 6, 1832. Sarah Elizabeth, born August 9, 1833. John Miller, born September 6, 1835.

(VI) James Paige, son of Samuel and Betsey (Starrett) Todd, was born November 24, 1822, in New Boston, on the farm purchased and partly cleared by his ancestor, Samuel Todd. Here he grew up, attending the common school winters and working on the farm the remainder of the year. He attended high school taught by David Cross, afterward Judge Cross, and also taught school winters later on. July 4, 1850, he sailed from New York for California in the steamer "Tennessee," in company with his brother-in-law, David Gregg, and John E. and Aaron F. Loring, whose sister he later married. In all there were about one hundred passengers bound for California. The pas-

sage of eight days to Chagres, Central America, was rough. From there to Cruces it was a trip of three days up the river in a "dugout" or log boat. Then a day and a half on foot brought them to Panama. Here they took the steamer "Cherokee," and fifteen days later landed in San Francisco. Thence they ascended the San Joaquin river to Stockton, and later to Jamestown in a sailing vessel. They took up a claim on Shaw's Flats and worked the placer diggings with pick and spade and a contrivance then well known to miners, and called a "long tom." Here they wintered, and in the spring went to Sonora diggings and then to Columbia, California. In those days California was the newest country on earth, and many of its denizens were the roughest men in the world, gathered from the four quarters of the globe. Gambling and crime were rampant. Mr. Todd knew one gambler who remitted to his family each week \$1,000, as the profits of the play for the week. He saw two Mexicans hanged for the murder of Captain Snow, of Maine. At another time the miners, angered by the daily thefts of the Digger Indians, attacked their village on Table Mountain and killed one hundred and fifty of them. Mr. Todd did not take part in this. At Columbia he and his partners built two log cabins with cellars, which they afterward sold. Later the purchasers discovered very rich deposits of gold only four feet deeper than the cellars were dug. Mr. Todd returned via Nicaragua in the spring of 1852, and arrived in New York on May 1. Returning to his home in New Hampshire he made the cultivation of the homestead farm his principal occupation, but was also engaged in cutting and sawing lumber, and also operated a cotton carding mill, which was burned. He has been selectman several terms, and deacon in the Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years. Mr. Todd married Desire Abigail, daughter of John and Desire (Fuller) Loring, of New Boston. (See Loring). Their children: Mary Alice, married Moses A. Dane, of New Boston; Arthur James, see forward; George Loring, see forward; Caroline Elizabeth, married G. W. Bridges in Brookline, New Hampshire; Frank Paige, a physician, residing in Danielson, Connecticut; John, died in infancy; Perley Aaron, at home; Emma Desire, married Walter H. Spaulding, of Peterboro, New Hampshire; Sarah Abigail, married Edwin E. Stevens, in Boston, Massachusetts; Blanche A., married Sidney A. Pratt, of Goffstown.

(VII) Arthur James Todd, M. D., son of Deacon James Paige and Desire L. (Loring) Todd, was born in New Boston, December 6, 1856. His earliest years were spent on his father's farm and in attending the public schools. Later he attended the Francestown Academy, from which he graduated in 1880. Following this he took the four years course at the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating June 4, 1884. He began practice in Weare, with Dr. J. P. Whittle, in whose office he had previously read medicine. May 1, 1885, he removed to Francestown, where he practiced until January 1, 1896, when he settled in Manchester, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Todd is a member of the New Hampshire Homoeopathic Society, was president of the State Medical Society in 1900, censor and member of the legislative committee, and member of the Board of Medical Examiners of New Hampshire. He is a member of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, James E. Shepard Colony, No. 118, of which he is medical examiner and collector; a mem-

ber of Pacific Lodge, No. 45, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Francestown; and of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter of Milford. He was superintendent of schools of his native town before going to Francestown. He is a Presbyterian in sentiment. He married, May 7, 1885, Susan C. P. Whittle, of Weare, born September 14, 1863, in Manchester. They have two children: Laura E., born October 7, 1887; and George Whittle, born August 23, 1892.

(VII) Rev. George Loring Todd, D. D., second son and third child of Deacon James Paige and Abigail Desire (Loring) Todd, was born in New Boston, June 19, 1859. He received his early education in the public schools, prepared for college at Francestown Academy, and served as superintendent of schools in his native town. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1888 received the Master's degree from the same institution. He studied theology at Auburn, New York, and was licensed and ordained by the Boston Presbytery on April 13, 1887. He labored for two summers in Pickford, Northern Michigan, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Board. During that time he organized a church of sixty members, and a church building was erected. He was elected director and treasurer of the Bolivian National Institute at LaPas, Bolivia, and assumed charge in February, 1888. The same year he was commissioned United States vice-consul general in Bolivia. He was also cashier of the Empresa Titicaca, a large silver mining corporation. On returning to the United States he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Brookline, New Hampshire, where he remained two and one-half years, when he was called to the Congregational Church in Merrimac, Massachusetts. He served the latter church eight years, during which period it prospered spiritually and financially, and at the close of his pastorate it numbered four hundred and thirty members. Mr. Todd formed the largest normal Bible class in the state. He made a specialty of Old Testament history and Normal Bible study, and delivered many addresses and lectures in Massachusetts and out of the state. He was elected vice-president of the International Sunday School association in 1895. During the last year of his Merrimac pastorate he also conducted a Bible normal class of two hundred and four members in Fall River, Massachusetts, and a large class in Haverhill, same state, as well as the one in his home church. He wrote the editorials for the local paper, and took an active interest in the public schools and in the general welfare of the town. He was called in 1900 to the work of the Congregational Home Missionary Society in Cuba, and went to Havana in October of the same year. He was appointed by General Leonard Wood to an important position in the Department of Hospitals and Charities under the United States government of intervention, where he served with success. On April 1st, 1902, he again took up the active work of the Home Missionary Society, at the urgent request of the executive board. In September, 1903, he was appointed superintendent of the society's work in Cuba. In addition to his other duties he was served as United States commissioner in the adjustment of the war claims under the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. He has traveled extensively in the interests of his work, and has spoke from national and state platforms. He has studied

broadly in history, philosophy and law, and is more or less conversant with twelve different languages. He received the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity from Wheaton (Illinois) College in 1904.

Dr. Todd was married, December 20, 1887, to Miss Alice A. Gould, of Antrim, New Hampshire, who has proven a faithful and able helper in all his work. They have seven children: Elizabeth Jacobs, born in LaPas, Bolivia, October 10, 1888; Alice Loring and Mildred Evelyn, born in Brookline, New Hampshire, August 9, 1890 and March 22, 1892, respectively; George Loring, Jr., and James Fuller, born in Merrimac, Massachusetts, January 28, 1894, and May 10, 1895, respectively; Emily Gould and Elena Mercedes, born in Havana, Cuba, November 17, 1902 and October 3, 1904, respectively.

The pedigree of the Bowdoin family BOWDOIN may be traced to Baldwin, the chivalrous king of Jerusalem. A. D. 1143, and still farther back to Baldwin, Count of Flanders, A. D. 862. The name is familiar through many honorable associations in New England.

(I) The emigrant ancestor to America was Pierre Beaudouin, a worthy Protestant Huguenot, a popular and influential citizen, and a good physician of La Rochelle, France. He was living in that city in 1685 with an income of seven hundred louis d'ors per annum. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he was obliged to hastily flee from his native land, with his wife and four children. He went first to Ireland, where he remained two years, and in 1687 came to America and landed first at Casco Bay, New Portland, where Governor Andross granted him ten acres of land at the foot of Barberry creek. After remaining two years and a half in the locality he removed to Boston. Within twenty-four hours after his departure the Indians made a general massacre of the settlers and destroyed the place. Pierre Beaudouin adopted at once the English mode of spelling his name, as appeared by original signatures, 1699 (Willis' "History of Portland"). The descendants of Pierre Beaudouin in several generations made this Huguenot patronymic a distinction in America. Peter Bowdoin, according to his English name, died in Boston, in 1706. His wife Elizabeth died in 1729.

(II) James Bowdoin, son of Peter, rose to first rank among the merchants of Boston. He was a member of the colonial council for several years, and an influential man in his times. On his death he left the largest estate that had ever been procured by one person in the provinces. He married first Sarah Campbell; second, Hannah Portage. He left two sons, William and James.

(III) James (2), son of James (1) and Hannah (Portage) Bowdoin, was born in Boston, August 8, 1727, and died in 1790. He graduated at Harvard College, class of 1745. He represented Massachusetts as president of the council in the first congress in 1755, and was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1785, just one hundred years after his grandfather, Peter Bowdoin, fled from France. Shay's Rebellion, which he suppressed, occurred during his administration. By the death of his father he inherited a large fortune. His son James, a graduate of Harvard and later a student at Oxford, returned to Boston when hostilities commenced with England, and served in the civil capacity on several occasions during the revolu-



Josiah Colony

tion. He was a benefactor of Bowdoin College, named in honor of James Bowdoin, and his son made large bequests of land and money, with his father's valuable library.

(IV) William, son of James (2) and Sarah (Campbell) Bowdoin, was born in Boston, June 14, 1713, and graduated at Harvard College in 1735. He was a merchant, and owned large estates. He married Phoebe Murdock. They had three daughters, the names of only two being given: Sarah and Elizabeth. William Bowdoin died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 25, 1773. Many of the Bowdoin family are buried in the old Granary burying ground, Boston. At the entrance of the tomb may be seen the Bowdoin family Arms.

(V) Elizabeth, daughter of William and Phoebe (Murdock) Bowdoin, was born in 1740. She married Samuel Kelley, of Exeter, a son of Darby Kelley, who emigrated from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Exeter. Samuel Kelley removed with his family to New Hampton. Among their nine children was Betsey Bowdoin Kelley, who married Nathaniel (2) Plumer (see Plumer, III).

Colony is a name prominent in the COLONY history of Cheshire county, where the ancestor of the Colonys of America settled in the beginning of the civilization of that part of the state of New Hampshire, when the savages with his aid had been finally driven from the places they so long held as their own and had terrorized when the white men attempted to settle them. The vigor of the ancestor seems to be the heritage of the family, and many of its members to-day are among the foremost citizens in the social, financial, manufacturing and religious circles of Cheshire county.

(I) John Colony, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, was born in 1730, and came to Wrentham, Massachusetts, about 1740. When the French and Indian war broke out in 1755, he enlisted and became a member of that famous corps of men known as Roger's and Putnam's Rangers; was at the battle of Fort Edward and served nearly throughout the war. For his military services he received a grant of land in Maine, which he exchanged for a tract on Saxton's river near the village of Grafton, Vermont. In 1761 or a little later he removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and bought the farm in the west part of the town, which still remains in the possession of his descendants—his great-granddaughter, Martha Colony, and her husband, W. H. Woodward, now occupying the homestead.

The name of John Connolly (Colony) is found on the "Alarm" list belonging to Keene, dated August 7, 1773; and on the test oath of March 14, 1776, showing that he supported the patriot cause.

Many incidents might be narrated, illustrating the sturdy virility and daring courage of John Colony. At one time, during the French and Indian war, the enemy besieged a fort in which the settlers had taken refuge. John Colony was one of the garrison's defenders. The small children wanted milk and he volunteered to get it for them. Taking a pail in his hand and throwing his trusty flintlock over his shoulder, he called his dog and started for the cows that were grazing just beyond the enemy's pickets. He reached them safely and secured a pailful of milk, and set out on his return, but had not covered more than half

the distance, when the barking of his dog announced the presence of an Indian. Turning round he faced his enemy and shot him dead. The noise of the dog and gun called the enemy's attention to him, and only instant action and rapid flight could save him from certain capture and almost certain death. Seizing the pail which he had set down in preparation to shoot the Indian, he made all speed, followed by the savages, and soon reached the fort and delivered his pail of milk intact, although three buckshot had penetrated his back. On a certain occasion, after his settlement in Keene, he heard a bear in the night breaking down and feasting on the corn in his field, a little southwest of his log cabin. Taking the same musket with which he had killed the Indian, he went out and shot the bear, which proved to be a large one, whose skin he kept as a trophy of the occasion and a warm cover for his bed. John Colony was one of those hardy men of the frontier who seemed to be specially created to bear the fatigues and hardships and brave the dangers of those troublous times. He faced many enemies and passed through many vicissitudes, and yet lived to be sixty-seven years old, dying in 1797.

He married in Grafton, Vermont, in 1761, Melatiah Fisher, a sister of Ichabod Fisher, one of the early settlers of Keene. They had children: Hannah, Timothy, Melatiah and Josiah.

(II) Timothy, son of John and Melatiah (Fisher) Colony, born in Keene, April 5, 1764, lived on the paternal homestead, and died there August 29, 1836, at the age of seventy-two. The town records show that John and Timothy Colony and others were set off by vote of the town into a separate school district, August 27, 1792, an evidence of the fact that even in those early days the citizens of Keene had schools and were as anxious for the enjoyment of school privileges and conveniences as they are to-day. Timothy Colony is mentioned as a licensed tavern-keeper one hundred years ago. The family of Mr. Colony attended church at West Keene, and were usually drawn there by a certain horse which had a remarkable knowledge of Sunday observances. "One Sunday morning the horse ready harnessed, stood at the door, the family was a little behind time, and at the ringing of the bell, the animal started, and trotted to the church door, leaving the family to walk." Timothy Colony married, October 10, 1787, Sarah Dwinnell, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Estes) Dwinnell. She was a descendant of the parents of Rebecca (Towne) Nurse, who was hanged as a witch in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692. Their children were Josiah, Polly, John, Joshua and three other children.

(III) Josiah, oldest child of Timothy and Sarah (Dwinnell) Colony, born in Keene, April 8, 1791, was brought up on his father's farm. He attended the common schools and there obtained his primary education, which he supplemented in the years following by a comprehensive course of reading and study, thereby making himself a man of unusual general intelligence. He was healthy, hardy and athletic and displayed a remarkable aptitude for mechanics. He was employed in early manhood in running the saw and grist mills where the Faulkner and Colony mills now stand.

In 1815 he formed a partnership with Francis Faulkner, cloth manufacturer, and under the firm name of Faulkner & Colony they bought all the mills and privileges on the Ashuelot river, at Keene,

except those owned by Azel Wilder, west of the sawmill (subsequently purchased by Faulkner & Colony), and established and carried on a successful business, which their descendants still continue, greatly enlarged. The original dam and mills where Faulkner & Colony's mills now stand were built by Elisha Briggs in 1775; afterward owned by Luther Smith, and by him sold to Hale & Kise, in 1806. The property was next owned by John McGuire (1814), and by him sold to Faulkner & Colony. This firm, although prosperous from the start, did not succeed without effort or carry on its business without losses. Early in the year 1823 fire destroyed the mills, which were immediately rebuilt with brick, and in September the firm advertised "that their new mills are so far completed that they are ready to receive Wool to Card and Cloth to Dress."

"In August, 1838, Faulkner & Colony's brick factory, built in 1823, with dyehouse and other buildings connected, was destroyed by fire. The main building was thirty-six by seventy-three feet, two stories high, and contained the grist mill, with three sets of stones, corncracker and stump mills. The sawmill occupied the west end and the clothing works the east, with a low building running sixty or eighty feet to the south. 'The valuable brick hot house on the east was saved.' Loss \$12,500, insured for \$7,500." The firm immediately rebuilt, on a larger scale a brick mill for making flannels, heated by steam, and separately, to the west of it, their saw and grist mills. In 1850 the brick factory was enlarged, and again in 1900. The company organized in 1815 was incorporated January 10, 1889, as the Faulkner & Colony Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Of this company Horatio Colony was the first president.

Mr. Colony was a man of action; all his faculties were keenly alert and he was peculiarly adapted to the line of business he followed. A man of the highest character and unspotted reputation, he merited success and achieved it. In the list of highest taxpayers of Cheshire county, in 1850, Josiah Colony comes first. The census of the year 1860 puts him third in the list of fifteen highest taxpayers. He was not only a business man and one of the main financial pillars of the town, but he was also a patriotic American, a public spirited citizen and a moral, upright church attendant. While employed at the mill in 1814, he enlisted in the company of Captain James M. Warner, of Acworth, in the regiment of Lieutenant-Colonel John Steele, of Peterboro, of the detached militia sent to Portsmouth in September to defend that town and harbor from an attack of the British, then threatened. After a service of sixty days, when the danger was passed, he was discharged with his company. He never sought office, but has often held prominent places on committees where matters of general interest were concerned. He was one of the standing committee of the Keene Thief Detecting Society in 1839, when the "pursuers" were the leading men of the town; was one of the vice-presidents of the day, May 26, 1853, on the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the town under the New Hampshire Charter, and was one of the incorporators of St. James' Episcopal Church parish.

Mr. Colony married, in 1817, Hannah Taylor, born November 16, 1704, in Stoddard, New Hampshire, and died June 30, 1846, in Keene. She was a daughter of Danforth Taylor, of Stoddard, New

Hampshire. After her death he married (1853) Mrs. James (Briggs) Buell. Mr. Colony died June 5, 1867, aged seventy-six. The children by the first marriage were: Timothy, George D., Henry, Mary A., Alfred T., John E. and Horatio; and by the second marriage, one son, Josiah D. Colony. (Horatio and Alfred T. receives mention elsewhere).

(IV) Timothy, eldest son of Josiah and Hannah (Taylor) Colony, was born in Keene, July 19, 1818, and died October 30, 1882, aged sixty-four. After obtaining such education as the institutions of the vicinity afforded he left the paternal homestead, and at the age of nineteen engaged in the grocery business in Westmoreland. After spending two years at that place he returned to Keene. The firm of Keyes & Colony dissolved about this time (1844) and Timothy Colony became a partner in a new firm composed of himself and his Uncle Joshua, under the name of J. D. & T. Colony, which succeeded Summer, Wheeler & Company, carrying on the leading store of its kind in this section of the state, in Perry's block, on the east side of the square, where Colony's block now stands. They afterward took in Timothy Colony's brother Henry, and as J. D. Colony & Company added to their business the manufacture of window glass at the old works on the site of the present jail, the last of glass-making in Keene. They were the last occupants of the old glass factory which was burned December 21, 1855, after being an important landmark for nearly half a century. This firm dissolved in 1850, and Timothy Colony then became one of the proprietors and treasurer of the Cheshire Mills Corporation of Harrisville, the other sons of Josiah Colony also being interested in the enterprise. Early in the sixties Mr. Colony retired from active participation in the management of the mills, which from the start were prosperous. The Colonys put up a handsome building with an iron front on the east side of the square, called the Colony Block. On the night of the 19th of October, 1865, the entire group of buildings between the Cheshire House and the town hall, of which this was one, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Colony was a very successful man in business and accumulated a very handsome property. In 1870 he was one of the fifteen highest taxpayers in Keene. Brought up and schooled to know the value and use of money, he succeeded where one less resourceful would have failed. One element in his success, and that not the least, was his tenacity of purpose. Once convinced that a certain course of action was the proper one he pursued it until the truth or falsity of his position was demonstrated, and he was hardly ever found in the wrong. He was a member of Beaver Brook Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of ten candidates initiated at the date of the installment of that lodge, March 17, 1851. Immediately afterward he was appointed right supporter to the noble grand.

He married, June 15, 1830, Eunice Jane Hooper, who was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, January 1, 1820, and died June 30, 1890. Her mother's maiden name was Molly Pierce. The children of this union were: Josiah T. and George Henry.

(V) George Henry, second son and child of Timothy and Eunice Jane (Hooper) Colony, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, July 11, 1842. He obtained his education in the common schools at Keene and at Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vermont, and spent three years learning the



Wm. Walter Lockwood

trade of currier and tanner in the employ of Francis Foster, of Keene. In 1801-02, he worked in the armory at Windsor, Vermont, as a mechanic, and later in the Bay State Armory, Northampton, Massachusetts, and the United States Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. Returning to Keene he was employed in his father's grocery store about a year. Subsequently for some years he was not in any business. After the death of his father the management of his estate was divided between the two sons, who have continued that relation to the present. George H. Colony owns the Central Pharmacy in Keene, is a large real estate owner and a director in the Cheshire Mills. He married, April 7, 1875, Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Frost) Westney, of England. The children of this marriage are: Eunice J., Horace W., and George T. Colony. The daughter is deceased.

(V) Horatio W., eldest son and second child of George H. and Mary (Westney) Colony, was born in Keene, September 26, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of Keene, at Holderness, New Hampshire, the Burdett Business College of Boston, and the Textile School in Lowell, Massachusetts. After filling a term of service of about a year with the Sawyer Manufacturing company of Dover, he returned to Keene, and shortly afterwards took a position in the Harrisville Mills, where he has since been engaged.

(VI) George T., second son and youngest child of George Henry and Mary (Westney) Colony, was born in Keene, June 24, 1882. He received his education in the schools of Keene and at the Norfolk School for Boys, at Leominster, and at Brown University. Soon after leaving the last named institution he went to Mexico for experience and adventure, and is now assistant superintendent of the Hacienda Bella Vista Juanita de Vera Cruz, a rubber plantation.

(IV) Alfred T., fifth child and fourth son of Josiah and Hannah (Taylor) Colony, was born in Keene, May 7, 1828, and died December 15, 1876, aged forty-eight. He got his education in the common schools. He went to Harrisville, where after acquiring a knowledge of cloth-making he became superintendent of the Cheshire Mills. He held this position until 1873, giving up active work at the latter date, but retaining his financial interest there. He lived in Harrisville thirty years, then removed to Keene and built a residence on property his father had owned. He married Fanny Hawkins, who was born in Troy, New York, September 9, 1832 and died May 11, 1880, aged forty-seven years. Three children were born of this marriage: Alfred, Harry H., and Lawrence D., the subject of the next paragraph.

(V) Lawrence Dana, youngest of the three sons of Alfred T. and Fanny (Hawkins) Colony, was born in Harrisville, New Hampshire, July 14, 1872. His education was obtained in the public schools of Harrisville and Keene, and at Worcester, Massachusetts. He resides in Keene, in the house built by his father. He is a member of the Masonic Order and fraternally connected with the Lodge, Council of Royal and Select Masters, and Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Wentworth Club. He married, September 11, 1895, Laura May Maxham, daughter of Henry C. and Lilla J. (Perry) Maxham, of Berlin, Vermont. They have one child, Lawrence Dana, born Aug 17, 1904.

(IV) Horatio, youngest child of Josiah and Hannah (Taylor) Colony, born in Keene, No-

vember 14, 1835, received his early education in the public school and Keene Academy, studied under a private tutor, read law in the office of Hon. Levi Chamberlain in Keene, and attended the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1860. He was admitted to the New York bar at Albany and to the bar of New Hampshire in the same year. He practiced law successfully until 1867. Having a short time previous to his father's decease acquired an interest in the manufacturing firm of Faulkner & Colony, he abandoned his profession in 1867 to devote his time to manufacturing, and upon the incorporation of the company he became its first president and treasurer. Subsequently he became interested in the Cheshire mills of Harrisville, and has since been president and treasurer of the company that owns them. He is a director in the Cheshire and Citizens' National banks of Keene, and of Winchester National Bank, and is president of the Keene Steam Power Company. Although he has a large volume of private business to transact, yet he has found time to fill public positions. He was a member of the board of labor statistics under Governor Weston, was the first mayor of the city of Keene, was re-elected at the close of the first term, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868, when Horatio Seymour was nominated for the presidency, was a representative to the legislature from ward 5, Keene, in 1877, at which session he was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the house, and served on the judiciary committee. Mr. Colony was named by Mr. Thayer for trusteeship in Thayer Public Library, and is now (1907) president of the board of trustees. He was president of the Cheshire of the County Humane Society of which he was an incorporator, and a member of several Masonic bodies, including Social Friends Lodge, Hugh de Payen Commandery, Knights Templar, etc.

He married, December 10, 1863, Emeline Eames Joslin, born November 28, 1842, daughter of Elias and Maria (Eames) Joslin, of Keene. They have three children: John Joslin, born November 14, 1864; Charles Taylor, born April 20, 1867; and Kate, born March 31, 1871, wife of Adjutant General James A. Frye, of Boston, Massachusetts. Charles Taylor Colony married Ellen Lucretia Warren, of Keene, and they have a son Horatio, born September 22, 1900.

This name was originally used
BLACKWOOD to designate a dark or evergreen forest. In the days before surnames, "atte the Blackwood" was added to the name of some man to denote his place of residence. Still later descendants of that man took the name Blackwood as a surname, which has been handed down from generation to generation for probably four hundred years.

(I) James Blackwood was a native of Maine. He lived most of his life in Pembroke, in that state, and died there. His wife's Christian name was Hannah.

(II) Josiah, son of James and Hannah Blackwood, was born in Pembroke, about 1808. He inherited a large farm from his father, which he cultivated a part of the time and at other times worked in saw mills. He lived and died in Pembroke. He married (first) Hannah Smith, and (second) Mary Norwood, and had by the first two sons: Benjamin L. and Ira.

(III) Benjamin Lufkin, eldest child of Josiah

and Hannah (Smith) Blackwood, was born in Pembroke, Maine, June 15, 1841, and got his education in the common schools of that town. He was left an orphan at an early age, and went to Eastport and entered the employ of his uncle, Andrew Jackson, who was the proprietor of a fish market. After a short service there he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, whose trade he learned and followed as a vocation until 1861, when he enlisted and served two years in the war of the rebellion as a private in Company B, Tenth Maine Volunteers. Subsequently he pursued his calling as a smith one year in Boston. From that place he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he became a manufacturer of furniture. In 1869 he gave up business and became the general manager of the state prison workshop at Concord, which place he filled twenty-five years. In 1897 he engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' woodwork supplies at Concord, under the name of the Penacook Manufacturing Company, which after some reverses of fortune continued the business under the style of the Plumbers' Woodworking Company. Some years later other changes occurred, and the style of the concern was changed to the Concord Woodworking Company, which is still in business, and occupies the site of the original plant on North State street. Mr. Blackwood is general manager. He is a Democrat, and attends the Unitarian Church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the following named Masonic organizations: King Solomon Lodge, of Charlestown, Massachusetts; Trinity Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Concord; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua.

He married, April 5, 1866, Ellen J. Pettengill, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, July 18, 1838, daughter of Benjamin and Frances (Currier) Pettengill. They have three children: John Aldine, born January 8, 1867, in Nashua; is in business with his father. Frederick Irwin, born in Concord, June 18, 1874, is claim agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company; George Thomas, born in Concord, November 10, 1876, married Gertrude Hopkins, and they have a daughter, Eveline Pearl.

The surname Corser or Courser, as COURSER it was originally spelled, is of interesting origin. The word is evidently of Latin derivation from *currere*, to run, whence cursor, a runner. The Cursores are mentioned by Livy. One of these was five times consul and afterwards dictator. The name passes through various Italian and French forms. In middle-English the word means a war-horse or a horse-dealer. There is an allied Danish Korsor and a similar Scotch Corsar and Cossar. It is conjectured that the family in England is of Norman-French origin, but the first coat of arms is recorded at Edinboro. The distinguishing feature of this device is three horses' heads, sable with white bridles, on a white field. On the crest is a white Pegasus with black wings. The motto is *Recta Cursu*, which may be freely rendered, "On the right track."

The earliest known use of the Corser name in England was in 1547. The Corser family is not numerous in England, Scotland or America. In England the name is chiefly found in Salop or Shropshire county. The first known American ancestor of the family is William Courser, of Bos-

ton, who was born in England in 1809, and came over in the bark "Elizabeth and Ann," which sailed from London in May, 1635. He purchased a house near Boston Common. He was a cordwainer by trade, and at one time of the first town-meetings in Boston was chosen sealer of leather. It is thought that the New Hampshire Coursers are descended from this immigrant, but positive proof is lacking. The authenticated ancestor of the family is John Corser, who came to Boscawen, New Hampshire, about 1734-36. His son John settled on Corser Hill (now in Webster), which has been the dwelling place of six generations of the family. With the first John Corser this record begins.

(I) John Corser, who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in his boyhood, was born, according to family tradition, in Scotland about 1678. He married Tabitha Kenney, of Newbury, March 8, 1716-17. He came to Boscawen, New Hampshire, in the early settlement of the town, probably about 1736. There he tended a sawmill, near what is now the head of King street, till 1745, when he was disabled by a frightful accident which deprived him of his sight. After that he went to live with his son John on Corser Hill, where he died in the fall of 1776. He was buried in the old cemetery on Boscawen Plain near his son Willis, who had been drowned a few years earlier. John and Tabitha (Kenney) Corser were the parents of eight children: John, Nathan, Tabitha, Elizabeth, Polly, Sarah, William and Hannah. William was a member of Captain Goffe's company, raised in 1754 to protect the inhabitants of Contoocook and its neighborhood from the Indians. William, with his son William, was drowned in Great Pond, Boscawen, in 1767, by the bursting asunder of a birch bark canoe. Another son, Asa, who was with them, escaped.

(II) John, eldest child of John (I) and Tabitha (Kenney) Corser, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1718. He settled on a farm in Kingston, New Hampshire, and afterwards moved to the west part of Chester, now Auburn. He did not come to Boscawen till 1764, many years after his father. He settled upon Corser Hill (which was named for him) in the west part of the town now Webster, where he died about 1791, aged seventy-three. He was twice married: First to Jane Nichols at Newbury, Massachusetts, on November 24, 1742. They were the parents of nine children. His second wife, whom he married in 1789, two years before his death, was Mrs. Hepzibah Chase, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, who survived him. The children of John and Jane (Nichols) Corser were Thomas, Samuel, Jonathan, John, David, Jane William, Abbneezer (a girl, who married Lieutenant Edward Fitz Gerald and became the mother of fifteen children) and Molly.

(III) Thomas, eldest of the nine children of John and Jane (Nichols) Corser, was born in 1743. He first settled on a farm at Corser Hill in Boscawen, now Webster, and later removed to a farm on Pond Hill. He served four and one-half months in the Ticonderoga campaign, receiving twelve shillings per month for his services. He was drowned December 11, 1820, in Long Pond, Boscawen, while attempting to cross the ice during a dark and rainy night. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann Dunlap, of Chester, and their nine children were: James, Polly, Jane, Jonathan, Anna or Nancy, Thomas, Sarah, Tabitha and Moses. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Downing, of Kingston, whom he married about 1782. She

survived her husband eleven years, dying May 8, 1840, aged ninety-five. The four children of the second marriage were: Elsey, Caleb, Dolly and Miriam.

There is an interesting fact connected with the Pond Hill farm upon which Thomas Corser lived. There was a division of the land between Thomas and his brother David, and the former sold a portion of his lot to their brother Samuel. A dispute arose as to the boundary line between Samuel and David Corser. The result was suit at law with David as plaintiff. The case was tried before Judge Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, at the term of court held at Hopkinton in September, 1805. Parker Coyes, of Salisbury, now Franklin, appeared for David Corser; and Daniel Webster, who that year had opened an office in Boscawen, was counsel for Samuel. This is believed to be one of the first two causes argued by Daniel Webster before a jury, and he lost the case.

(IV) Moses, youngest of the nine children of Thomas and Ann (Dunlap) Corser, was born in Boscawen, September 25, 1781, and lived in that town on "White Plain," so called. He moved from there to Vermont, but returned to Boscawen, where he died April 19, 1830, at the early age of forty-eight. In 1798, when trouble with France was imminent, he enlisted in the army with seven other from Boscawen, but was discharged when the war cloud blew over. Like his father and his grandfather, he was twice married. His first wife was Ruth Clough, of Warner, New Hampshire, to whom he was united in 1804. They had six children: Mittie, Martha, Sally, Roxena, William B., and Charlotte. His second wife was Betsey (Burgess) Corser, of Chelsea, Vermont. Their four children were: Benjamin, Betsey, Mercy and Benjamin F.

(V) William Barnard, who spells his name Courser, was the fifth child and only son of Moses and Ruth (Clough) Corser. He was born in 1814 and was a farmer at Warner, New Hampshire. He was thrice married. His first wife was Nancy (Morey) Courser, who died young, leaving two children—Thomas Jefferson and Nancy. His second wife was Mary Ann (Whipple) Courser, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. She had five children: William M., James H., Mary F., Ella J. and Anna. William B. Courser's third wife was Ellen (Thompson) Courser.

(VI) Thomas Jefferson, eldest child of William Barnard and Nancy (Morey) Courser, was born in Wilmot, New Hampshire, July 20, 1837. He was educated in the common schools of Warner, and attended a few terms of school at Contoocook Academy. He began at the age of nine years to earn his own living. He undertook farming, and when he was twenty-one entered the employ of Dr. Robert Lane, of Sutton, remaining there for eight years. Mr. Courser in time laid by a little money and moved to Webster, where he engaged in farming on his own account. In this he was very successful, and he became also an extensive dealer in lumber and cattle. For the year preceding June, 1885, he shipped twenty full car-loads of cattle out of the state, paying the farmers in the neighborhood over \$12,000 for the stock. Mr. Courser has been justice of the peace for many years. He was Democratic candidate for county commissioner in 1884, and was elected in 1886 and 1888. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature from Webster in 1803, and was for two years deputy sheriff of Merrimack county.

Thomas Jefferson Courser has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah E. (Todd) Courser, daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Nelson) Todd, of New Lebanon, New Hampshire. They were married May 1, 1865; she died March 8, 1876, leaving four children—Emma Jeanette, George Woodbury, Fred William and Sarah Abby. His second wife was Addie E. (Marden) Courser, daughter of Jonathan and Eliza (Norton) Marden, of New Boston, New Hampshire. They were married October 24, 1876, and have one child—Charles Henry. Mrs. Addie E. (Marden) Courser belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah, and for five years has been treasurer of the state assembly and for sixteen years treasurer of the home lodge. Mr. T. J. Courser has been master of the Grange. They attend the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Addie E. (Marden) Courser's genealogy has been traced through three generations. (I) Lemuel Marden was born August 26, 1745, and came from Bradford, Massachusetts, to New Boston, New Hampshire, about 1786. He married at Bradford, in 1769, Hannah Greenough, the youngest of six daughters. She was born May 21, 1750, and died October 20, 1823, aged seventy-three. They had nine children: Hannah, Greenough, Solomon, Nathan, Francis, Samuel, Mehitabel, Jonathan and Sarah. Lemuel Marden died January 9, 1810, aged seventy-four.

(II) Jonathan, eighth child and youngest of the six sons of Lemuel and Hannah (Greenough) Marden, was born July 5, 1788, and married Sally Foster, December 31, 1815. She was born at Ashby, Massachusetts, February 8, 1793. They had seven children: Elizabeth Foster, John Foster, Jonathan, Harriet Newell, Alfred, Charles and George Waterman.

(III) Jonathan, second son and third child of Jonathan and Sally (Foster) Marden, was born September 26, 1820. He married Eliza Jane Norton, of Canada, March 9, 1847. They had two children: Addie E. and General H.; the former married Thomas Jefferson Courser, October 24, 1876. She was born September 12, 1848. (See Courser.) Jonathan Marden's second wife was Louisa E. (Moore) Marden, who died Jan. 4, 1864.

(VII) Emma Jeanette, eldest child of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah E. (Todd) Courser, was born October 30, 1867. She was graduated from New Hampton Academy, became a nurse and is located in Concord, New Hampshire. George Woodbury, their second child, was born April 7, 1871, and died January 16, 1886. Fred William, their third child, was born in Webster, September 19, 1872. He was educated in the common schools and at the high school. He owns three thousand acres of land, and is a large farmer. He conducts a big cattle business, and has extensive lumber interests. He married Lora E. Brown, of Concord, New Hampshire, April 30, 1901. They have one child, Edith Jeanette, born July 1, 1904. Sarah Abby, their youngest child was born February 22, 1876. She was graduated from the Simonds Free High School in Warner, receiving the first honor. For several years she was bookkeeper in Harry G. Emmon's dry goods store of Concord, New Hampshire. She was married September 5, 1904, to William D. Murray, of Concord, New Hampshire. They live in Los Angeles, California, and have one child, Thomas Courser, born April 7, 1906.

Charles Henry, only child of Thomas Jefferson and Addie E. (Marden) Courser, was born in

Webster, April 14, 1878. He attended the Simonds Free High School at Warner three years and graduated from the New Hampshire State College at Durham in 1901. He was chief engineer for the Wheelwright Racer Company, of Wheelwright, Massachusetts, for three years. He married May Robbins, daughter of Henry and Betsey Marden of Concord, New Hampshire. They have two children: Ruth, born October 1, 1903; Thomas Jefferson, November 22, 1905.

The first of this name in New England AMEY was William Amey (or Amee) of Lynn, Massachusetts, who with others was given liberty to begin the settlement of Sandwich in 1637. John Amey, who may have been a relative of William, was a resident of Woburn in 1649, and in 1653 removed to Boston, where he followed the trade of ship carpenter. He married Martha Johnson, daughter of Edward Johnson, the historian, and was the father of Mary, John, Martha and William. It is reasonably certain that William of Lynn and Sandwich and John of Woburn and Boston were the progenitors of all who bear the name of Amey on this side of the ocean.

(I) John Tillotson Amey, who was born at Randolph, Vermont, in 1823, acquired a good education, and in his younger days he taught school. About the year 1853 he settled in Pittsburg, New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming, and became quite prominently identified with public affairs in that town, serving as a member of the board of selectmen, also as town clerk, and represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature for two years. Politically he acted with the Republican party. He was an ardent believer in the Second Advent doctrine, and a leading member of that church. His death occurred in 1880. He married Emily Haynes, daughter of Timothy Haynes, of Pittsburg, and reared six sons, namely: Charles Henry, who died in 1894; John T., who will be again referred to; Edward C., who is residing at Island Pond, Vermont; Alfred E., who is now living on a farm in Pittsburg; Harry B., a member of the law firm of Dale, Amey and Hunt of Island Pond, and Thomas E., a farmer in Clarksonville, New Hampshire.

(II) John Amey, second son of John T. and Emily (Haynes) Amey, was born in Pittsburg, October 16, 1858. He attended school in his native town and resided at home until eighteen years old, when he entered the employ of the Hilliards as surveyor and bookkeeper, remaining with that concern some three years. He was next employed in a similar capacity by Charles Weeks for two years, and for the ensuing five years was in charge of the Turners Falls Company, buying lands, exploring, and performing other duties of a responsible character. He has ever since been actively connected with the lumbering interests of northern New Hampshire, and from 1902 to the present time he has occupied the position of agent of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company, and also manages some of Mr. Van Dyke's personal lumbering interests. Mr. Amey resides in Lancaster. He is one of the most prominent Democrats in New Hampshire, having served as chairman of the state committee for a period of eight years, and from 1892 to 1895 was sheriff of Coos county. He is also well known in Masonic circles, being a member of North Star Lodge, North Star Chapter, and North Star Commandery, all of Lancaster, and of Mt. Sinai

Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Montpelier, Vermont. He has been twice married, and his first wife, who was before marriage Emeline Huggins, daughter of O. B. Huggins, of Pittsburg, bore him three children, namely: Everett E., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1904, and a civil engineer, Alice, and Blanche. Mr. Avery married for his second wife Miss Elsie Dollof, daughter of Daniel Dollof, of Lancaster.

Many New Hampshire people bear in GREER their veins the sturdy Scotch blood which has contributed no little to the stability of character, industry and thrift of her citizens. While not as early in this country as some of the immigrants, they have taken quite as conspicuous places in the development of the country, especially since the Revolution, and their descendants may well be proud of their ancestry.

(I) The first of this line, John Greer, of whom record is found was probably born in Scotland. Like many of the name he was a mariner, and he was first found on record in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1757. In that year, on July 14, he was married at Boston, to Margaret McKay. They lived in Boston seven years, and their four sons, John, William, Matthew and David, were born there. In 1764 the family removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and a few years later to Londonderry.

(II) David, fourth son of John and Margaret (McKay) Greer, was born about 1762, in Boston, Massachusetts, and settled in Goffstown, New Hampshire. He was married in that town in 1785 by Rev. Cornelius Waters, of Goff-town, to Rachel Richards, daughter of Benjamin Richards, of that town. Their children were: John, Susannah Eaton, and Benjamin Richards.

(III) John (2), eldest child of David and Rachel (Richards) Greer, was born September 23, 1786, in Goffstown, and was a merchant in Sanbornton, and was an active and successful business man. He was prominent in local affairs, and held several town offices. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

(IV) Benjamin, son of John (2) Greer, was born in 1811, in Goffstown. He was educated in the district schools, early acquired the occupation of stone cutting and was employed some three years in this way at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Returning to Goffstown he engaged in farming and lumbering, and also dealt to some extent in real estate. He was a member of the Baptist Church, always sang in the choir, and was one of the first seven men in Goffstown to vote the Republican ticket. He held nearly all of the town offices, and was a representative to the legislature. He was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, one of the strongest and most popular independent military companies in the New England states, and one of the oldest and most influential, composed of the best men of the state. He was a liberal man and highly respected, and a man of sterling integrity who took an active part and interest in all the affairs of his day and time. During the early days of the Republican party the Democrats carried matters with a high hand and refused to recognize the minority party. Mr. Greer, who was a warm personal friend of Governor Smith, went to Manchester and invoked the aid of the governor to protect the ballot box, and give the minority party their just rights. As a result the governor sent up a military company to preserve order, which had a



Benjamin F. Green.

salutary effect, and assisted materially in maintaining the rights of the Republican party.

Benjamin Greer was married in 1853 to Sarah Norman Davis, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph Davis, of that town. Their children were: Abigail Davis, deceased, was the wife of Eben Colby, and resided in Goffstown. Sarah Jane, became the wife of John Roberts, and resided in Springfield, Massachusetts. Mary Ann, deceased; was the wife of George Eaton, of Goffstown, and resided in that town. Elizabeth F., wife of Richard Kimball, now residing in Manhattan, Kansas. Benjamin, died in the army, September 3, 1863, in Covington, Kentucky, in his twenty-second year. John, died in 1892. Rebecca P., married Dr. Charles F. George, residing in Goffstown. Lucy D. became the wife of Aaron Crosby, of Centreville, Massachusetts, and died in 1905. Henry, resides in Goffstown. Victoria, became the wife of Edgar Poore, of Goffstown. Josephine, married George Poore, deceased, late of Goffstown, and married (second) Ethan Spencer, now deceased. Frank A., resides in New Boston, New Hampshire. The mother of these children died in February, 1861, and Mr. Greer was married (second), January 16, 1862, to Elizabeth M. Fuller, daughter of John and Thankful (Story) Fuller, of Dunbarton. She was educated in the high school of Dunbarton and McGaw Institute at Reed's Ferry, and taught thirty terms of school. During this time she taught many of the most prominent men of this section, including such men as the present United States senator, Henry E. Burnham, Henry M. Putney, railroad commissioner, and many others of equal prominence. She died May 20, 1907, and not only is she greatly missed by Mr. Greer but by all who knew her, as she was beloved by all who came in contact with her, and is remembered by Mr. Greer with great veneration as one of the important factors of his success. She was the mother of two children: Harry, deceased, and Benjamin Fuller.

(V) Benjamin Fuller, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth M. (Fuller) Greer, was born January 20, 1864, in Goffstown, where he has always resided. He attended the district school, and was subsequently a student at Pinkerton Academy. Returning home he remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. A store and stock of goods at Grasmere being offered for sale, he purchased the goods while his father purchased the building. After continuing the store for nine years he sold out the business. The next two years he was employed as manager in a packing house, and then for some months was on the road for E. Frank Coe Company, of New York. Later he opened a general store at Amoskeag, also re-opened and conducted the store he had previously had at Grasmere. After disposing of the Amoskeag store, he continued to operate the one at Grasmere till 1906, when he sold out. From 1887 to May, 1906, he was postmaster in connection with his other business, holding this from the administration of President Harrison, nearly twenty years in all. He has been engaged in the lumber business for many years, and has always dealt more or less in real estate. For the past ten years he has dealt extensively in lumber. He is a successful business man, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his townspeople. He is an attendant and supporter of the Baptist Church; member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Goffstown, and also of the Local Grange. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has been prominent in the manage-

ment of town affairs, holding a number of offices, and in 1891 was representative at Concord, serving as member of the committee on corporations.

Mr. Greer was married June 8, 1892, to Florence Chappel, daughter of Hiram C. and Ellen (Gray) Chappel, of Manchester. She was educated in the Lincoln Grammar School of Manchester, and graduated in 1890. For two years she was a bookkeeper and proof reader. She is an attendant of the Baptist Church and of the Grange, of which she has filled official stations, and for three years served as a member of the local school board. She is a woman highly esteemed by all who know her, and a social favorite with all; a woman of rare degree of intelligence and cultivation, beloved by all. Mr. and Mrs. Greer are the parents of three children: Benjamin Fuller, born January 20, 1894; Bernice F., born January 15, 1895, deceased, and Raymond Chase, born October 30, 1896.

The early records give this name BOWKER numerous spellings such as Bouker, Boucker, but the usual spelling in modern times is that given as the heading of this article. The name is quite probably of French origin, and the attempts of the unlettered Puritans to anglicize the spelling resulted in changes in its pronunciation. The family does not seem to be very numerously represented in England, but the male members of the race have usually been prosperous merchants or farmers, and several in other walks of life have accumulated respectable fortunes.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of the family, Edmund Bowker, lived in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and removed thence to Sudbury, in the same colony where he died in 1666. The records show the following children born in Dorchester: John, Elizabeth and Edmund, born from 1651 to 1691. There were probably others, but there seems to be no record showing name of his wife or time of his death.

(II) John, elder son of Edmund Bowker, was born in 1651, in Dorchester, and had nearly attained maturity when the family removed to Sudbury. He went from there to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and was there married, February 8, 1678, to Mary Howe, a native of that town, who was born in 1650, a daughter of Abraham and Anna (Ward) Howe. He served as selectman and was ensign in the militia, and died August 27, 1729. His widow survived him a little more than two years, passing away September 29, 1731. Seven children are recorded, namely: John, Martha, Mary, Asa, Ezekiel, Hannah and Rachel.

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Mary (Howe) Bowker, was born in 1679, in Marlboro. There seems to be no record of his marriage or of his death.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) Bowker, lived in that part of Marlboro, which is now Westboro until 1741 (when he removed to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts). He was married June 7, 1731, to Freedom Bigelow, who was born February 14, 1710, in Marlboro, daughter of John and Jerusha (Garfield) Bigelow. They had eight children, namely: Silas, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Benjamin, Solomon, Persis and Ezekiel.

(V) Silas, eldest child of John (3) and Freedom (Bigelow) Bowker, was born May 29, 1733, in Marlboro, and was eight years old when his parents moved to Shrewsbury, immediately after his marriage he settled in Petersham, Massachusetts, and removed late in life to Royalston, where he died April 1, 1820. He was married November 29, 1759,

to Bethia Ward, who was born February 26, 1736, in Marlboro, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Bigelow) Ward. They had five children born in Petersham, namely: Samuel Ward, Sarah, Nabby, Francis Bernard and Nancy.

(VI) Samuel Ward, eldest child of Silas and Bethia (Ward) Bowker, was born December 16, 1760, in Petersham, and lived in Royalston, Massachusetts, in Marlboro and Dublin, New Hampshire, and finally in Ashby, Massachusetts, where he died May 29, 1835. He was married (first) July 31, 1794, to Sarah Locke, daughter of John and Beulah (Newton) Locke. She was born November 19, 1768, in Ashby, and died January 13, 1799. He was married (second) June 30, 1803, to Charlotte Locke, who was born December 17, 1771, a sister of his first wife. She survived him about seventeen years, and died after 1852. There were three children of the first and four of the second marriage, namely: Stephen, Samuel (died young), Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Alfred M. and John.

(VII) Alfred M., fourth son of Samuel W. Bowker, and third child of his second wife, Charlotte Locke, was born February 6, 1807, in Royalston, and resided in Templeton, Massachusetts, where he died September 10, 1841, at the age of thirty-two years. He married Caroline L. Damon, who was born April 5, 1808, in Lancaster, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Abigail (Willard) Damon, of Lancaster, and died in July 1, 1905. They had six children, namely: Sarah Jane, James Alfred, George Warren, Annah Mariah, Charles Henry and Andrew Mason.

(VIII) James Alfred, eldest son of Alfred M. and Caroline L. (Damon) Bowker, was born in Templeton, January 12, 1840, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 4, 1893, aged fifty-three years. He began life as an employe in the Lancaster mills. Subsequently he worked in the Merrimack mills of Lowell, and still later removed to Manchester, and was employed, with the exception of eight years when he lived in Lowell, in the Manchester mills till his death, a period of thirty years, all of which time he was second hand in the mule spinning room. He was an Odd Fellow, and for many years was a member of the Wildey Lodge, No. 45, of Manchester. He married, in Londonderry, New Hampshire, March 10, 1861, Ella M. Colby, who was born March 11, 1842, and died in Manchester, September 28, 1870, aged twenty-eight years. Two children were born, William H., and Frank E., the latter of whom died young.

(IX) William Henry, son of James A. and Ella M. (Colby) Bowker, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, March 1, 1862. In 1870 his parents removed to Lowell, where they lived until 1878, and there he was educated, graduating from high school in 1879. He had prepared himself for mercantile business, and the six years following his graduation was a clerk in a Lowell dry goods house. From there he went to New York City and filled a similar position the ensuing three years. His employer went out of business and he went west and spent a few months at Springfield, Illinois, and Saginaw, Michigan, but finding himself the victim of climate, he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he obtained work in the worsted finishing department of the Manchester mills. Here he has since remained. Ten years of the time he was second hand, and in 1897 was appointed overseer of the worsted finishing department, which position he has since held, and has charge of two hundred operatives. He married, in Manchester,

September 2, 1885, Mary M. Watjen, who was born in Seehausen, Prussia, January 9, 1862, daughter of Henry and Dorothy Louise Watjen, who came to Manchester with her parents when nine years old.

The name of Burt is very ancient in England, being recorded there as early as 1199. In that year a manor in the lordship of Homingtoft was granted to Sir Hamo de Burt. The surname Burt is derived from the Saxon "beort," which signifies bright in the sense of illustrious. Traces of it are found in many christian names like Albert, Egbert, Ethelbert and Bertha. The English family contains many honorable names among the landed gentry, the army, the clergy and men in public life. Perhaps the most notable Burt of recent years was Thomas, who, originally a working coal miner in Northumberland, was elected to parliament in 1874, was made parliamentary secretary and of the board of trade by Gladstone, and is one of the most influential of English Liberals. It is not generally remembered that the wife of the great German field marshal Von Moltke was Marie Burt, daughter of Jonathan Hevliker Burt, of Colton House, Staffordshire, England.

(I) Henry Burt, the first American ancestor, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. He must have been a householder or owner of buildings, because of a session of the "Generall Corte" held in Boston in 1639 is this entry: "The Treasurer was ordered to allow £8 to Roxberry for Henry Burt's losses by iyer." In 1640 Henry Burt was one of the several Roxbury neighbors who followed William Pynchon to the new settlement at Springfield, Massachusetts. That year he was granted leave to seek out for his use "cannoe tree." He was given a larger allotment of land than the other settlers because of the size of his family. Henry Burt was one of the first selectmen, serving from 1644 to 1655 with the exception of one year, but the most important office was that of "ye Clarke of ye Writs," which he held from 1649 to his death in 1662. This indicates that he must have been a man of education and his signature, which is still extant, is a most creditable piece of penmanship. Long before he migrated to this country Henry Burt married in England, Etulalia —, or as her will gives it Ulaliah. There is an interesting tradition concerning this woman. It is said that in England she was on the point of being buried alive, but at her funeral signs of life appeared. She lived to bear eleven children, to migrate to America and to remain a "relict" for twenty-eight years after her husband's death. The children were: Sarah, Abigail, Jonathan, Mary, Elizabeth, David, whose sketch follows; Dorcas, Nathaniel, Hannah, Patience and Mercy. The youngest child, Mercy, married Judah Wright, of Springfield, and became the ancestress of General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, and Silas Wright, the statesman. Henry Burt died at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 30, 1662, being about ninety years of age. His widow, Ulaliah, died August 29, 1660.

(II) David, second son and fifth child of Henry and Ulaliah Burt, was born in England, about 1634. He was one of the first settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts, was a farmer and land surveyor, and in 1685 was one of the commissioners to straighten the boundary line between Northampton and Springfield. David Burt married Mary, eldest daughter of Deacon William Holton, and this was the first wedding that ever took place at Northampton. The bride's sister Sarah married John King, and became

the ancestress of President Dwight, of Yale College. Another sister, Ruth, married Thomas Lyman, and became the ancestress of the Beecher family. David and Mary (Holton) Burt had thirteen children: David, Jonathan, Henry, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, David, Jonathan, Joseph, whose sketch follows; Mary, Ruth, Benjamin and John. Several of these children died young. Two of the sons, the second David and John, were killed by the Indians. Another son, Benjamin, with his wife, was carried into captivity. David Burt died at Northampton, September 9, 1690, surviving his mother by about three weeks. His widow afterwards married Joseph Root, of Northampton, and died in 1718.

(III) Joseph, fifth son and ninth child of David and Mary (Holton) Burt, was born September 26, 1673. He was a cordwainer by trade, and after his marriage lived at Hatfield, Massachusetts, till 1717, when he became one of the first settlers of Northfield, where he spent the greater part of his life. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and in the defence against the attacks of the French and Indians. He went with his company on the Crown Point expedition. He accumulated a large property for the times. On April 16, 1702, he married Sarah, daughter of John Cowles, of Hatfield. They had eight children: Sarah, Esther, Mary, John, Eleazer, Miriam, Asahel, and Aaron, whose sketch follows. One of the sons, Asahel, was killed by the Indians, April 15, 1747. Joseph Burt died at Northfield, Massachusetts, June 19, 1750, aged eighty-six, and his widow died May 21, 1772, aged ninety-one.

(IV) Aaron, fourth son and eighth and youngest child of Joseph and Sarah (Cowles) Burt, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, September 17, 1717. He settled at Northfield, where he built the first grist mill in 1765. He also had stores and people used to go down the Connecticut in boats and canoes to trade with Aaron Burt, and some of his customers came from places as far north as Charlestown, New Hampshire. Some of his account books showing his excellent penmanship are still preserved. Aaron Burt married Miriam, daughter of Hezekiah Elmer, of Northfield, Massachusetts. They had fifteen children, of whom twelve are recorded: David, Jonathan, Sarah, Mary, Mary, Hannah, Ruth, Asahel, Moses and Aaron (twins), Miriam and John. Aaron Burt died in 1792.

(V) Moses, fourth son and ninth child of Aaron and Miriam (Elmer) Burt, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, February 14, 1759. His birth was ten hours in advance of that of his twin, Aaron, and they were very unlike in physical appearance. Moses lived with his father till he was about twenty years of age, when he went up the river and settled in Walpole, New Hampshire. Moses Burt and his brother-in-law, Samuel Wier, bought a large tract of meadow land, the confiscated estate of a Tory. When the Revolutionary war was over the heirs of the Tory came back and set up a claim for the land. After twenty years of litigation the claim was established, entailing a heavy loss on Burt and Wier. Burt was not discouraged, however, and set about his other lands, making a fine farm which descended to his grandchildren. On August 16, 1777, when Moses Burt and his men were harvesting wheat in the fields of Walpole, they heard the booming of cannon at the battle of Bennington. He enlisted in the army for three months and went to Ticonderoga, but owing to Stark's victory at Bennington, there was no action there. Moses Burt was a pioneer farmer of sterling hab-

its of integrity and industry. He was liberal in his religious views, fond of reading and firm in his conclusions. He was a staunch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. In 1783 he married Submittey Ross, and there were ten children: Roxana, Abiatha Ross, Moses (2), Luther, whose sketch follows; Submittey, Hannah, Sophronia, Charlotte and Sophia. Mrs. Moses Burt died September 12, 1828, after a lingering illness from consumption. Moses Burt died October 29, 1843, aged eighty-four years.

(VI) Luther, third son and fifth child of Moses and Submittey (Ross) Burt, was born August 8, 1792, at Walpole, New Hampshire. He lived on the homestead all his life, and ministered to his aged parents and several maiden sisters. He was one of the town's model farmers, and a man of the highest character. By industry and frugality he accumulated a handsome property. In 1811 Luther Burt married Irene, daughter of Hugh and Cynthia Dunsher, of Walpole. They had eight children: Levi, Mary, Irene, Curtis D., Laura M., mentioned below; Amasa, George Henry and Andrew J. Of these children, George went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was accumulating a handsome property, when he fell a victim to the Quantrell raid, August 20, 1853. He was deliberately shot by an outlaw after the city had been burned. Luther Burt died November 1, 1866, and his wife died March 2, 1877, aged eighty-two years.

(VII) Laura M., second daughter and fourth child of Luther and Irene (Dunsher) Burt, was born March 31, 1820, at Walpole. On October 12, 1847, she married Dr. Winslow B. Porter, of Alstead, New Hampshire. (See Porter Family III).

This name has been conspicuous in the annals of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and is still ably represented in various parts of this state. The family has been noted for the longevity of its members as well as for sturdiness in character and mental and physical qualities. In the records of the early Colonial days the name is spelled with a final "e" but this form has not been sanctioned by recent usage. The Puritan fathers were not all lettered men, and surnames were of recent establishment among ordinary people at the time of their immigration. Beside, there seemed to be no settled rules of spelling, especially as applied to proper names, so that it is not rare to find a man signing his name with various spellings at different times.

John Crosse, of record as a landholder in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635, was a prominent citizen in that and nearby towns during the remainder of his life. He died at Ipswich in 1652, without male issue.

(1) Robert Crosse, was of record at Ipswich, as a landholder in 1637 and was, without doubt, a brother of John. In 1639 he was granted land as a reward for services in the Pequod war. He was a "commoner" in 1641, and is again referred to in 1664 as possessed of rights in the common property of the town, and is found among the list of voters in 1679. There is no record of his first marriage. He was married February 19, 1665, to Martha, youngest daughter of Thomas Treadwell. She died October 29, 1677. His children were born as follows: Ralph, February 15, 1658-59; Robert, January 21, 1665; Timothy, November 29, 1667; Martha, March 15, 1670 (married William Durgin); Abiel, April 5, 1676; Stephen, April 27, 1678.

(II) Ralph, eldest son of Robert Cross, is of

record as holding a seat in the meeting house at Ipswich in 1700-02. His widow, Mary Cross, was appointed August 17, 1711, to administer his estate, which was valued at £39, 11s., 3d.

(III) Thomas Cross was born in 1695-96, in Ipswich, and died November 22, 1772, in Bradford, where he had long resided, in his seventy-seventh year. It is probable that he resided for some years in Haverhill, as his name appears on several petitions to the general court from that town, one being for the creation of a separate parish at what is now Plaistow, New Hampshire, dated February 28, 1749. His son and namesake was prominent in Bradford, being one of a committee to hire soldiers to serve in the Continental army in March, 1779, and was selectman in 1783. He and his wife, Lucy, were admitted to the church in Bradford, March 12, 1769, and his sister Sarah was received in the same communion September 20, 1767. Sarah, wife of Thomas Cross, Sr., died one week after her consort.

(IV) Abiel, son of Thomas and Sarah Cross, was born 1730-37, in Bradford, Massachusetts, and died April 20, 1772, in Salem, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer, at the age of thirty-five years. He had sons, David and Jesse.

(V) David, son of Abiel Cross, was born June 17, 1772, in Salem, New Hampshire, and died March 7, 1750, in Weare. He was reared in Salem and Atkinson, and went to Pembroke at the age of twenty-one years. There he was associated with William Haselton in the operation of a cloth-dressing and wool-carding mill. About 1798 he moved to Weare, and engaged in the same business in partnership with John Gibson, and also cultivated a farm. He was married in 1799, to Olive Kimball, daughter of Thomas (3) Kimball, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, (see Kimball, VI). She was born June 19, 1782, died April 3, 1871. Their children were: John, born September, 1801, died September 3, 1869; Harriet, wife of Enos Merrill; Horace K., who died at the age of seven years; David, subject of the following sketch.

(VI) David, son of David and Olive (Kimball) Cross, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, July 5, 1817. He prepared for college at Hopkinton Academy, New Hampshire, and at Philips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., in 1891. He studied law in the offices of Willard and Raymond at Troy, New York. Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, Massachusetts, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Hillsborough, New Hampshire bar in 1844. He began the practice of law in Manchester at a period in the history of the Hillsborough bar productive of eminent legal talent, having as contemporaries of the older generation Franklin Pierce, George Y. Sawyer, George W. Morrison, Mark Farley, Daniel Clark and among those of his own age, Aaron F. Stevens, Aaron Sawyer, of Nashua, Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Milford, Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, John H. George, of Concord, Gilman Maeston, of Exeter, J. S. H. Frink, of Portsmouth. He was a member of the common council on the organization of the city in 1846, and is the only surviving member of this city government. He was city solicitor for 1852-53, member of the legislature for 1848-49-56-76 and 77; was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1889 and 1903, was judge of probate for the county of Hillsborough from 1856 to 1874; United States pension agent from 1865 to 1872, performing the duties of this

office mostly through clerks, but attending closely to the practice of law which he never for a moment neglected or forsook. He was one of the directors of the old Merrimack River State Bank from 1855 to 65; was vice-president and director of its successor, the First National Bank, until 1898, and since that has been its president. He has been one of the trustees, vice-president and counsel for the Merrimack River Savings Bank from its organization to the present time. He has been president of the Hillsborough County Bar Association for the past twenty-five years, was president of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association for two years. He was a member of the Republican National Convention as a delegate from New Hampshire at Baltimore, which nominated Lincoln for the second time for president.

In 1858 he married Anna Quackenbush Eastman, daughter of Hon. Ira Allen and Jane Eastman. Of their children Clarence was born January 22, 1860, and died a member of the junior class in Dartmouth College in 1881, and Edward Winslow, born January 21, 1875, graduated at Amherst in 1897, and died while a member of the Harvard Law School, April 23, 1899. Allen Eastman Cross was born December 30, 1864, graduated at Amherst College in 1886, studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts, and from 1890 until the fall of 1900 was settled at Cliftondale, Massachusetts, and Springfield, Massachusetts, as minister of Congregational Churches. In the fall of 1900 was installed over the Old South Church of Boston, as assistant pastor. Dartmouth College in 1906 conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He was married to Ethelyn Marshall, daughter of Moses R. and Emily Marshall, in 1890, and they have one daughter, Louise Marshall.

The main part of Judge Cross' life has been devoted to the law, and the records of the courts show that he has been one of the leading lawyers of the state in cases before juries, and in legal questions before the supreme court. For more than sixty years he was a hard working lawyer, and at the time of this writing, December, 1906, in his ninetieth year, he is found in his office daily, interested in law and business affairs, although for the past year withdrawing almost entirely from the courts. He has for more than thirty years been counsel for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in cases of taxation, accidents to employees, fowage and fowage rights, etc. While his business has been to a considerable extent for corporations, he has also been constantly engaged in the trial of cases and questions of law upon many of the most important cases that have been heard before the court during a large part of his professional life.

Judge Cross has taken much interest in Dartmouth College and everything pertaining to its prosperity, and it is said that he considered his invitation to speak in 1901, upon the one hundredth anniversary of Daniel Webster's graduation, the most complimentary that has ever been offered to him. The men who were invited to speak during the three days of celebration were President Tucker, Professors Richardson and Lord during the first day, and Samuel Walker McCall and Ex-Governor Black during the second day, and at the banquet the governor of New Hampshire, Edwin Webster Sanborn, a relative of Daniel Webster, Professor Francis Brown, George Frisby Poor, Edwin Everett Hale, William Everett, and Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court. During that



Alvin B. Cross.

celebration Judge Cross made an address to the alumni and also an address in the evening upon Mr. Webster's training at the New Hampshire bar. The proceedings of this Webster Centennial are published in book form and it was one of the great events in the history of Dartmouth College.

(V) Jesse, son of Abiel Cross, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, died in Newbury, and was buried there. He married Annie Dow. Their children were: Nathaniel B., born in New Salem, in 1800, and resided in Newbury, Wilmot and Claremont, dying in the last named place in 1903. Jesse, mentioned below. Hannah, married Eben Eaton, lived and died in Newbury. Belinda married Thomas Dustin. David was killed in the Civil war.

(VI) Jesse (2), son of Jesse (1) Cross, was born in New Salem in 1802, died December 24, 1889. He was educated in the "old district school house," and was an excellent scholar for his opportunities. He was a champion speller, could spell all the words in any spelling book and make a very commendable showing on the words in the dictionary. Early in his teens he walked from Newbury, New Hampshire, to Boston and entered the employ of John Quincy Adams, where he remained some time. In his later years he was pleased to tell that while in Mr. Adams's service he opened a gate for General Lafayette, who was then visiting Mr. Adams, to pass through. He settled in Wilmot Flat, New Hampshire, and his first independent occupation was the manufacture of custom shoes. He was a Democrat until the slavery issue was raised, and then he became an Abolitionist, was one of the earliest adherents of the Republican faith and voted that ticket as long as he lived. He was very loyal to his party and interested in all matters of a public nature, but of a retiring turn of mind and was never an aspirant for office. A very conscientious man and of strong religious convictions, he became a staunch member of the Free Will Baptist Church. In middle life, on a certain occasion, he heard a stirring sermon condemning the evils of the tobacco habit. Returning to his home, he threw away his pipe and tobacco and never used tobacco again. He would never receive money for the payment of a bill on Sunday.

He married, about 1827, Mary Abbott, born in 1808, died in 1893. Their children were: Benjamin G., mentioned below; Myrtle, November 27, 1835, died March 27, 1843; George A., June 13, 1844, died February 6, 1852.

(VII) Benjamin Gay, son of Jesse Cross, born at Wilmot Flat, July 20, 1830, spent his boyhood in his father's home, and was educated in the district and private schools of the town. He learned the tailor's trade, and started in business for himself in Canaan, New Hampshire, where he was successfully engaged until the second year of the Civil war. He then enlisted in the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, served as sergeant until the evacuation of Richmond and the troops were discharged. Finding his health impaired and thinking outdoor life would be beneficial, he subsequently bought a large farm on the western slope of Mount Kearsarge, near Wilmot Flat. He remained a farmer until failing health obliged him to give up work. Mr. Cross has always been a loyal and active Republican, and like his father has shunned office. He married at Concord, 1856, Sarah P. Loverin, of Springfield, New Hampshire, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Russell) Loverin, born in 1830. Daniel Loverin was born in Springfield, and his wife in Manchester, this state. The children of Benjamin

G. Cross are Alvin B. and M. Rose. The latter, wife of John H. Greeley, resides at Wilmot Flat.

(VIII) Alvin Benton, only son of Benjamin G. and Sarah P. (Loverin) Cross, was born July 4, 1858, in Wilmot, and has grown up amid the inspiring scenes and atmosphere of his native state. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and he was subsequently tutored by Professor Baldwin, of Meriden Academy, a noted educator and skilled mathematician of his day, and also attended the School of Practice in Wilmot. He taught school for some years in Wilmot and other towns, and in Penacook Academy. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected without opposition as superintendent of schools in Wilmot, always a Democratic stronghold, while Mr. Cross has ever been an enthusiastic Republican. In 1882 Mr. Cross became an employe of the National State Capitol Bank of Concord, and soon after was elected assistant cashier of that institution, which position he continued to hold until his resignation, January 1, 1904, to become New Hampshire and Vermont representative of A. B. Leach & Company, bankers of New York and Chicago. This concern does not handle speculative accounts, but deals solely for cash in high class securities as investments. Upon the occasion of his leaving the State Capitol Bank, the *Concord Monitor* said:

"Mr. Cross's citizenship here has extended over a period of twenty-one years and during all that time, his has been a familiar and welcome face to the patrons of the National State Capitol Bank, and to our citizens generally. From the first day of his employment there he has been a popular and trusted employe, and his relations with other officers of the bank and its business friends have been pleasant and amicable to a degree. He has been one of the magnets which have drawn large local and outside business to its doors, until today it is one of the soundest banking institutions in the State."

Mr. Cross maintains an office in Concord, and is found every Saturday at the banking house of A. B. Leach & Company in Boston. Under the tutoring of Professor Baldwin, his natural mathematical bent was developed, and his mind has always shown an aptitude for financial affairs, in the administration of which he has been remarkably successful. As a handler of high-grade investment securities, he sustains an enviable reputation, and his sales to banks and individual investors throughout the state are constantly increasing. During the year 1905 his business aggregated over one million dollars. With pleasing personality and manner, of unfailling good humor, he makes and holds warm friendships, and exerts a wide influence in the community where he lives and in the state. Mr. Cross is a director of the Mount Washington Railway, of the Concord Light & Power Company, director and president of the Concord Building & Loan Association, and has been treasurer and clerk of the Concord Street Railway Company for many years. He was elected city treasurer in 1902 and served two years in that capacity. In 1906 he was elected representative of ward five in the legislature, and at the session opened in the following January was made chairman of the committee on banks, a handsome recognition of his ability as a financier. He is a trustee of the John H. Pearson estate, which distributes approximately eighteen thousand dollars annually for charitable and educational purposes in New Hampshire, and is also a trustee of the Franklin Evans estate, whose income is devoted to charity in Concord. He is a

trustee under the will of the late William B. Durgin, of Concord, and is treasurer of the Piscataqua Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, which has a fund for the benefit of churches in southern New Hampshire, and since 1901 has been treasurer of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, which expends for religious purposes twelve thousand dollars per year. For some years he served as clerk of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital of Concord. Mr. Cross has long been a member of the South Congregational Church, was its treasurer for years, and has taken a prominent part in its work. He was made a Free Mason in Blazing Star Lodge, No. 70, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord; and is a member of Trinity Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; of Horace Chase Council, No. 4, of which he is treasurer; of Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of Bektash Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Concord.

He was married November 28, 1882, to Lizzie May Gage, daughter of John Chandler and Hannah C. (Stevens) Gage, of Boseawen. Mrs. Cross is a member of the Christian Science Church, Concord, is treasurer of the Woman's Club, and active in many religious and charitable enterprises.

The family of Durrell has been long a prominent one in southeastern New Hampshire, and has furnished many valuable citizens to the commonwealth. It has been noted in law and letters, in the ministry, in the leading business avocations, and in every worthy walk of life. One of its most conspicuous representatives to-day is a leading clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has served as presiding elder.

(I) The pioneer in America of this family, Philip Durrell, is supposed to have come from the Isle of Guernsey, in the English Channel, and was of French blood, and in religion a Protestant. He is known to have been in the Piscataqua region as early as 1679, and ten years later was a soldier in the Exeter garrison. In 1697 he received a grant of fifty acres of land in Exeter, and removed in 1700 to Kennebunkport, Maine. In 1703, while he was absent from home, his family was carried off by the Indians. The prisoners, his wife and their two daughters and two sons, one of whom was an infant, were carried as far as Peywacket, or Fryeburg, when Mrs. Durrell persuaded the Indians to allow her to return with her infant. After the breaking up of his home Philip Durrell moved back to his New Hampshire farm. In 1714 he again went to Kennebunkport, and in 1723 the same lot which has been previously laid out to him was again granted him. In 1726 his family was again taken by the Indians, and his wife and daughter and infant granddaughter were slain.

(II) Benjamin, son of Philip Durrell, was born about 1710, in Exeter, and died in September or October, 1784. He served in the militia at Saco, in Lieutenant John Bean's detachment, in 1750, and in 1754 was selectman of Aurundel, now Kennebunkport. In 1758 he was moderator of the Aurundel town meeting. In 1774 he was chairman of the "committee of inspection" of that town, appointed in harmony with the advice of the provincial congress. In 1775 he was lieutenant of a company of militia for that town, and the following year was made captain. On April 21, 1775, three days after the battle of Lexington, Benjamin Durrell was

chosen chairman of a committee to borrow money and provide ammunition for the military needs of the town. On May 22, more than a month before the Declaration of Independence, the town of Aurundel voted that, in case the colonies declare their independence, the inhabitants of Aurundel would support them in the measure. To carry out this policy a committee of correspondence, inspection and safety was chosen, of which Benjamin Durrell was chairman. In this year he was representative to the general court. In 1778 he was referred to as major, and styled a member of the committee of safety. His wife, Eunice Perkins, was a daughter of Ensign Thomas Perkins, who came from Topsfield, Massachusetts, to Aurundel, in 1719, and became town clerk. Her mother was Mary Wilder, granddaughter of Sarah (Averill) Wilder, who was hung as a witch on Boston Common, July 16, 1692. Her son, Ephraim Wilder, was the father of Mary (Wilder) Perkins.

(III) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Judith (Perkins) Durrell, was born December 20, 1748, and died April 9, 1836, in his eighty-eighth year. His wife, Hannah Kimball, was born July 22, 1752, and died June 12, 1844.

(IV) Thomas, son of Benjamin (2) and Hannah (Kimball) Durrell, was born August 5, 1786, and died February 24, 1852. He married Esther Towne, who was born March 28, 1789, and died November 7, 1867, nearly seventy-nine years of age.

(V) William Henry, son of Thomas and Esther (Towne) Durrell, was born October 12, 1812, and died September 14, 1872. He was a blacksmith by trade in early life. Soon after his marriage he moved from Kennebunkport to Boston. His wife, Sarah Averill, of Kennebunkport, was born in 1813 and died in Boston, November 15, 1873. William Durrell settled at the North End of Boston, where he was an edge tool maker rather than blacksmith. Subsequently he went into the provision business at the corner of Hanover and Salutation streets. The last quarter century of his life he was connected with the police department, and died as the indirect result of injuries received in the discharge of his official duties. He received the meager training of the district schools of Kennebunkport, but was a thoughtful reader, and had a well selected library on historical, religious and literary lines. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a class leader of the society on North Bennett street in Boston, and subsequently, after it removed to more commodious quarters on Hanover street. In politics he was a liberal Democrat. He came over from the Free Soil movement, and soon became an Abolitionist. He voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and was an ardent Republican from thence until his death. He was a plain man, of good sense, honest convictions, and diligent application, and did not care for any public position. His courage in the discharge of duty was proverbial.

(VI) Jesse Murton, son of William Henry and Sarah (Averill) Durrell, was born June 26, 1843, in Boston, and was educated in the Eliot grammar school and the Mayhew school of his native city. He was awarded a Franklin medal upon graduating from the former in 1850, and in the fall of the same year he entered the Boston Latin School, then under the care of Francis Gardner. After three years in the Latin school he commenced the study of dental surgery, and three years from that time he began the practice of dentistry in the South End, Boston. After three years of practice he felt a call to the ministry and sold out his office, furniture



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and practice, and entered Tilton Seminary, then under the presidency of Dr. L. D. Barrows, to prepare for his new duties, and was graduated in 1860. In the fall of 1870 he entered the School of Theology, Boston University, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1873. In the spring of that year he left for a year's study abroad, making art the principal subject of his study. In 1882 he again went abroad, being this time accompanied by his wife, and made an extensive study of Egyptology and Eastern Antiquities. After nearly a year abroad he took a post-graduate course in Hebrew under the late Professor William R. Harper, afterwards president of Chicago University. Becoming interested in summer schools, in connection with Dr. O. S. Baketel, he organized a summer school at Hedding Camp Ground, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. For a number of years he was a member of the council of the Chautauqua Sunday School Normal Department at Chautauqua Lake, New York. For the five years from 1891 to 1895 inclusive, he was president of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, afterwards reorganized as Tilton Seminary. For the four years from 1897 to 1900 he was a member of the school board for the city of Nashua, New Hampshire. In the summer of 1904 he was appointed field agent for the Tilton Seminary, which position he continues to hold. During all these years he has been most of the time an active pastor in his church, serving the following societies: East Tilton, New Hampshire; Rumney, New Hampshire; Allen street, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Bristol, New Hampshire; First Church, Haverhill, Massachusetts; Rochester, New Hampshire; St. John's, Dover, New Hampshire; Garden Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts; St. Paul's, Manchester; Main Street, Nashua, New Hampshire; Keene, New Hampshire. He was appointed presiding elder of the Dover District, New Hampshire Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the years of 1903 and 1904. He has served on the following committees and commissions of the General Conference: Two terms of four years each on the general missionary committee, general committee of church extension, general committee of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education. During the eight years that he served on these three general committees, they appropriated for disbursement the sum of nearly fourteen million dollars. By the General Conference of 1900 he was appointed as a member of the board of control of the Epworth League, to serve four years. By the General Conference of 1904, he was appointed a member of the commission to consolidate benevolences. This commission has carried out a plan for uniting several organizations and dividing the missionary society into two branches, home and foreign, and reorganizing the whole under new charters. It will make its final report to the General Conference in 1908. In the Masonic order, Mr. Durrell is a member of Olive Branch Lodge of Plymouth, of Temple Royal Arch Chapter, of Rochester; Israel Hunt Council, of Royal and Select Masters, of Nashua; St. Paul's Commandery, Knights Templar, Dover; Aaron P. Hugh's Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, Nashua; Oriental Council, Princes of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree, Nashua; St. George Chapter of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, Nashua; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Nashua. He is a member of the Veteran's Association of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Hampshire,

Concord; and Peabody Chapter Order of Eastern Star, Tilton. For several years he has been chaplain of the grand chapter and also of the grand council for New Hampshire. He is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars. In politics Mr. Durrell is an ardent Republican. He has held no office of a political nature except as a member of the school board of Nashua.

He was married, July 23, 1878, to Sarah Irene Clark, daughter of Hiram and Betsey D. (Drake) Clark (see Clark, IV).

The founder of this family in New England was an early settler in the Connecticut valley, where many of his descendants are still residing, and they have assisted in the building up of three states, namely: Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. They were among the first settlers of Hanover, and have therefore been identified with its development from a frontier settlement to the position of importance it now occupies as an agricultural and educational centre.

(I) The Bridgmans of Hanover are the descendants of James Bridgman, probably of Winchester, in the county of Hants, England, who emigrated prior to 1640 and was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut. He was a carpenter by trade, which he probably followed in Hartford and also in Springfield, Massachusetts, whither he removed in 1643, and he was granted lands on both sides of the Connecticut river. His house lot was on Main street. During his eleven years residence in Springfield he held some of the town offices, such as constable, highway surveyor and fence-viewer. In 1654 he with others removed to Northampton, where he was chosen constable in 1659, and he is supposed to have resided there for the remainder of his life, as his death occurred in that town in March, 1676, tradition says on the night of the birth of his grand-son Deliverance, which was March 17. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah, and it is thought that he married her in Springfield. She died August 31, 1688. Their children were: Sarah, John, Thomas, Martha, Mary, James, Patience and Hezekiah.

(II) John, second child and eldest son of James and Sarah Bridgman, was born in Springfield, July 7, 1645. He was made a freeman in 1676. He inherited his father's property in Northampton, and occupied the homestead on Hawley street until his death, which occurred April 7, 1712. On December 11, 1670, he married Mary Sheldon, who was born at Windsor or Hartford, in 1654, eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon, who were of Windsor Connecticut, prior to 1655, and afterward of Northampton, Massachusetts. John and Mary were the parents of fourteen children, namely: Mary, an infant, died unnamed; John, Deliverance, James, Isaac, Sarah, Ruth, Ebenezer, Thomas, Martha, Hannah, Dorothy and Orlando. The mother of these children died in Northampton, April 29, 1728.

(III) Isaac, sixth child of John and Mary (Sheldon) Bridgman, was born in Northampton, March 29, 1680. Prior to 1706 he doubtless went to reside in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as three of his children were born in that town, and he subsequently resided in Coventry, Connecticut, where he held various town offices. He died in Coventry, June 22, 1756. April 11, 1706, he married Dorothy Curtis, daughter of Sergeant John Curtis, of Wethersfield.

Her death occurred in Coventry, November 26, 1757. Their children were: Lydia, Gideon, Dorothy, Abigail, John and Isaac.

(IV) Isaac (2), youngest child of Isaac and Dorothy (Curtis) Bridgman, was born at Coventry, in 1718. He was one of the pioneers of Hanover, New Hampshire, which was settled largely by people from Connecticut, and he resided there for the remainder of his life. On June 10, 1741, he married Elizabeth Hatch, of Coventry. His death which occurred February 25, 1781, was caused by a cancer, and, driven insane by grief, his wife committed suicide in the following August. She was the mother of thirteen children, namely: Clara, Elizabeth, John, Anna, Olive, Gideon, Dorothy, Isaac, Abel, Eunice, Salome, Joseph and Asa.

(V) Abel, fourth son and ninth child of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hatch) Bridgman, was born in Coventry, April 15, 1750, and died in Hanover, September 23, 1800. He was married October 29, 1783, to Anna Fowler, a cousin of Professor O. S. Fowler, of New York, the distinguished phrenologist. The eight children of this union were: Jemima, a son who died in infancy; Orlando, Abel, Erastus, Anna, Esther, and another child who died in infancy.

(VI) Abel (2), third son and fourth child of Abel and Anna (Fowler) Bridgman, was born in Hanover, September 1, 1790. He was an able and industrious farmer, and resided in Hanover his entire life, which terminated January 10, 1874. His wife was before marriage Ruth Ladd, and their wedding took place May 2, 1815. She was born in Haverhill, January 18, 1789, daughter of John and Hannah (Eastman) Ladd, of Boston, and died in Hanover, February 16, 1869. She bore him four children: Emeline Maria, John Ladd, George Wells and Eliza Ann.

(VII) John Ladd, second child and eldest son of Abel and Ruth (Ladd) Bridgman, was born in Hanover, November 2, 1817. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Boston & Lowell railroad as a clerk in the freight office, and his ability and faithfulness won him rapid advancement in the company's service. He was for a time conductor of express trains, but was finally given a very responsible position in the general freight office, his duties including the monthly settlement with station agents and the preparations of the annual report for the stockholders' meeting. At the expiration of twenty years service he resigned his position although offered an increase of salary to remain, and returning to Hanover he engaged in farming and stock-raising. For twenty-four years he served with ability as chairman of the board of selectmen; was selectman in all thirty years; was county commissioner three years, deputy-sheriff sixteen years, and representative to the legislature in 1876-7. He was not only one of the most prosperous farmers of Hanover, but took an active interest in local financial affairs, being for a number of years vice-president of the Dartmouth National Bank and a trustee of the Dartmouth Savings Bank. In his latter years he was assisted in his farming operations by his sons. His death occurred February 8, 1868. On October 10, 1844, he married Hortencia A. Wood, who was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 14, 1823, daughter of Augustus and Sophronia (Smith) Wood. She became the mother of three children: Emma Hortencia, born July 24, 1847, became the wife of Charles H. Waterman; Don Seavey, the date of whose birth is recorded in the succeeding paragraph; and Adna Augustus, born August 16, 1857,

died May 9, 1889. The latter married Anna Maud Scott, daughter of Wilber and Ann L. (Moulton) Scott, of Glover, Vermont.

(VIII) Don Seavey, second child and eldest son of John L. and Hortencia A. (Wood) Bridgman, was born in Hanover, April 4, 1856. Having fitted for college at a preparatory school in Norwich, Vermont, he entered Dartmouth with the class of 1880, but shortly afterward withdrew and going to Minooka, Illinois, he conducted a farm for a short time. Returning to Hanover, he remained at the homestead until 1880, when he again left his native state and entered the employ of J. M. Tilden, a wholesale junk dealer in Watertown, New York. Four years later he again resumed farming at the homestead, and has ever since resided in Hanover. For the succeeding twenty years he devoted his energies to dairy-farming, stock-raising and the breeding of fancy poultry. The Bridgman farm, comprises three hundred and fifty acres of well located land, was noted for its fine thoroughbred Jersey stock, and its dairy products commanded a high price in the Boston market. Having succeeded to the ownership of the property at his father's death, he continued to carry it on until 1904, when he sold it advantageously, and removing to the village is now engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Bridgman occupies a prominent position among the well-to-do residents of Hanover, and is a director of the Hanover National Bank. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active part in local civic affairs, having served as a selectman for the past nine years, and as a member of the school board for an equal length of time. He is an advanced Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter and council at Lebanon, the commandery at Claremont, and the temple of the Mystic Shrine at Concord. He is past noble grand of Good Samaritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hanover, also affiliates with the Rebekah Lodge and the Patriarchs Militant of that town, and the encampment at Lebanon. In addition to these he is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, having twice served as master of Grafton Star Grange, Hanover, was for two years master of the Mascomie Valley Pomona Grange, was for one year Pomona deputy for the southern district of New Hampshire, and has served as general deputy of the state grange. He attends the Baptist Church.

On October 30, 1882, Mr. Bridgman was married in Norwich, Vermont, to Jennie May Burton, who was born in that town June 25, 1860, daughter of Ira B. and Emily D. (Waterman) Burton. Mrs. Bridgman is past master of the Rebekah Lodge, secretary of the Pomona grange, and a member of the Eastern Star.

This unusual name has been found in very few places in New Hampshire, and is not very numerously represented. The time of its arrival in this country seems clouded somewhat in mystery, owing to the meager records about Newcastle, and other sections of Rockingham county, where it is found. A diligent search of the vital records of the state has given the following information. Its connection with others of the best families of the region would indicate that its members were people in good standing and of some moral and intellectual worth.

(1) The first record supplied by the archives of the state shows that John Purmort, of Newcastle, New Hampshire, was born July 13, 1715, but the

place of his birth or his parentage does not appear. He was a resident of Newcastle, later of Exeter, and presumably reared a large family there, as was the custom of his time. No record of his marriage appears, but the records of his children's births indicate that his wife was Hannah Sinclair. Their children were: Anne, Hannah, Joseph, Richard, Abigail (died young), Mark, Abigail and Mary, the last two being twins.

(II) Joseph, second son and fourth child of John and Hannah (Sinclair) Purmort, was born July 18, 1749, in Exeter, and resided in that town. He was married, February 28, 1775, to Mercy Dolloff, who was born December 6, 1752, and was a member of an excellent pioneer family. She died October 31, 1784. Their children included: Miriam, Hannah, Abner, and John. The records of the name are very meager, and it is probable that Nathaniel Purmort was their fourth child and third son.

(III) Nathaniel Purmort was born in 1781, probably the latter part of that year, and became an early settler in Enfield, New Hampshire. He died in 1856, and was survived about seven years by his widow, who died in 1863. He married Phoebe Dolloff, who was born in 1785, and they had five children: John, Jaspur, Hiram, Elmira and Dicy.

(IV) John, eldest child of Nathaniel and Phoebe (Dolloff) Purmort, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, about 1801. He had a common school education, and was a farmer till the age of fifty, when he started a machine shop and foundry at Lebanon, New Hampshire. He conducted this establishment till 1865, when he sold out the business and retired. He attended the Baptist Church, and was a Republican in politics. He married Elizabeth Farnum, and they had four children: Martin Van Buren, whose sketch follows; Polly, Sarah and Lydia. The three daughters are not living.

(V) Martin Van Buren, youngest child and only son of John and Elizabeth (Farnum) Purmort, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, November 9, 1840. When about nine years of age his parents moved to Lebanon, where the boy was educated in the public schools. When a young man he was engaged in the manufacture of scythes, and in 1869 he began the manufacture of wood-working machinery. He employs a dozen or more men, and the product of the factory is sold largely in New England. He attends the Congregational Church, and belongs to Franklin Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Lebanon. He is a Republican in politics, and has served in the legislature two terms. In 1863 Martin Van Buren Purmort married Mary Sargent, daughter of John Sargent, of Plainfield, New Hampshire. His first wife died soon after marriage, and in 1864 he married Mary Bean, daughter of Alvah and Cynthia Bean, of Plainfield, New Hampshire, who died October, 1894. There are no children.

the name of one of the families, evidently of French extraction, whose membership is mainly confined to New England.

(1) Frank Landon was born in Hinesburg, Vermont, July 6, 1816, was educated in the common schools, and afterward worked for a number of years on a farm in Hinesburg. From that place he removed to Essex Junction, where he was employed as a switchman on the Central Vermont railroad for about twenty-six years. He owned a small farm on which he died October 23, 1900. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and a Republican. He

married, April 19, 1840, Fidelia Bettis, born July 21, 1817; died at Essex Junction, August 13, 1875, daughter of John and Eliza (Vancor) Bettis. The children of this marriage were: Fidelia, died young; Frank, born November 7, 1842, now on the Central Vermont railroad; Ellen, born August 3, 1844, married Emily Vancor; Jed, born March 13, 1846, married Clara Gilmore; Lewis, born February 6, 1850, conductor on the Boston & Maine railroad, married Mary Culley, and lives in Concord; Clara, born April 6, 1853, married Jarvis Newcomb; and Fred W., the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) Fred Weston Landon, born at Essex Junction, April 13, 1856, was educated in the common schools of his native place. In 1877, after having worked in a paper mill in Bellows Falls one year, he went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he was employed as a telegraph repairer two years, and where he has since made his home. From 1879 to 1881 he was in the telephone business, and put in the first telephone installed in Concord. Since the latter date he has been in the electrical contract and supply business, from doorbell to town system of electric lights, throughout New Hampshire and Vermont. Formerly a Democrat, he now abstains from voting. He is a member of the People's Church. He married, May 18, 1876, Cora Rockwood, born in Springfield, Vermont, July 5, 1858, daughter of Daniel and Esther Ann (Hoyt) Rockwood. They have three children: Cora, born at North Walpole, New Hampshire, December 14, 1877, married Harry Shrieve, and they live on a farm at Bow; Carrey, in Bellows Falls, August 25, 1880, is an electrician; Gretchen in Concord, March 16, 1894, is at home.

Two brothers, James and John, BOUTWELL whose surname is variously spelled Boutell, Boutwell, Bou-telle, or Bowtell, settled in Massachusetts about 1632. By some it is claimed that their ancestors migrated from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror; others say the French ancestor was a Huguenot. John settled in the New Haven colony in 1636. From James has sprung a large progeny, including several of prominence, among whom were Timothy Boutelle, and George S. Boutwell, former governor of Massachusetts, secretary of the United States treasury, and United States senator.

(1) James Boutell, of Salem and Lynn, 1635, was made a freeman March 14, 1639, and died in 1651. In his will of August 22, proven November 26 of that year, he names "wife Alice," sons James and John and daughter Sarah.

(II) John Boutwell, son of James and Alice Boutell, of Lynn, was born in 1645, and died in 1719, aged seventy-four. He married, in 1669, Hannah, daughter of George Davis. Their children were: John, Hannah, Sarah, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susanna and Thomas.

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Hannah (Davis) Boutwell, was born February 26, 1670, and was a soldier in the Narragansett war. His wife's name was Sarah, and they had seven children: John, Thomas (died young), Thomas, Sarah, Jacob, Jonathan and Bethiah.

(IV) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Grace (Eaton), or of John and Sarah Boutwell, confused and mutilated records make it difficult to tell which, was born in 1695. He married Rebecca Knight, and lived in Wilmington. One of the sons of this marriage was James.

(V) James (2), son of John (3) and Rebecca

(r.night) Boutwell, was born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, in 1736, and died in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, February 6, 1804, aged sixty-eight. After his marriage he removed to Amherst and thence to Salem, Canada, now Lyndeborough, where he settled in 1767 on a farm which has been the homestead of families of his descendants ever since. This farm which is situated on gently rising ground at the south end of what is called the middle of town was probably partly cleared, and upon it a log house may have been already erected at the time of his settlement. There in the forest home James Boutwell, an ambitious and industrious man spent the remainder of his life in preparing for his descendants a homestead whose fertile fields, now shaded in places by beautiful fruit and ornamental trees and fitted with handsome and commodious buildings, commands a view in which natural scenery and human improvements have combined to form one of the handsomest pictures to be seen in the Granite State. From this point of view appear the elevations of Pinnacle, Winn, Peterborough, Pack Monadnock, and the range of mountains to the south, with valleys between, making a picture so fair that once seen it is never forgotten.

James Boutwell soon took a leading place among the pioneer settlers of Lyndeborough. In 1768, the year after his settlement, he was elected a member of the board of selectmen, and again in 1771, and was state senator from the seventeenth district. So far as traced he did no direct military service in the Revolution. He was a member of the Lyndeborough committee of safety, its chairman, and he was also custodian of the town's stock of ammunition, which at that day was kept in the meeting-house loft. He was therefore performing duties of great importance to his country's cause, though not personally in the field. He married, probably in Wilmington, Mary Johnson, and they had seven children: Asa, Mary, Abigail, Judith, James, Nehemiah and Alice. The three older children were probably born in Amherst, and the others in Lyndeborough.

(VI) Nehemiah, sixth child and third son of James and Mary (Johnson) Boutwell, was born November 20, 1774, and died October 3, 1855, aged eighty-one. He was one of the busiest, most active and most ambitious men in the town. He cultivated his farm, carried on potash-making in a factory which stood west of his house, owned and operated a tannery, and even made the nails used in the construction of his new house. In town affairs he was no less energetic. He was for many years moderator, represented the town in the legislature in 1821 and 1828, was town treasurer nineteen years, was on many important committees, and was drum-major in the state militia. In his later years he lived in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early toil. He married, June 28, 1796, Elizabeth Jones, who was born December 18, 1776, and died July 3, 1856, aged eighty. She was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cleaves) Jones, of Lyndeborough. In the last years of her life she was blind. Their eleven children were: Nehemiah, Betsey, Benjamin J. (died young), William Thurston, Clark Cronbie, Newton, Benjamin Jones, Rodney Cleaves, James, Mary Ann and Sarah Jones.

(VII) Rodney Cleaves, eighth child and seventh son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Boutwell, was born in Lyndeborough, July 14, 1811, and died in Medford, Massachusetts, August, 1,

1891. He succeeded to the ancestral acres which he tilled throughout the active portion of his life, giving his entire attention to agriculture. He married, January 31, 1833, Nancy J. Barnes, who was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, October 23, 1811, and died April 10, 1892, daughter of Nathan and Ann (Remick) Barnes, of Bedford. She was of a family noted for their acumen and influence, and was herself a person of imposing presence, refined and intellectual. Husband and wife were members of the Congregational Church, and constant in their attendance at divine service. They knew and fully appreciated the value of education and moral training, and gave each child a good education. Frequently on Sunday they attended church with their family. They were the parents of twelve sons and daughters, all of whom attained adult age, strong, healthy and active. The names of the children of this union are: Clarissa Barnes, Nathan Barnes, Ann Elizabeth, Abigail Jane, Benjamin Jones, William Thurston, Sarah Jones, Charles Rodney, Henry Winslow, George Sumner, Roland Hill and Roswell Murray.

(VIII) Clarissa Barnes, eldest child of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born November 20, 1833, married Samuel G. Colley, and removed to Eloist, Wisconsin. He died October 21, 1890. She is a woman of resolute courage, and once while her husband was sheriff and jailor, a jail delivery was attempted. With revolver in hand she held at bay the desperate prisoners until help arrived. Nathan Barnes is mentioned below. Ann Elizabeth was born May 4, 1837, and married, October 31, 1858, Daniel B. Whittemore, a prosperous farmer of Lyndeborough. Abigail Jane, born December 13, 1838, married, January 1, 1878, Robert Hawthorne, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts. He died April 1, 1892. Sarah Jones, born September 9, 1844, died January 12, 1864. Sketches of each of the sons follow.

(VIII) Nathan Barnes, second child and eldest son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born July 31, 1835. He enlisted August 29, 1862, in Company B, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed second lieutenant September 27, 1862; appointed adjutant March 24, 1863; wounded severely June 15, 1864, at Battery Five, Petersburg, Virginia; and was discharged for disability May 5, 1865. After his return from the war he entered the employ of E. C. Hazard & Company, of New York. In 1876 he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and four years later was appointed to a position in the United States custom house in Boston, where he has ever since been employed and now has charge of the appraiser's stores. His residence is at Winchester, Massachusetts. He married (first), November 25, 1858, Lizzie Hawkins, who was born in Troy, New Hampshire, June 13, 1836, and died November 3, 1865, daughter of Oliver and Susan (Foster) Hawkins; (second), Emily Beard, who was born in Wilton, July 20, 1846, daughter of Luke and Hannah W. (Perkins) Beard. He had by the first wife a son, Leslie Barnes, and by the second wife a son, Horace Keith.

(VIII) Benjamin Jones, fifth child and second son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born December 25, 1840, and died at Medford, Massachusetts, January 1, 1896. He enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, August 16, 1862, and was dis-



Henry W. Posthumus.

charged May 20, 1863. He was engaged in the retail grocery business in Boston for a number of years, and afterward at Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1882 he returned to New Hampshire and settled on the old homestead which he had owned for a number of years. During his residence in Lyndeborough he took an interest in public affairs and filled several public offices. He was postmaster of Lyndeborough for a time, was a member of the board of selectmen, and of the board of education. He was a leading member of the Congregational Church, and for more than a year, while the church building was being rebuilt, he conducted church services. He married, April, 1882, Louisa Elizabeth Knight, who was born in Milford, June 16, 1854, and died at Amherst, February 2, 1890. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Keeley) Knight, of Milford. The children of this union were: Mary Elizabeth, Roswell Knight and Paul W.

(VIII) William Thurston, sixth child and third son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born September 13, 1842, and died at Guffy, Colorado, August 2, 1904. August 16, 1862, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in Company B., Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served until August 4, 1864, when he was transferred to Company F., Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, where he did duty as a private until the end of the war, being discharged June 28, 1865. He returned from the war and lived on the home farm until 1880, taking an active part in church work and local public affairs. In 1880 he removed to Afton, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming for some years. He was married in Lebanon, December 6, 1865, by Rev. J. H. Edwards, to Eliza J. Cummings, of Lebanon, who was born in Norwich, Vermont, June 14, 1844, daughter of Francis and E. J. Cummings. She died March 24, 1883, and he married (second), April 12, 1884, Mary E. Haskell, of Afton, Minnesota, who was born May 3, 1851, and died May 28, 1895. To Mr. Boutwell were born eight children—five by the first wife and three by the second—as follows: Sarah Kimball, William R., George B., Howard P., Edward B., Joseph H., Mary J. and Philip K.

(VIII) Charles Rodney, eighth child and fourth son of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born August 1, 1846, and died January 18, 1904. For some years he was engaged in the produce business in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Following that he was appointed inspector of customs at Boston, which position he filled for fifteen years. In 1888 he bought of his brother Benjamin J. the old homestead in Lyndeborough, upon which he settled, and lived there the remainder of his life. He remodeled and enlarged the buildings, and made the place one of the most commodious and attractive country residences in southern New Hampshire. He married, October 23, 1867, Lucy S. Kimball, who was born in Hillsborough, June 4, 1839, daughter of Leonard M. and Abigail (Kendall) Kimball, of Hillsboro.

(VIII) Dr. Henry Winslow, fifth son and ninth child of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born August 2, 1848. He received his literary education in the common schools and at Franchestown Academy, and graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1882. In 1882 he settled in Manchester, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. He is one of the leading physicians of Manchester, is surgeon to

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and is president of the medical staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital. He is a trustee of the New Hampshire State Industrial School and of the Manchester Public Library; and was surgeon on the staff of Governor N. J. Batchelder. In politics he has been active for years, has served in the constitutional convention, and is now (1907) a member of the state senate, and chairman of the judiciary committee. He married (first), May 3, 1873, Clara L. Gerrish, who was born in Franklin, June 28, 1842, daughter of Milton and Hannah (Dimmick) Gerrish. She died May 15, 1894. One daughter, Edith Gerrish, born July 16, 1875, married Selwyn B. Clark, of Worcester, Massachusetts, July 2, 1901; one child Elizabeth Boutwell Clark, born May 4, 1906. He married (second), November 5, 1895, Mary Stanton, who was born in Sandwich, July 7, 1861, daughter of Levi W. and Annie (Burleigh) Stanton.

(VIII) George Sumner, sixth son and tenth child of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born August 25, 1850, and is with the firm of Boutwell Brothers, of Boston, Massachusetts. He resides at Worcester, Massachusetts. He married, May 21, 1872, Sophia Melver, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a daughter of Charles Chamberlain.

(VIII) Roland Hill, seventh son and eleventh child of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born May 2, 1853. With his brother Roswell M. he established, September 15, 1876, the firm of Boutwell Brothers, incorporated, of Lowell, Massachusetts, dealers in iron and steel. He has been very successful in business, and is president of the Portland Iron & Steel Company, of Portland, Maine, manufacturers of iron and steel, and president of the Standard Horse Shoe Company of South Wareham, Massachusetts, manufacturers of horse shoes. He resides in Boston. Mr. Boutwell married (first), October 29, 1879, Minnie E. Butters, of Medford, Massachusetts, who was born November 1, 1853, daughter of Albert H. and Ann (Ager) Butters. She died October 1, 1883, and he married (second), October 28, 1885, Sarah Blake, daughter of George S. and Jane (Skinner) Blake of Belmont, Massachusetts. She died February 27, 1891. He married (third), November 16, 1904, Jennie Crosbie Gilman, of Exeter.

(VIII) Roswell Murray, twelfth and youngest child of Rodney C. and Nancy J. (Barnes) Boutwell, was born May 22, 1855, and resides in Boston. He is a member of the firm of Boutwell Brothers, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and treasurer of the Portland Iron & Steel Company of Portland, Maine. He is also treasurer of the Standard Horse Shoe Company of South Wareham, Massachusetts. For a number of years he resided in Lowell, where he took a leading part in politics, was a member of the city council from 1886 to 1889, and was chairman of the board of aldermen in 1889. He married, May 22, 1883, Jeannie C. Russell, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was born February 28, 1859. They have three children: Elsie Russell, Roswell Murray and Roland Hill.

The name of Curtis is one that is frequently met with in the early annals of our country, and it is most probable that the particular branch with which this narrative is concerned is descended from the pioneer settlers of the New England states. The history of the earlier members of this family cannot be traced

with any degree of certainty, as the records of the colonies at that time were frequently destroyed during the hostilities with the Indians, and by various other causes.

(I) The earliest to be found on this line in the vital records of New Hampshire is James Curtis, who was born August 28, 1748 (recorded in Strafford), and married Sarah Barlow. No account of her birth or date of their marriage appears. Their children, born in Strafford, were: Abigail, Stephen, Joseph, Eunice, Nathan, Hannah and Thomas.

(II) Thomas, youngest child of James and Sarah (Barlow) Curtis, was born July 7, 1793, and was married in 1816, to Sally Patch, of New Castle. She lived but a short time, as his marriage is recorded November 19, 1819, to Catherine G. Perry. He evidently resided in New Castle, New Hampshire, as the births of all his children are recorded there: They were: Benjamin B., Elison, Thomas I., Isabella M., Catherine M., Moses R., Howard M., Levi Woodbury and Hamilton.

(III) Elison Oliver, second son and child of Thomas and Catherine G. (Perry) Curtis, was born November 14, 1822, in New Castle, New Hampshire, and became a well known business man, engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and highly respected in the community in which he lived. The greater part of his life was spent in Farmington, Strafford county, New Hampshire. He married Matilda Ann White, and had the following children: James Clinton, see forward; Melinda M., who married ———— Ethridge, deceased; Lucy Ella; and Harriet Z., who married ———— Wallace; she died July 13, 1907.

(IV) James Clinton, eldest child and only son of Elison Oliver and Matilda Ann (White) Curtis, was born in New Castle, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, September 8, 1848, died in Farmington, Strafford county, same state, November 30, 1892. He was educated at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and was well and favorably known in commercial circles. During his business career, his time was generally occupied as a bookkeeper, as he had a preference for occupation of this kind. He and his wife were members of the Protestant Church, and his political affiliations were with the Democratic party. He married Lizzie Ellen Leighton, born in Farmington, New Hampshire, September, 1852, a descendant of a family which had resided in Farmington for many generations. She is the daughter of Samuel J. and Mary Elizabeth (Sherburne) Leighton; granddaughter of Richard and Rachel (Kimball) Leighton; great-granddaughter of George Leighton; and great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Leighton. Either the Jones or Pinkham family is descended from the Indians, but the exact line of descent has been lost. Among the children of James Clinton and Lizzie Ellen (Leighton) Curtis, is a daughter named Wilma, of whom see forward.

(V) Wilma Curtis, daughter of James Clinton and Lizzie Ellen (Leighton) Curtis, was born in Farmington, Strafford county, New Hampshire, February 15, 1881. She enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, and supplemented this by systematic and conscientious home study, which has enabled her to take a foremost position in the ranks of the teachers of her native state. She is a young woman of much energy and force of character, united with a natural amount of executive ability, and she has been most undoubtedly success-

ful in her particular field of labor. While resolute and firm in her attitude toward her pupils, these traits are united with an amount of kindness which has endeared her to the hearts of all who have been fortunate enough to have the benefit of her tuition. She is a member of the Congregational Church, in whose works she takes a great interest, and she has the respect and affection of all who know her.

(Second Family.)

This is an ancient surname, and has CURTIS been long known in the United States. It may have been derived from the French Courtois, a surname taken from a district in France. It may also have been derived from "Courteous," referring to the polite address of the person on whom the name was bestowed. Names from both sources are in use in this country.

(I) The first of this family of whom we have continuous record was Samuel Curtis, a tobacconist of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was married by Rev. John Andrews, October 8, 1795, to Sally Coffin, and died in Newburyport, June 4, 1804. His children were: Stephen, Samuel and Sally. Sally Coffin was born April 17, 1775, in Newburyport, a daughter of Abel and Nanny Coffin. She was married (second), September 16, 1805, to Ebenezer Chase. He was born July 1, 1775, in Newburyport, son of James and Abigail Chase. With his wife and step-children, Ebenezer Chase removed to Concord, New Hampshire, early in the nineteenth century.

(II) Stephen, eldest child of Samuel and Sally (Coffin) Curtis, was born July 21, 1796, and was but a child when he accompanied his mother and stepfather to Concord. He learned the cooper's trade and followed that occupation for many years in New Hampshire. In 1843 he purchased a farm in East Concord, on which his descendants now reside, and died there in 1884, at the age of eighty-eight years. He became a member of the East Concord Congregational Church about 1842. He was a Democrat in politics, and was an intelligent and well informed man, and felt an active interest in the progress of the schools. He acted for several years as prudential school committee. He married Sally Chase, who was born about 1800, a daughter of James (2) Chase. The latter was a son of James (1) Chase and Abigail Chase, a brother of Ebenezer before mentioned, and was born February 2, 1771, in Newburyport. The children of Stephen and Sally (Chase) Curtis are accounted for as follows: John, the eldest, died on the farm in East Concord. Adeline was the wife of David T. Green, and died in Weare; Samuel resides in North Georgetown, Massachusetts. Edmond S. is living in East Concord, as is also George H. William Webster died in infancy. Moses P. resides in Fort Reno, Oklahoma. Mary L. is the wife of Willard Frost, of Concord, and Caroline B. of John C. Hutchins, of the same place.

(III) Edmond Sylvester Curtis was born in Pembroke, July 6, 1820, and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, but after following carpentry for a time he bought a farm of one hundred acres in East Concord, which he carried on as long as he was active, finally retiring to live with his son, William. He is a member of the East Concord Congregational Church. In political belief he is a Democrat, and as such has held many ward offices. He married Esther G. Clark, daughter of Daniel G. and Lydia



Joseph S. Matthews

Clark, of Concord. They are the parents of three children: Jennie, married Charles Cook, of Concord; William P., mentioned below; John B., a ranchman in Wyoming.

(IV) William Pecker, elder of the two sons and second child of Edmund S. and Esther G. (Clark) Curtis, was born in Concord, January 22, 1857. He learned carpentry, and worked at that most of the time until recently. He inherited a farm of four hundred acres four miles from the city of Concord, where he is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, and keeps cows and supplies city customers with milk. He also deals in lumber and wood. He is a Democrat, and a supporter of the East Concord Congregational Church. Mr. Curtis married, January, 1876, Clara W. Wiggins, born November 10, 1861, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Wiggins, of Pembroke. She died July 24, 1896; and he married (second), 1901, Caroline Redford, born April 18, 1880, daughter of Cassius and Mary Redford of Concord. Four children were born of the first wife: Everett, of Concord; Philip, married Emily Stanley, of Pittsfield, who died in 1895; Ethel, and Ruth.

With the aid of a French fleet and a French army, the thirteen colonies won their independence from England. Many soldiers who came to these shores to fight, remained to become citizens of the great republic. Of these was the founder of this Matthews family.

(I) What his occupation in peace was or from what part of la belle France he came, we do not know. His surname was Matthieu, or Matthews, as the later generation spelled it. After serving through the revolution he is said to have served some years in the American army, being stationed in Vermont, in the vicinity of Burlington, near which he settled after he left the army. He seems to have been married before coming to America, his wife and eleven children coming to this country after the war. The first wife died, and Mr. Matthews won for his second wife a Miss Benedict, in Connecticut, by whom he had two children. He died in the vicinity of Burlington, well advanced in years.

(II) Jeremiah Matthews, thirteenth and youngest child of the immigrant ancestor, was left motherless at the age of three years, and was given by his father to Linus Atwater, tavernkeeper, at Williston, Vermont, with whom he lived till he was twenty-eight years old. He then became a partner with his brother William in a retail hat and fur store in Burlington. Two or three years later he withdrew from the hat business and engaged in farming for the remainder of his life, living in Essex and Underhill, Vermont. He died at the age of sixty-six, in January, 1860. At the age of twenty-eight he married Nancy Farnum, by whom he had nine children: Albert Atwater, Mary, Rachel, George Benedict, Byron Dexter, Jane E., Lyman, Ellen M., and Martha.

(III) George Benedict, son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Farnum) Matthews, was born at Williston, Vermont, two miles from Burlington College, November 24, 1820. He acquired his education in the common schools and at Bell Institute in Underhill. Leaving school at twenty, he worked two years at farming, and then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and the two following years drove a wagon through the country, as was done in those

days, supplying stationery and notions to country merchants at wholesale. He clerked in a book store in Worcester, and later engaged in the book and stationery business for himself. Disposing of this business he went to Minnesota and preempted government land near what is now Greenleaf, in Meeker county. In 1859 he received what he conceived to be an advantageous offer from Joseph Sweet, of Franklin, New Hampshire, which he accepted, and in December of that year he settled near Webster Place, where he has since lived. He now has several valuable lots of land in that vicinity, among them being a parcel of land on which Ebenezer Webster, the father of the Great Daniel, built a tavern when the future statesman was only three years old. Mr. Matthews is a prosperous farmer, and has lived on his present farm forty-six years. In politics he is a Democrat, with a strong inclination to be independent. He was selectman in 1879, 1886, and 1885, and was a member of the legislature in 1883. He has held other offices, among them that of justice of the peace. He is a member of the Episcopal Church at Tilton, and of Lodge No. 700, Knights of Honor, of Franklin. He married in 1854, at Jericho, Vermont, Emily Howard, born in Shelburn, Vermont, November 22, 1831, daughter of Ezekial and Nancy (Burbank) Howard. They have one child, Joseph Swett.

(IV) Joseph Swett, only child of George B. and Emily (Howard) Matthews, was born in Franklin, December 21, 1861. He graduated from the Franklin high school in 1879, and from Dartmouth College with the class of 1884. He studied law in the office of Judge Reuben E. Walker, of Concord, was admitted to the bar in 1891, and has since been in practice at Concord. He was associated in business with William H. Sawyer from 1898 to 1905 when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Matthews is a lawyer of ability, and endowed with a large share of executive and financial ability. He was elected alderman from ward four Concord, on the Republican ticket, in 1902, and again in 1904, and was a member of the house of representatives from the same ward, at the session of 1907, when he served as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He is a trustee of Merrimack County Savings Bank, treasurer of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Hampshire, a member of St. Paul's Church, and of the Wonalancet Club. He married, Dec. 10, 1890, Clara Helen Webster, daughter of John F. and Mary Cutting Webster, of Concord (see Webster VIII). They have two children: Emily Webster, born August 27, 1892, and Jane Webster, May 23, 1896.

The name of Crossman is unusual in this country, appearing but once among the early emigrants. There seems to have been two distinctive branches in England. One family lived at Crosse, in Cornwall, who traced their descent from John Crosseman, of the time of Henry VIII. Their arms were a sable field with chevron, or, between three goats' heads erased, argent. Another family of Crossman, living in Somersetshire, had arms: Argent, a cross ermine between four escallops, sable. Crest, a demi-lion ermine, holding an escallop sable. The scallop shells indicate that their ancestors had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The ermine cross would seem to have some connection with the patronymic.

Ezra Crossman was born at Plymouth, Vermont, in 1835. He has lived in that town most of his life. In 1855 he married Martha Spear, born in Plymouth, Vermont, and they had five children: Ida J., Myron E., Frank S., Mary and Edgar O., whose sketch follows. Mrs. Crossman died at Ludlow, Vermont in 1866.

Dr. Edgar Orrin, youngest of the five children of Ezra and Martha (Spear) Crossman, was born December 15, 1864, at Ludlow, Vermont. He was educated in the schools of Plymouth, Vermont, at Plymouth Union academy, New Hampshire State College, and the medical school of the University of Vermont, graduating from the latter institution in 1877. Upon the completion of his studies he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Chateaugay Iron & Ore Company, in the Adirondacks, New York, where he continued one year. Dr. Crossman then came to New Hampshire, practicing one year at Bath, and since then in Lisbon, where he permanently established himself. Dr. Crossman was on the medical staff of the Clifton Springs Sanatorium for three years, and afterward had charge of the Markelton Sanatorium at Markelton, Pennsylvania, for four years, keeping his residence in Lisbon all the time.

Dr. Crossman was appointed collector of internal revenue for the District of New Hampshire in May, 1904, and is holding that office at the present time. Dr. Crossman belongs to the Grafton County Medical Society, the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of Kane Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Lisbon; of St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, Littleton; and of Bektash Temple Shriners, at Concord, New Hampshire. He belongs to Concordia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lisbon. He is a strong Republican, is a member of the state committee, and represented Lisbon in the legislature in 1903. He has been a member of the school board of Lisbon, and was the first president of the White Mountain Board of Trade. He is a member of the board of health at Lisbon; trustee of the New Hampshire State Hospital at Concord, and was formerly medical referee of Grafton county.

On June 1, 1888, Dr. Edgar Orrin Crossman married Florence A. Gibson, daughter of John and Sophronia (Mason) Gibson, who was born at Guelph, Canada. They have one child, Edgar G., born April 1, 1895. Both Dr. and Mrs. Crossman are members of the Congregational Church in Lisbon.

Too much prominence is often given to the official and social positions held by public men. The life work of Dr. Crossman is founded upon the "Good Physician," something that permeates every effort and thought of the man, and not dependence upon the favor of an often fickle political clientele. Such success to a young man in his profession seldom if ever came to one before, as the subject of this sketch brought home to New Hampshire after conducting the sanitoriums in New York and Pennsylvania. As a law-maker the ruling spirit was not smothered in politics. The bettering of some conditions that poor humanity has fallen to is noted particularly in the enactment of the law providing for the state care of the insane heretofore supported at the New Hampshire county farms. Nearly four hundred persons were removed to state institutions, thereby providing better surroundings for these unfortunates. This was due largely to Dr. Crossman's efforts. Dr. Crossman's experiences among the rugged conditions of his early Vermont life especially

fitted him to sympathize with the sick and weak. His own advancement is due to unaided efforts from boyhood to school, college and the practice of medicine, with the wide range of professional life indicated above makes the record of a man hardly arrived at middle age.

This name became deservedly famous in GREEN the military annals of the American Revolution, and has since that time won equal distinction in the records of the progress of the peaceful pursuits of the citizens of the Republic. It has appeared as the designation of the head of the greatest telegraphic system in the world, and of many men who have been leaders in the professions and industries of this country.

(I) Thomas Green, the American ancestor of the line under consideration, was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1606. He came to America with his wife Elizabeth in 1636, and lived in Ipswich or Roxbury, Massachusetts, until 1649, when he removed to Malden and purchased a farm in that part of the town which is now Melrose. His second wife was Frances (Wheeler) Cook, a widow. (Mention of their son Samuel and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Lieutenant Harry, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Green, was born in 1638. He resided in Malden, and represented that town in the general court in 1689-94, and 1703-04. He married Esther Hasp in 1671.

(III) Deacon Joseph, son of Lieutenant Henry and Esther (Hasp) Green, was born in Malden, October 16, 1678. He married Hannah Green in 1700.

(IV) Josiah, son of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Green) Green, was born in Malden, September 25, 1709. He married Esther Thomson, of Woburn.

(V) Stephen, son of Josiah and Esther (Thomson) Green, was born August 19, 1738. He was married in 1759 to Deborah Oakes.

(VI) Nehemiah, son of Stephen and Deborah (Oakes) Green, was born January 6, 1769. His wife was Martha (Newhall) Green, of Lynn.

(VII) Stephen, son of Nehemiah and Martha (Newhall) Green, was born July 25, 1796, and died in Elliott, Maine, November 2, 1877, aged eighty-one years. He resided in Elliott, Maine, and Newcastle, New Hampshire and was engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He married, February 10, 1820, Mary B. Leighton, daughter of John and Johanna Leighton. Mrs. Green died July 19, 1849. Their children were: Frank B., Charles Bishop, John L., Martha A., Octavia and George.

(VIII) Charles Bishop, second son of Stephen and Mary (Leighton) Green, was born at Newcastle, New Hampshire, January 21, 1828, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 9, 1888, aged sixty years. He learned the trade of carpenter, and during the greater part of his life followed this occupation in the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In his later years he ceased to be an artisan, thereafter devoting his attention to the cultivation of the soil, an occupation from which he derived considerable pleasure. He was the owner of a small parcel of land within the city of Portsmouth, which he cultivated to such a degree of perfection as to attract attention. He was a member of the Christian Church. He was a man of quiet, unassuming manner, and by his exemplary life won the respect of his fellow citizens. He married, in Portsmouth, October 9, 1856, Susan Olive Locke, born in Portsmouth, November 25, 1837, daughter of Hamilton C.



Chas E. Green.

and Mary (Rand) Locke, whose marriage occurred January 2, 1825. Hamilton C. Locke, son of Jeremiah and Susan (Rand) Locke, was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, December 28, 1798, died in Portsmouth, June 14, 1860, aged sixty-two. His wife, Mary (Rand) Locke, was a resident of Rye, New Hampshire. The children of Charles B. and Susan O. (Locke) Green were: Charles Edwin, whose sketch follows, and a child who died in infancy.

(IX) Charles Edward, only surviving child of Charles B. and Susan O. (Locke) Green, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 20, 1857. He was educated in the common schools. At fifteen years of age he began life as a messenger in the navy pay office at Portsmouth, and after three years service there became a clerk in an insurance office, continuing thus employed for a period of four years. The following three years he was employed in a drug store in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and then became a bookkeeper for Davis & Crafts, shoe manufacturers in Haverhill, becoming a partner in the concern in 1886. The business was then removed to Northwood, New Hampshire; in 1889 Mr. Davis retired, and the remaining partners formed the new firm of Crafts & Green. In 1891 the business was removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, in which city they conducted a thriving business until 1900, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Green then formed the firm of C. E. Green & Company, he having personal charge of the business, and from then until the present time (1907) has conducted a prosperous business in the manufacture of shoes for women and misses, giving employment to about two hundred and fifty hands, thus making it one of the leading industries of that thriving city. Mr. Green's long experience and executive ability have been prominent factors in the growth and development of the business, and has been the means of placing the firm among the successful shoe manufacturers of the state. Mr. Green is a man of sterling character, upright and honorable in all his transactions, and of domestic tastes, his leisure time being spent in his home. He is a member of the First Church of Christ (Scientist), and the Derryfield Club, of Manchester.

Mr. Green married, November 24, 1887, Sarah V. Knowlton, born in Northwood, New Hampshire, February 8, 1860, daughter of George W. and Mary A. (Virgin) Knowlton, of Northwood.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas and Frances (Wheeler) Green, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1690. He married, 1666, Mary, only child of Richard Cook, of Malden, who lived until November 24, 1715. He married (second), Susanna ———. He died October 31, 1724. His children were: Samuel, Thomas, John, William, Martha, Elizabeth, Isaac, besides Mary, David and Jonathan.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Samuel and Mary (Cook) Green, was born in Reading in 1669. He lived in that part of Malden that was annexed to Reading in 1729, now known as the village of Greenwood. He married, in 1698, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Green) Vinton, of Woburn. He died in 1725, and his widow married John Pool, of Reading. His children were: Hannah, Thomas, Joshua and Jonathan.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Hannah (Vinton) Green, was born about 1702, and succeeded to the paternal acres. He also owned land in Reading, Malden, Stoneham, and elsewhere. He

died in 1750, aged fifty-one. He married, about 1726 or 1727, Mary, daughter of Deacon Daniel Green, of Stoneham, by whom he had Mary, Thomas, Daniel, Hannah, Sarah, Amos, Nathan (died young), Sarah, and Nathan.

(V) Captain Thomas (4), eldest son and second child of Thomas (3) and Mary (Green) Green, was born in 1731, and died in 1810, aged seventy-nine. He was a miller and was called Captain Green. He married, in 1754, Lydia, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Swain. His children were: Lydia, Mary, Thomas, Jeremiah, Hannah and Judith.

(VI) Thomas (5), son of Captain Thomas (4) and Lydia (Swain) Green, was born in Reading in 1759. There he married in 1781, Mehitabel Pratt, and had children born to him in the early part of the nineteenth century he removed to Albany, in Oxford county, of the district (now state) of Maine. After residing here a short time he removed to Shelburne, New Hampshire, and located on a large tract of land on the east side of the Androscoggin river. It was a wilderness, but by industry and hard labor he made a productive farm and a comfortable home, and at the time of his death he could have bought half of the town. He died March, 1835. His wife was Mehitabel Pratt; they had five children: Thomas, Edward, George, Jonas and Eunice.

(VII) Thomas (6), eldest son of Thomas (5) and Mehitabel (Pratt) Green, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1783, and when but a lad went with his parents to Maine, and later to New Hampshire. He remained with his parents until about the time he attained his majority, and then built a small saw mill on Millbrook, in Shelburne. This mill could not cut the amount of lumber necessary to satisfy Mr. Green, and he engaged in cultivating a farm on the west side of the river, where the village of Shelburne now stands. After a time he went up into the wilderness township of Errol, where he built a camp and began the construction of a mill which was burned before it was completed, and with it eight hundred dollars in money which he had taken there. This was all the money he had, and being in no condition to carry out his plans there, he returned to his Shelburne farm which he cultivated the following eight years with energy and economy. With his savings he then bought a tract of timber land from which he cut the timber in two years, and after burning it, made from the ashes thus obtained a large quantity of "black salts," potash and pearlash. About 18— he opened the first store in the town of Shelburne, and did a large business furnishing supplies to lumbermen and contractors in a considerable area in Maine and New Hampshire. In 1826 he removed to the unorganized town of Maynesborough, now Berlin, and located at the head of the falls where the mills of the Berlin Mills Company are now. After he had raised the frame for a large mill and nearly completed a dam, and while fine crops were standing on his farm in Shelburne, the terrible flood of August, 1826, destroyed all. These misfortunes which would have crushed most men, seemed only to stimulate Mr. Green to renewed efforts. Rendered poor by this calamity, he returned again to his farm where he had always been able to make enough to engage in other ventures, and after working a year he accumulated sufficient money to begin again. Returning to Berlin, he got out a large quantity of logs and the frame for another mill. In 1827 he bought the mill privilege and land at Berlin Falls, and there built a house to which he removed his family. He then built a saw mill pro-

vided with an upright saw and a grist mill of one run of stones, and carried on business on that site until 1851. About 1835 he removed the grist mill up the river, and enlarged it to three runs of stones and also built a residence. March 16, 1835, he sold his saw mill property to Barker Burbank, Dearborn Lavy, and John Chandler. In connection with his grist mill he sold flour, feed and grain, and kept a stock of groceries for sale at his house. February 1, 1853, he disposed of this mill and property to a Mr. Gower, but occupied the house until after the death of his wife, in March, 1853. He then bought a farm in Guildhall, Essex county, Vermont, near the "Lancaster Toll-Bridge," where he lived a few years and then changed his residence to a place where he bought about a mile from Lancaster village, and there he died in July, 1874, aged ninety-one. He was a Methodist in religious belief, and a Democrat in politics. His education was limited, but he had an amazing amount of energy and did much to develop the region where he lived. He married first, Lydia Fairbanks Evans, born 1778, died in March, 1853. She was the daughter of Simeon and Eunice (Hayden) Evans. Her father was a native of Foxborough, Massachusetts, and was a pioneer of Shelburne. Mr. Green married second, Cynthia Stanley, born 1801, died 1884. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Dennis and Sally (Bishop) Stanley. His children, all by the first wife, were: Alpha, Amos, Daniel, Edmund, Aaron and Lydia. Alpha married Clovis Lowe, and resided in Randolph, New Hampshire. Amos was a prominent business man of Berlin. Daniel is mentioned below. Edmund lived in Stark. Aaron lived in Berlin till his death, December 26, 1874. Lydia married Paul Perkins, and lived in Lancaster.

(VIII) Daniel, third child and second son of Thomas (6) and Lydia Fairbanks (Evans) Green, was born in Shelburne, December 19, 1808, and died January 6, 1892, aged eighty-four years. His education was limited to a few years schooling, and at an early age he engaged in the activities of life. In 1829—he was then twenty-one—he, with his brother Amos acquired a mill privilege adjoining the saw mill of their father, and erected a clapboard mill and shingle machine, which they operated until April, 1835, when it was burned, and they sold their privilege on both sides of the river to Burbank, Lavy & Chandler. In 1845 Daniel Green built a mill containing a clapboard, a shingle, and a sapping machine on the Ammonoosuc, in Berlin, on lot 21, range 3, and carried it on until 1849, when the mill was destroyed by fire, and with it one thousand acres of the best timber he had. This loss served only to stimulate his courage and arouse his energies, and very soon he built a mill at the foot of Cranberry Meadow containing machinery for making boards, shingles, clapboards, piano wood, and a lathe for turning iron, which cost him ten thousand dollars. At this time he owned about five thousand or six thousand acres of timber land, mostly pine and spruce.

August 5, 1850, Mr. Green was compelled to foreclose a mortgage on the large mill of Gower & Wilson which was valued at eleven thousand dollars, became its owner, and began business at once, employing men to get out large quantities of spruce and pine, which were then manufactured. The greater part was a fine quality of pine, and made into doors, blinds, and sash material. September 4, 1862, this mill with a large amount of manufactured lumber was destroyed by fire, with but seven

thousand dollars insurance on the property. June 3, 1869, the mill at Cranberry Meadow was burned, with two hundred thousand feet of fine pine lumber, entailing a loss of ten thousand dollars. Both mills were rebuilt; the one at the foot of the meadow was swept away by a flood before its completion, and the one on the Gower site was burned in the winter of 1882-83. During his business career Mr. Green owned all the water power along the Androscoggin at Berlin. The original survey of this section was very faulty, and any purchaser of land was liable to conflicting claims of title; and Mr. Green who owned so many different tracts of land did not escape without much litigation over lines and boundaries.

Mr. Green began the cultivation of cranberries in 1874, and at great expense prepared a fine cranberry meadow of sixty acres, which experienced raisers of the fruit valued at one hundred thousand dollars, but owing to the change in seasons it later came to have very little value, as the fruit did not mature early enough to escape frost. In 1876 he first visited Florida, and paid five thousand dollars for an orange grove at Boardman, in Marion county. His plantation there afterward came to contain three hundred and fifty acres, on which there was an orange grove of four thousand trees. During the later years of his life Mr. Green passed his winters in Florida, looking after his estate.

Besides mill privileges, Mr. Green owned a large amount of other description of real estate in Berlin, among which were two stores which he rented, and many tenements and dwellings. He laid out and sold more building lots in Berlin Falls than any other person. The house which he and his son Sullivan D. occupied was built by his brother Amos, in 1831. In 1886, A. H. Gerrish and Mr. Green constructed an aqueduct which supplies about one hundred families in Berlin Falls and numerous business houses with water.

Mr. Green, like his father, was a man of great energy and industry, a tireless worker whose sound judgment coupled to sterling characteristics of head and heart made him a successful man and principal factor in the growth and development of Berlin in its earlier years. For sixty years he was a conspicuous figure in the town, and in spite of losses by fire and flood, accumulated a handsome property, which in his last years he enjoyed in a life of leisure. In politics he was a Democrat, and being, as he was, a successful man in his private affairs, he was placed by his townsmen in official positions of responsibility and trust. He was town clerk several years, county commissioner three years, 1855-8, selectman for many years, and representative in the general court six years. He was active in the counsels of his party and seldom failed of being a delegate, to county, senatorial and state conventions. Mr. Green was a believer in the Universalist faith and gave of his means to the support of the church of his choice. He followed the dictates of conscience in his daily vocations, and tried to do right because it is right. He was kind and sociable by nature, and quiet, unassuming and affable in his manners. For many years he was a member of North Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Lancaster.

Daniel Green married, August 2, 1831, Polly Wheeler, who was born in Gilead, Maine, April 1, 1812, and died in Berlin, New Hampshire, June 3, 1873. They had eight children: 1. Sullivan D., mentioned below. 2. Lucinda Angelina, born December 6, 1834, died September 4, 1873; married, 1853, Moses Hodgdon, Jr., of Milan, and had eleven

children. 3. Francis Daniel, born January 14, 1837; killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, while a member of Company B, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He married, 1858, Roaney F. Blodgett, daughter of Joseph and Mary Blodgett, of Berlin; he left two children. 4. Nancy Berden, born September 3, 1839, died October 28, 1860. 5. Charles Volney, born September 3, 1841; was a member of Company H, Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and died June 10, 1864, in the hospital at New Orleans. 6. Helen Elizabeth, born September 25, 1843, died January 10, 1864; married Emerson Cole (second), and had one child. 7. Persis Georgianna, born January 30, 1847, married Lewis N. Clark, and had four children. 8. John Woodman, born June 12, 1850, married Fannie E. Mason, of Berlin, and had one child. He died February 7, 1904.

(IX) Sullivan Dexter, eldest child of Daniel and Polly (Wheeler) Green, was born in Berlin, September 4, 1832, and was one of the first children born in the town. He died December 29, 1889. From early childhood he was brought up to work, and many times performed the labor of a man. He worked in saw and grist mills, assisted in rafting and running lumber, drove a team to haul goods from Bethel, and when a lad of only twelve years of age cooked for a gang of men. In these circumstances he had almost no way to acquire an education; but after coming of age he had the much desired opportunity of going to school, and for two and a half years he attended Bethel (Maine) Academy one half of the time. In 1856 he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he attended the State University for eighteen months, and made rapid progress; and during his vacations learned the printer's trade. Then, in order to assist his father, he returned to Berlin where he stayed a year. Then he went a second time to Michigan, and settled in Detroit, where he conducted a temperance paper two and one-half years with valuable results in a general way to the temperance cause, but as far as he was concerned "for nothing, and boarding himself." In 1862 the patriotic citizens of Detroit decided to raise an extra regiment of soldiers to meet the pressing needs of the government. This regiment was raised in two weeks, and became the "Twenty-fourth Michigan." Mr. Green enlisted in this organization August 13, 1862, and was in active service until mustered out June 30, 1865. The regiment reached Washington in a season of great depression, for the demoralized remnants of Pope's defeated army were crossing the "Long Bridge" on their retreat. After the battle of Antietam the regiment was attached to McClellan's army and became a part of the famous "Iron Brigade," taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and thirteen others. Mr. Green was on duty some months in the adjutant general's office, and in June, 1864, he was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, and was in charge of wagon trains. While he was in the service he was a regular correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press*, and his letters were so acceptable that after the war he became a member of the local staff of that paper, with which he was connected for nearly eight years, winning laurels all the way. At the time of his retirement the following paragraphs were written by his associates on the *Free Press*, "And S. D. Green! Rare old 'Sajathiel,' quaintest, brightest, and most accom-

plished of all the old reportorial crowd, and of all men I have known the most 'repugnant to command.' Journalism lost a superior writer when Green threw down his pen and went home to New Hampshire." "S. D. Green was a man of much intellectual power and a writer of ability. Few soldiers have a better military record. His old comrades of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry relate with pride his gallantry and coolness in the face of both armies at the crossing of the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg, in 1862."

In 1874 he returned to Berlin and made that his home ever afterward. There he gathered from the pioneers the early history of the town, and thus preserved for future generations what without him would never have been so fully accomplished. He was a man in touch with the progressive spirit of the age, kind hearted, sympathetic, and so unobtrusive and modest as to disclaim credit even for what was justly his due. In politics he was a Democrat. His integrity was unimpeachable, his business capacity was good, and he was frequently elected to public office. He was selectman six years, town clerk seven years and for several years he was a member of the school committee.

He married, January 11, 1866, Catherine E. Carberry, who was born in Greenfield, Michigan, September 18, 1841, daughter of Mitchell and Catherine (Hart) Carberry, of Greenfield, Michigan. Of this union were born seven children: Fred D., Carrie C., Mary H., Gracie, Harry D., an infant (died young), and Theodore A. 1. Fred Dexter, born December 22, 1867, in Detroit, Michigan, graduated from University of Michigan in the class of 1892, and is a teacher in the Detroit School for Boys. He married Mable Preston, of Detroit. 2. Carrie Carberry, January 25, 1870, died young. 3. Mary Helen, May 26, 1871, married Albert B. Davis, who is secretary of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association at Woodsville. 4. Gracie, December 26, 1874, died young. 5. Harry Daniel, January 2, 1876, graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1899, and is a teacher in Cloyne House School, Newport, Rhode Island. 6. Theodore Albert, August 4, 1884, a teacher in Cloyne House School, Newport, Rhode Island.

(IX) Persis Georgiana, seventh child and fourth daughter of Daniel and Polly (Wheeler) Green, was born January 30, 1847. She was married October 22, 1869, to Lewis N. Clark, a native of Canada, who died October 29, 1905. She has had four children: 1. Saldie E., born February 18, 1872, married George Steady, of Sherbrook; four children: Louis Clark, born November 3, 1895; Gordon and George, twins, born October 24, 1897; Earl Richards, born April 3, 1900. 2. Lewis E., born May 30, 1871, died September 14, same year. 3. Leon S., born January 2, 1876, died January 21, same year. 4. Helen Maud, born October 2, 1877, married Dr. E. J. Barney, of Berlin, and has a son George Curtis, born April 21, 1900. Mrs. Clark resides in Berlin amid the scenes of her father's industrial enterprises.

This old English name is taken from GREENE the place at or near which a forebear lived four hundred or five hundred years ago. Every English village has its green, where the young people enjoyed various sports. The John, Geoffrey or Henry who lived near the green might designate himself John, Geoffrey or Henry "atte Green." Later he was known as

"Greene," and his descendants after him by the same name. In America the descendants of the immigrants Greene number among them, both in the earlier and later years, many men of eminent ability. The descendants in Pittsfield and vicinity spell the name Greene.

(I) Henry Greene, councillor, judge, born as early as 1620, was of Hampton, New Hampshire, within a few years after the first settlement of the town, for in May, 1644, certain lands were granted to him in exchange for other lands then in his possession. He bought the house lot first granted Arthur Clarke (on the Perry estate) and perhaps lived there for a time, but in 1653 he was living on the south of Taylor's river. He was a millwright by trade and a mill owner. He built the first mill in Hampton Falls, known as Greene's Mill. His house stood on the hill on the opposite side of Falls river. He was also a prominent man in the town and province. He was twice chosen a commissioner to settle the Salisbury line; was selectman two years; assistant of the inferior court; justice of the court of sessions; councillor from 1685 to 1689 and again from 1692 to 1698; chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1697-98. At the council board and on the bench his influence was very great, while his sterling character won the respect of the people, so that important trusts were consigned to his hands. Being a justice during the Mason controversy, however, he then shared the unpopularity of the courts. His death is thus chronicled in the town records of Hampton: "Henry Green, Esqr., Aged above 80 years for Several years a member of the Councill until by age he layed down that place, but a Justice till he died which was the 5 August, 1700." His first wife was Mary. She was the mother of his children. She died April 26, 1690, and he married (second), March 10, 1691, widow Mary Page, daughter of Captain Christopher Hussey. His children were: Abraham, Abigail, Isaac, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary and Hannah. The early descendants of Judge Henry Greene were Quakers.

(II) Abraham, eldest child of Henry and Mary Green, married, July 9, 1668, Esther, a daughter of Captain Benjamin Swett. Their children were: Abigail, John, Mercy, Henry and Benjamin.

(III) Benjamin, youngest child of Abraham and Esther (Swett) Green, married, December 17, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Brown. Their children were: Hannah, Jonathan, Esther, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary.

(IV) Jonathan, second child and only son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brown) Green, was born December 12, 1711, died 1788. He lived on his father's homestead. In his will dated 1783, proved 1788, he devised one hundred acres of land in Chichester, New Hampshire, to each of his sons, Abraham and Nathan. He married, March 20, 1743, Margaret Tilton, born March 1, 1712, daughter of David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton, and they had seven children: Abraham, Jonathan, Nathan, Huldah, Phebe, Benjamin and David.

(V) Nathan, fourth son and child of Jonathan and Margaret (Tilton) Green, was born August 21, 1748. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and among their children was a son David.

(VI) David, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Greene, was born in South Pittsfield, June 5, 1791, died April 6, 1868. He married, about 1814, Ruhama Sherburn, born April 7, 1795, died June 16, 1878. Their children were: Loamni, see forward; James, married Eunice Tilton; Russell, married Eliza Os-

borne; Cyrus, married Jane Clarke; David L., see forward; Oliver, married Arvilla Fogg; Daniel, married Lucinda Foss, and lives on the old Greene homestead; Julia Ann Mansfield, married Cyrus True.

(VII) Loamni, eldest child of David and Ruhama (Sherburn) Greene, was born in Loudon, March 17, 1815, died September 13, 1879. He married, December 5, 1839, Hannah C. Osborn, born April 15, 1816, died June 15, 1885. She was the daughter of Joshua and Hannah C. (Clough) Osborn, of Loudon. Their children were: Charles H. O., see forward; Clara Ann, married Alvah Adams, of Pittsfield, and has one son, Lewis Adams; Orin P., married Ann Augusta Paige and has two children: Ernest and Ethel; Sarah, unmarried, lives in Pittsfield Village.

(VII) David, fifth son and child of David and Ruhama (Sherburn) Greene, was born in Loudon, July 1, 1825, died in Pittsfield, February 25, 1888. He was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. He was particularly interested in driving horses, and those which he bred always sold at good prices. He was also a fancier of fine cattle and kept some choice animals. He dealt in cattle and horses to quite an extent, and was successful in that line. He took some interest in politics, and was tax collector and road agent. Having a desire for good roads for driving purposes, he took care to have the highways in good condition while he had charge of them. He married, in Pittsfield, about 1850, Hannah C. Tilton, born May 7, 1827, at Tilton Hill, Pittsfield, youngest of the thirteen children of Nehemiah and Hannah (Philbrick) Tilton. Mr. Tilton was a farmer and mechanic, and resided in Pittsfield. Mrs. Greene is still living, and possesses a very retentive memory of past events. Seven children were born of this marriage: Abbie Hannah, wife of Horace M. Foss; David S., see forward; True, deceased, who married Nora Davis; Henry, died young; Franklin P., married Frances J. Merrill, of Gilmanston; George W., died young; Alice, married Walter Elwood Foss, born March, 1863.

(VIII) Charles Henry Osborn, eldest son and child of Loamni and Hannah C. (Osborn) Greene, was born in Pittsfield, May 13, 1846, and spent his early life on his father's farm near Shaw's pond. He acquired his education in the district schools of Pittsfield and Barnstead, and at Pittsfield Academy, under the tutelage of Professor D. K. Foster, a prominent educator of his time. Having a fondness for the mechanical arts he learned blacksmithing, shoemaking and carpentry. For twenty years of his life he worked at the last mentioned trade, and built by contract many homes and other buildings in village and country in Pittsfield and adjoining towns, prominent among which are the beautiful home of the Dudleys on Berry Hill, and a flat of fifty-one rooms where he now lives. He married (first) Frances B. Hill, born in Gilmanston, New Hampshire, May 1, 1853, daughter of Ezra and Fannie (Colbath) Hill. Mrs. Greene died November 28, 1887. He married (second) Mary J. Whittier, born March 11, 1843, daughter of Abner and Sarah (Hoyt) Whittier. They were the parents of two children: Edith F.; Harris L., born December 27, 1876, see forward.

(VIII) David Sherburn, second child and eldest son of David L. and Hannah C. (Tilton) Greene, was born in Pittsfield, April 23, 1854, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. After completing the course at the district school of Pittsfield, he at-





F. O. Linn





Alonzo K. W. Howe

tended a private school for a time. At twenty-one years of age he began to work on farms for wages. This he did for about two years, and then bought a farm of eighty-five acres in what is known as the "upper city," Pittsfield. Here he resided ten years and then sold out and returned to Pittsfield, where he engaged in the coal and wood business, and in 1901 became senior member of the firm of Greene & Walker, dealers in lumber, and is manager of operating department of the Pittsfield Lumber Company with which he is connected. The firm of Greene & Walker conduct a large lumber business, cutting annually from five hundred thousand to one million feet of lumber, which they haul with their own teams. He owns the old home place of his father in the upper edge of the town of Pittsfield, on the road to Loudon Centre. He has taken an interest in building up the village of Pittsfield and its industries, and besides a cozy residence he has built for the purpose of renting a two-story house. Mr. Greene is an energetic, busy, successful man, and does his part to keep the commercial, manufacturing, educational and political interests of Pittsfield from stagnating. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of the selectmen of the town. He attends the Free Will Baptist Church, and though not a member is a faithful contributor toward its prosperity. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Maud, wife of John Lock, of Pittsfield, and mother of one daughter, Nellie Lock. Mr. Greene married (second) Lura A. Stearns, daughter of Ira W. Stearns, of Manchester. One daughter was born of this union, Miriam, who married John Davis, of Pittsfield, and they are the parents of five children: Waldo, Cora, Lula, Fred and ————. Mr. Greene married (third), August 16, 1906, Nellie M. Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Dr. Fitzgerald, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Franklin Pierce, son of David L. and Hannah C. (Tilton) Greene, was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, March 27, 1860. He acquired his education in the public school, and Pittsfield Academy, under the tutelage of Professor D. K. Foster, a well known educationist, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm until 1880, when he entered the shoe factory of C. B. Lancaster and remained in his employ for over fourteen years. He entered the cutting department of this establishment as a novice in the business, but his aptitude in learning and his general interest in the business was such as to warrant his advancement grade by grade until he finally became stock assorter. When the firm withdrew their business from Pittsfield Mr. Greene, in connection with E. P. Hill, engaged in business under the firm name of Hill & Greene, subsequently John S. Rand acquired an interest in the business, and it was then incorporated under the name of the Pittsfield Shoe Company, Mr. Greene being president and general manager, in which capacities he renders efficient service. About three years after Mr. Hill became a partner in the business, he was obliged to retire on account of failing health, Mr. Greene purchasing his interest. This business has rapidly increased under Mr. Greene's able management, and to-day over two hundred hands are employed, the average daily output forty cases of thirty-six pairs each, and their goods find a ready market throughout the United States and Europe. In the beginning the buildings were rented, but in 1905 the company purchased and now own the entire plant formerly

owned and operated by the C. B. Lancaster Shoe Company, to which they have made many improved additions. Mr. Greene is a thoroughly practical boot and shoe manufacturer, conversant with every branch of the business, and besides attending to his duties of president and general manager also gives his personal attention to the buying and selling.

In addition to the extensive business above mentioned, Mr. Greene is actively interested in the lumber business in connection with his brother, David S. Greene, and John S. Rand, under the name of the Pittsfield Lumber Company, this being one of the leading industries of the town. Mr. Greene is a man of business ability and acumen, progressive in all his ideas, and therefore has gained for himself an enviable reputation in the commercial world and ranks high in the estimation of his business associates. He is a member of Suncook Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. He affiliates with the Free Will Baptist Church, and has been a member of the choir of that church for several years, succeeding his father in that position. He possesses a rich bass voice, and his services are eagerly sought for at all musical entertainments in Pittsfield and other towns. He married, in Pittsfield, May 2, 1882, Fannie J. Merrill, of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Caroline C. (Wise) Merrill.

(IX) Harris Leon, only son of Charles H. O. and Frances B. (Hilt) Greene, was born in Pittsfield, December 27, 1876. He learned carpentry under the supervision of his father, and now resides in Pittsfield, where he conducts a large and thriving business as a carpenter and builder. He married Laura E. Brock, of Pittsfield, born July 9, 1876, daughter of Walter Brock, and their children are: Mabel F., born October 5, 1897; Samuel L., April 20, 1901; Leon H., June 4, 1904; Howard L., August 14, 1905; Theodore W., September 23, 1906.

There can be no doubt that the Green GREEN family herem traced is an offshoot of the Old Hampton Green family, which has contributed so much to the development of New Hampshire. It is quite probable that this branch is descended from Richard Green, who resided in Rye before 1778.

(1) Thomas Green was born in the year 1811, in Rye, and died September 14, 1893, at the age of eighty-three years. At an early age he apprenticed himself to Johnathan Barker, of Portsmouth, with whom he learned the mason's trade. He was employed many years in building operations in Portsmouth, and walked to and from his residence in Rye, ten miles each day. For several years he was a partner with George Whitehouse in Portsmouth, where they carried on numerous building contracts. He married, in Rye, Elizabeth (Wendell) Foss, born May, 1811, in Rye, and died June 1, 1868. She was a daughter of Job and Patty (Berry) Foss (see Foss, VI). He married (second) Lizzie A. Ayers. The children born of the first marriage were: Thomas Otis, Mariah E., Rosella, Bracket B., Alexander F., Alonzo K. W., Mary Adelaide, Sarah W., Charles and Ella.

(11) Alonzo Knight Warren, sixth child and fourth son of Thomas and Elizabeth W. (Foss) Green, was born October 14, 1845, in Rye. He was educated in the common schools of Rye, and in

December, 1861, went to Portsmouth and was engaged with Richard Walden in the grocery business the following ten years. He then learned the wood calker's trade of Benjamin M. Bailey, of Portsmouth, and worked at that trade about ten years. After the death of Richard Walden he purchased the grocery store which the latter had conducted, on Water street, which he has carried on from that time till the present. Mr. Green is a successful business man, and a director of the Portsmouth Trust Company. In politics he is a Democrat, and was alderman of old ward three, in 1882-83, and has served as selectman and overseer of the poor. He is a member of Piscataqua Lodge, No. 61, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Davenport Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters; De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portsmouth; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, of Nashua; and Aleppo Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. Also of the Mechanics Fire Society and the Portsmouth Yacht Club.

He married, February 6, 1868, S. Amanda Walden, born in Portsmouth, November 19, 1842, daughter of Richard and Sarah T. (Foss) Walden. Mr. and Mrs. Green have had two children: Bertram Walden and Grace Knight Green, both deceased.

GREENE The Greene family from which the subject of this article descended were early settlers of the Souhegan Valley, an energetic, honest and industrious race of people.

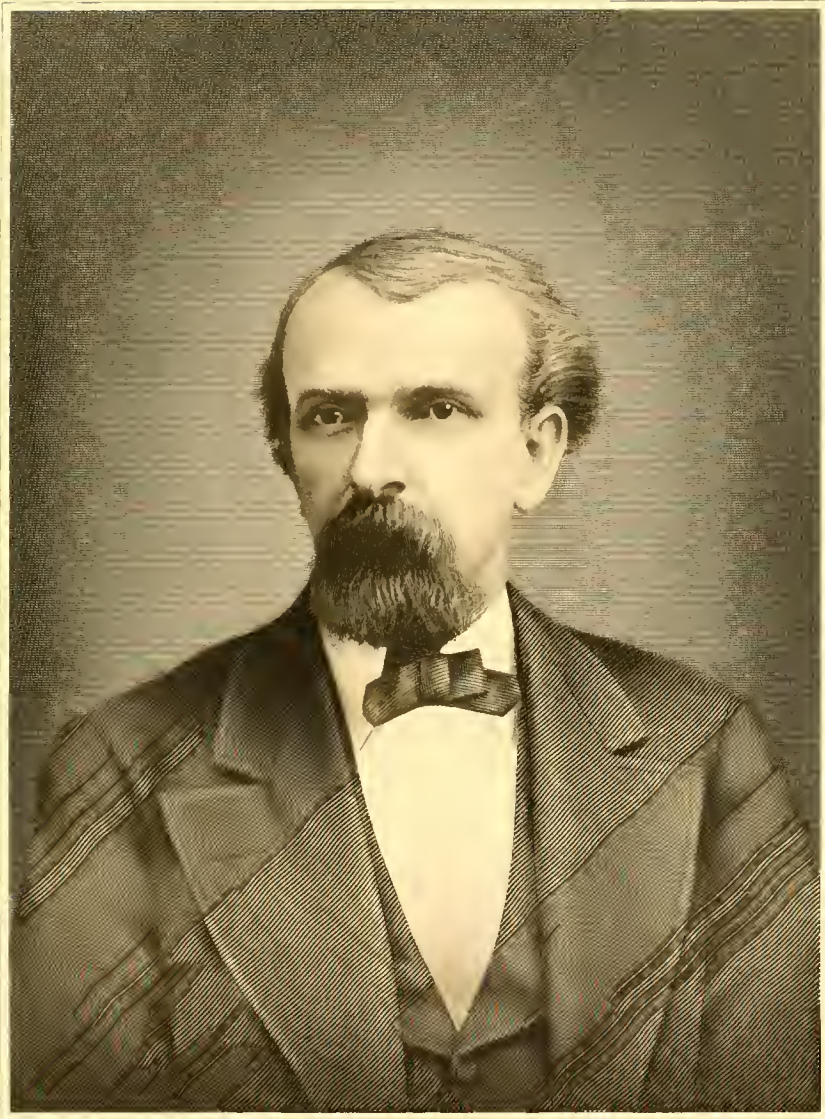
George W. Greene, son of Francis and Nancy (Steele) Greene, was born at Nashua, December 20, 1838, and died in Nashua, February 25, 1881. During his childhood his parents moved to Malden and resided there a few years. He got his education in the common schools of his native town, and supplemented it with a good knowledge of business which he acquired unaided. Soon after attaining his twenty-first year he went to Nashua, where he entered the store of Caleb J. Emery as clerk. Subsequently he engaged in the grocery business for himself, and from that time till his death he was one of the most successful business men in Nashua. He was director in the Indianhead National Bank for a number of years before his death, and was associated with other enterprises which in later years have developed into prominent institutions. In 1880 he was elected superintendent of the Pennichuck Water Works, and a few months before his death was elected treasurer of the company. In these positions he labored early and late for the success of the enterprise, and in so doing undermined his health. He was a selfmade man, one who put all his energy into whatever he undertook, and won success where less energy would have failed. He was emphatically a business man, and though interested in all public questions, and in no sense a politician. He was a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9; Council No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; and St. George Commandery, Knights Templar. He married, June 14, 1865, Abby D. Stevens, who was born in Nashua, August 15, 1838, daughter of Francis E. and Hannah (Colby) Stevens, of Bennington, who survives him.

Of the Cottons who settled in New England in early times the most distinguished was Rev. John Cotton, of Boston. His son, Rev. Seaborn, was the minister at Hampton, New Hampshire, and his son John succeeded him in the sacerdotal office. The Cottons of this sketch are probably of this family distinguished for the number and quality of its college graduates and ministers of the Gospel.

(I) Thomas Cotton was a resident of Pownal, Maine, where he died aged eighty years. Married and had Thomas, Jeremiah, Jacob, Asa and Betsey.

(II) Asa, son of Thomas Cotton, was born in Pownal, Maine, 1793, and died there in 1853, aged sixty. He was a blacksmith, but as he never enjoyed sound health he gave up work at his trade at the age of forty-seven, and spent the last twelve years of his life retired. He was a man of good business ability, highly esteemed by his fellow citizens and filled various town offices. In religious belief he was a Methodist, and in politics a Republican. He married Priscilla Blake, who died in 1884, aged eighty-one years. Eight children were born to them: Calvin, Mary Abbie, Mary, Betsey, Susan, Catherine, Eunice and Henry B.

(III) Henry Blake, youngest child and second son of Asa and Priscilla (Blake) Cotton, was born in Pownal, Maine, February 20, 1840. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and then became a sailor and followed the sea eleven years. His first voyage was to Florida in the brig "Loretta" sailing from Freeport to Jacksonville and back in three months. He afterwards made five voyages to the West Indies, and at different times was sailor, carpenter, and mate. In the latter capacity he made a voyage round Cape Horn from New York to Valparaiso in the ship "Harry of the West," loaded with a general cargo. Afterward he sailed to Valencia, Spain, to Liverpool, and back to San Francisco, California, and around the Horn to New York, this voyage requiring twenty-four months. In another voyage he visited Bristol, England, and Cardiff in Wales, taking out a cargo of wheat and returning to New York laden with railroad iron. After the Confederate armies made transportation in American bottoms a hazardous and unprofitable business, he quit the sea and worked for the Boston & Maine railroad, as a carpenter, building stations. He then carried on a farm in Norway, Maine, five years, and for nine years cut and manufactured lumber in that town. In 1873 he removed to Conway, New Hampshire, and forming a partnership with Stephen H. Cummings, under the firm name of Cotton & Cummings, carried on the same line of business. Soon afterward he became sole proprietor of the enterprise, which included timber lands, water privileges, saw mills, a box and heading factory, etc. For twenty-two years he has made piano boxes for the Everett Company and other leading firms, employing from twenty to thirty men and having his own private line of track connecting his establishment with the Maine Central railroad. His business was of such magnitude as to be credited with being the chief cause of the prosperity that in the last few years has come to Conway Centre. He deals largely in flour and feed, is financially interested in the Kearsage House in North Conway, is a director and trustee of the North Conway Loan and Banking Company, and was a director of the J. R. Wyman Manufacturing Company in Fryeburg, and also in the chair factory at Fryeburg, both now dissolved; is a director in the Frye-



G. V. Erwin

burg electric plant, the Fryeburg Water Company of which he is president, all of Fryeburg, Maine, and director of Conway Aqueduct Company. He sold out his saw mill interests in the vicinity of Conway in 1900, but still retains his other manufacturing enterprises, the capacity and output of which are constantly increasing. In the industrial, financial, political and social circles of Carroll county, Mr. Cotton is well known and highly esteemed. By unceasing and well directed energy he has built up manufacturing enterprises that have made him an independent fortune and helped others to better positions and better wages. His command of capital made him a welcome accession to various industrial enterprises where he held only minor interests, and to the financial companies where capital and influence were needed. Mr. Cotton has been elected to various municipal offices, as a Democrat. He has served as selectman five years, town treasurer seven years, representative to the legislature in 1887-88, where he served on the railway committee, and from 1892 to 1896 was county commissioner of Carroll county. He is a member of the three great fraternal orders, in the local affairs of which he takes a deep interest and a prominent part. He is a member of the Mount Washington Lodge, No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons, and Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of Conway; and Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portland, Maine, and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine. Also of Saco Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of North Conway, of which he is a past grand; and of the Knights of Pythias, of North Conway.

He married, in 1864, Esther Penley, daughter of Charles and Sarah Penley, of Norway, Maine. Mrs. Cotton died at Conway, in 1886, aged forty-two.

COOPER The Cooper name has honorable distinction among the early settlers of our country. The most distinguished member of the family in America is without doubt James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, who is descended from James Cooper, born at Stratford-on-Avon in 1661. This James Cooper came to America before 1682, in which year he received a grant of land in New Jersey. In 1683 he bought a lot of land in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, opposite the marble custom house. Several generations of this family were Quakers. Another early immigrant of note was Thomas Cooper, of Boston, born about 1650, probably in London. He was the founder of the famous Brattle Street church in Boston, and he inherited the "Green Dragon Tavern," another landmark from Governor Stoughton, whose niece, Meritable Minot, he had married. Their son, William Cooper, born March 20, 1694, was ordained pastor of the Brattle Street Church in 1716. He was a graduate of Harvard, the presidency of which he afterward declined, and he married Judith Sewall, daughter of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall. The present branch is descended from a still earlier settler than either of those mentioned. Probably no family in New Hampshire can show an unbroken continuity of deacons through so many generations or a higher record for probity and public service than here follows.

(I) Deacon John Cooper, the ancestor of all the Coopers of Croydon, New Hampshire, was born in England, in 1618. His father died comparatively young, and his mother, Widow Lydia Cooper, mar-

ried Gregory Stone. She had two children by her first marriage: John and Lydia; and six children by her second marriage: John, Daniel, David, Samuel, Elizabeth and Sarah Stone. The whole family of Stones and Coopers migrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts, before 1636. John Cooper became a man of influence in his new home, serving as selectman of Cambridge for thirty-eight years, from 1646 to 1690, and as town clerk from 1669 to 1681. He was deacon of the church there in 1688. Deacon John Cooper married Anna Sparhawk, daughter of Nathaniel Sparhawk, of Cambridge, who was born in England, and came to this country with her parents. They had eight children: Anna, born November 16, 1643; Mary, John, Samuel, whose sketch follows; John, Nathaniel, Lydia, and Anna, born December 26, 1667. Deacon James Cooper died August 22, 1691, and his widow married James Converse, of Woburn, Massachusetts, and was living in 1712.

(II) Deacon Samuel, second son and fourth child of Deacon John and Anna (Sparhawk) Cooper, was born January 3, 1653, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He inherited the homestead of his father, was chosen deacon of the church, March 22, 1705, and was selectman twelve years, from 1702 to 1716. On December 4, 1682, Deacon Samuel Cooper married Hannah Hastings, daughter of Deacon Walter and Sarah Hastings, who was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 9, 1656. They had nine children: Hannah, Lydia, Sarah, Samuel (2), whose sketch follows; Mary, Elizabeth, Walter, John and Jonathan. Deacon Samuel Cooper died in Cambridge, January 8, 1717, and his widow died October 9, 1732.

(III) Deacon Samuel (2), eldest son and fourth child of Deacon Samuel (1) and Hannah (Hastings) Cooper, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 29, 1689. He inherited the homestead of his father, which he sold in 1730 to Ebenezer Frost, and removed to Grafton, Massachusetts. There he became a member of the first church, formed December 28, 1731, and about a month later he and James Whipple, grandfather of Deacon Moses Whipple, of Croydon, New Hampshire, were chosen the first deacons of said church. Deacon Samuel (2) Cooper was moderator of Grafton in 1738, selectman in 1735, 1738 and 1743; school committeeman in 1738; and town clerk in 1739, the first to hold that office. He was evidently a man of education, for the Grafton Records of 1738 contain this entry: "Paid Deacon Samuel Cooper three pounds, four shillings for keeping school." On March 29, 1719, Deacon Samuel (2) Cooper married Sarah Kidder, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Griggs) Kidder, who was born in Cambridge, August 17, 1690. The children of whom we have any record were born in Cambridge: Nathaniel, born July 21, 1720; Samuel, Joseph, John and Sarah. The date of the deaths of Deacon Samuel (2) Cooper and his wife is unknown.

(IV) Deacon John (2), fourth son and child of Deacon Samuel (2) and Sarah (Kidder) Cooper, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 4, 1725, and moved with his parents to Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1730. After marriage he settled in Hardwick, Massachusetts, where he lived till 1769, when he moved to Cornish, New Hampshire, the first of his line to come to this state. He remained in Cornish but a year, and in 1770 moved around Blue Mountain to Croydon. With his wife and eight children he settled on the farm which after-

wards descended to his grandson. Deacon Otis Cooper, Deacon John (2) Cooper and Moses Whipple were chosen deacons of the first church in Croydon in 1783. Deacon Cooper was tythingman in 1773 and 1781; town treasurer in 1773; town clerk, 1772, 1773 and 1774; moderator seven times, and selectman nine years. His honorable distinction at Croydon was but a continuation of his record at Hardwick, Massachusetts, where he was deacon twenty years, assessor ten years, town clerk five years, selectman one year, and schoolmaster many times. On March 15, 1748, Deacon John (2) Cooper married Mary Sherman, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Sherman, who was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, December 9, 1726. She was a cousin of the celebrated Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. They had ten children, all born in Hardwick, Massachusetts: Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary, John, Joel, Huldah, Sherman, Matilda, mentioned below; Barnabas and Chloe. Deacon John (2) Cooper died at Croydon, New Hampshire, August 10, 1805, and his wife died there September 4, 1796.

(V) Matilda, eighth child and fourth daughter of John (2) and Mary (Sherman) Cooper, became the wife of Aaron Whipple, of Croydon (see Whipple, VI).

In "Auld Scotia" this name is borne by a vigorous and thrifty race, whose strong characteristics have been transmitted through two hundred years of residence in the United States to descendants who still show plainly the mental and physical features of their honored Scotch progenitors.

(I) Ichabod Truesdell came from Scotland about 1700 and settled in South Woodstock, Connecticut. He had four sons: Asa, Darius, Thomas and John.

(II) Darius, second son and child of Ichabod Truesdell, served in the war of the Revolution, and was at Valley Forge in that time of terrible want and distress—the winter of 1777-78. He was wounded in the side, narrowly escaping death from a ball which struck a large, old-fashioned pocket-book which he carried in his vest pocket. He died a few years after the war from the effects of the wound.

(IV) Thomas, son of John Truesdell, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died in Hooksett, July 21, 1788. He was made superintendent of mills at Newton, of which he had charge forty-five years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Universalist in religious belief, and politically a Republican. He married (first) Mary Borden, who died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1805. They were the parents of children: Calvin B., Mary E., Edmund E., Calvin B. and Mary E. He married (second) Lucinda A. Chapman, widow of Bradbury Jewell, and mother of Colonel David L. Jewell, now agent of the China, Webster, and Pembroke Mills, and Mary C. Botter, of Pembroke. By this second marriage there was one child, Oscar B. Truesdell, born in Newton.

(V) Edmund Erskine, son of Thomas and Mary (Borden) Truesdell, was born in Jewett City, Connecticut, March 3, 1845. He attended the public schools from the time he was five till he was fifteen years of age, and then began work in a cotton mill at Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts. While attending school he delivered the daily newspapers to subscribers, which was a source of financial aid to him, as he was very successful in that work. Disposing of this business he took a course in Comer's Commercial College in Boston. He then returned to the cotton mill and took the po-

sition of second overseer in the carding department, where he remained two years. He was then promoted to overseer of the cloth room, where he also discharged the duties of shipping clerk and assistant superintendent. October 20, 1866, he began the performance of similar duties on a much larger scale, at the Webster and Pembroke Mills, in Suncook, New Hampshire, at the instance of the owner of the Newton Mills, who was treasurer of the Suncook Mills. The changes and improvements he made in his new position were highly advantageous to his employers. The China Mill was started in 1869, and then Mr. Truesdell's duties were greatly increased, but with a method reduced to its minimum he was enabled, without much extra exertion, to carry the work incident to the three corporations—producing twenty-nine million yards of cloth per annum—with as little effort apparently as he did the two. In 1870, on the resignation of the agent of the China, Webster and Pembroke Mills, the superintendent was promoted to the vacancy thus formed, and Mr. Truesdell was promoted to superintendent and paymaster, a position which he has since filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers.

In politics Mr. Truesdell is an adherent of the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt, and for years he has had the local leadership of his party at Suncook. He was elected treasurer of the town of Pembroke in 1878-78-80-81, member of the house of representatives of New Hampshire in 1879-80, and state senator in 1887-88, and each session served on the committee on manufacturing. His long experience as a manufacturer, his familiarity with the needs of the business of manufacturing, and his sound judgment on all matters pertaining to it, made him a valued and leading member of the committee. His stalwart principles and activity as a politician, made him popular with Republicans, while his wholesouled geniality and vigorous advocacy of what he believed to be right made him popular with both parties. Mr. Truesdell is the senior member of the firm of Truesdell & Blodgett, one of the best conducted and finest stocked stores in the town. Mr. Truesdell is a Mason, a past master of Jewell Lodge, of Suncook, of which he is one of the constituent members and which he was mainly instrumental in forming. He is also a member of Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, and Mount Horeb Commandery, at Concord. He is a member of the supreme council, having taken all the Scottish Rites up to the thirty-third degree, and is an active member of the Massachusetts Consistory Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, Boston. He is a member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and of the New Hampshire Club of Boston. He is an attendant of the Baptist Church, of which he is a liberal supporter. He is a lover of home, a constant example of one who lives the simple life, is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his town, county and state, a good neighbor, a man ambitious for success in his business, and a strenuous worker in anything he undertakes.

June 11, 1872 he married Mary Wilkins Austin, daughter of David Austin, born in Suncook, and has one child.

The earliest authentic records of the CARROLL Carroll family show that in the year 1672 Nathaniel and Mary Carroll were residents of Essex and Norfolk counties, in the state of Massachusetts. At that time each was



Alonzo C. Correll.



Edmund H. Canwell



thirty-five years of age. They are known to have dwelt there from 1672 to 1682, and probably much longer. They are supposed to be the ancestors of all the Carrolls of Croydon, New Hampshire. On the records of Sutton, Massachusetts, the name was formerly written "Carricel," but none of the family use that form at the present day. To Nathaniel and Mary Carroll was born a son, Nathaniel. Nathaniel was the father of two sons—Samuel and Daniel—who were among the early settlers of Sutton, Massachusetts. The authenticated descent begins with Samuel Carroll.

(I) Samuel, son of Nathaniel and _____ Carroll, and grandson of the original Nathaniel and Mary Carroll, was born about 1699. He married, in 1721, Rebekah _____, and they had nine children: 1. Samuel, born 1722, married May 4, 1742, Anna Easte, and they had four children. 2. Nathaniel, born January 23, 1724, married October 2, 1752, Jane Dwight, and they had seven children. 3. Abigail, born January 22, 1726. 4. Sarah, born June 25, 1728. 5-6. Joseph and Mary, twins, born January 3, 1732; Joseph married, 1761, Judith Chase. 7. Jonathan, born May 28, 1734, married, November 25, 1756, Elizabeth Greenwood. 8. John, born April 13, 1736, married, December 12, 1765, Tamar King, and they had four children. 9. Hannah, born July 10, 1738.

(II) Joseph, fifth child of Samuel and Rebekah Carroll, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, January 3, 1732. He married, in 1761, Judith Chase, born in the same town, daughter of Philip and Mary (Follansbee) Chase. Joseph Carroll lived in the town of Sutton until his death on August 9, 1803. They had nine children, all born in Sutton: 1. Mary, born January 17, 1762; married on her twentieth birthday, Gideon Walker; they came to Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1792. 2. Joseph, mentioned below. 3. Sarah, born January 31, 1766. 4. Lucy, born March 7, 1768; was married February 17, 1787, to David Woodbury; they came to Croydon in 1793. 5. Follansbee, born November, 1769, married Sarah Carroll, August 2, 1789. 6. Hannah, born March 31, 1773. 7. Deborah, born December 18, 1775. 8. Judith, born August 5, 1781. 9. Nancy, born September 5, 1785.

(III) Joseph, eldest son and second child of Joseph and Judith (Chase) Carroll, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, December 10, 1763. He married, April 6, 1788, Mary Prince, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Perkins) Prince, who was born in Sutton, August 30, 1763. They came to Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1792, and settled in the Ryder Corner district, where Mrs. Carroll died July 10, 1822. Joseph Carroll died March 18, 1845. They had six children: 1. Stephen, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, June 8, 1788. 2. John Prince, born at Croydon, New Hampshire, September 2, 1793, married, November 20, 1817, Rachel Powers. 3-4. Polly and Nancy, twins, born September 27, 1797; Polly married Alpheus Crossman in January, 1816, and Nancy married George Jackman, June 7, 1820. 5. Sarah, born September 4, 1798, died January 29, 1802. 6. Asenath, born April 20, 1800.

(IV) John Prince, second son and child of Joseph and Mary (Prince) Carroll, was born at Croydon, New Hampshire, September 2, 1793. On November 20, 1817, he married Rachel Powers, daughter of Ezekiel and Hannah (Rice) Powers, who was born at Croydon, February 27, 1797. She died May 6, 1839, and he removed from Croydon, but their nine children were born there: 1. Susan,

born December 27, 1818, married February 16, 1836, James B. Wakefield of Croydon. 2. Sophronia, born October 27, 1820, married January 29, 1840, George Stockwell. 3. Eliza, born January 12, 1823, married Moody Hook of Cornish, New Hampshire. 4. Celanie, born July 24, 1824. 5. Alonzo Cylon, mentioned below. 6. Eleanor Jane, born July 19, 1829. 7. Amanda Melvinia, born August 6, 1832, married John G. Brockway. 8. Lysander Herbert, born October 8, 1835, is now commissioner of labor at Concord, New Hampshire. 9. Rachel, born 1838, died 1839.

(V) Alonzo Cylon, eldest son and fifth child of John Prince and Rachel (Powers) Carroll, was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, November 24, 1826. He was educated in the common schools of that town, and then went into the stove business, which he followed for many years. He came to Warner, New Hampshire, in 1869, and was a successful merchant for the remainder of his life. He was a Republican in politics. He was a Blue Lodge Mason, and attended the Congregational Church. He married Lucy A. Hale, daughter of _____ Hale, of Grafton, New Hampshire. A. C. Carroll died April 1, 1894. They had two children: Clarence F. and Edward Herman.

(VI) Clarence F., elder of the two sons of Alonzo C. and Lucy (Hale) Carroll, was born April 1, 1851, in Grafton, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools and at New London Academy. He was graduated from Yale University in 1875. He was principal of the high school in Oil City, Pennsylvania; principal of the high school in East Orange, New Jersey, for two years; and was at Long Island City for two years. He was principal of the State Normal School of Connecticut for ten years. He has been superintendent of the schools at Rochester, New York, since 1902. He married Julia, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy Lord Webster of Boscawen, New Hampshire, and a collateral descendant of Daniel Webster. They have four children: Stella Webster, Harry, Carl H., and Margaret Webster. Clarence F. Carroll is a member of the Congregational Church. He is author of several text-books that have had a large sale.

(VII) Edward Herman, younger son of Alonzo and Lucy A. (Hale) Carroll, was born in Sutton, New Hampshire, October 30, 1854. He came to Warner in his thirteenth year. At the age of eighteen he entered into business with his father, after completing his education at Simonds free high school in Warner. He was in general merchandise for twenty-four years. In 1894 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and was with A. J. Lane & Company in the real estate and insurance business for two years. He was postmaster of Warner from 1877 to 1884, when he resigned. He was a member of the school board from 1886 to 1889. He was treasurer of Merrimack county from 1890 to 1892. In 1893 he was representative from Warner, and while holding this office was chairman of the committee on incorporations. He was also the Carroll highway bill, relieving towns and cities from liability for accidents upon highways. In 1868 he was appointed national bank examiner, which position he held till 1905, when he resigned. He was on the board of trustees of the Union Guarantee Savings Bank at Concord, New Hampshire, for several years. For twenty years he has been more or less interested in the lumber business as a sideline; and he is now in the lumber and real estate

business with his son, Edward Leon. They are also engaged in the manufacture of lumber on a large scale and own about ten thousand acres of timber land. Mr. Carroll is a Mason and has taken council degrees. He attends the Baptist Church. On the 13th of August, 1877, he married Susie C., daughter of John and Lucinda (Robertson) Putney, who was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1858, and is a descendant of Ben Evans and Harrison D. Robertson. They have two children: Edward Leon, born December 11, 1880; and Alonzo, born February, 1895, and died aged eleven months. Edward is in business with his father. He married, June 5, 1900, Edith Emerson, daughter of J. F. and Harriet (Parker) Emerson, the former of New Hampshire, the latter of New York. A son was born to Edward L. Carroll and wife on August 8, 1907, which is named for the grandfather, Edward H. Carroll second, and a peculiar coincidence in this birth is that for each twenty-six and one half years since 1827 there has been a male child born in the family. Mrs. Carroll is an accomplished singer and player, and is active in church societies.

The origin of the Chapin family and CHAPIN name is uncertain. Some authorities would have it Welsh, but later and more reasonable testimony points to France. According to one investigator, familiar with French surnames, "it is one of the oldest and best names in France, dating from the Carolingian era, going back at least to the tenth century, perhaps earlier." Again, in 1906, one of the family while in England failed to find the name in the directories of either London or Liverpool; but in Paris he became acquainted with one Georges Chapin, who said that his father came from Normandy, where the Chapins were, "as thick as the leaves on the trees." On the supposition that Deacon Samuel Chapin was born about 1595, it is fair to assume that the family, being adherents of the Protestant faith, removed either to Holland or to England after the night of St. Bartholomew, 1572; and that the progenitor of the American family was born in exile.

(I) Deacon Samuel Chapin, undoubtedly the American progenitor of all who bear the name in this country, was among the founders of New England, and a leading spirit in sowing the seeds of civilization in the Connecticut valley. Unfortunately the place of his birth and the date of his emigration cannot be found in any colonial record thus far brought to light, but it is quite probable that he arrived from England shortly after the settlement of Boston in 1630. He may have been a brother of the John Chapin, who is mentioned in the records of Massachusetts Bay in connection with the building of a moveable fort in 1633, 34. It is quite certain that Deacon Samuel located first in Dorchester. He was admitted a freeman in Boston June 2, 1641, and in the following year he and his family made the perilous journey through the wilderness to Springfield, thus casting their fortune with the infant settlement established by William Pynchon and others some six years previously. Being a man of ability and intelligence, he was frequently employed in a public capacity; was appointed a magistrate in 1652, and in 1654 his commission as such was extended indefinitely. He died November 1, 1675. The Christian name of his wife was Cisily and her death occurred February 8, 1893. Their names appear on the Apostle Eliot's list of members of the church at Roxbury. Their children were: Japhet,

Henry, Catherine, David, Josiah, Sarah and Hannah.

(II) Japhet, eldest son and child of Deacon Samuel and Cisily Chapin, was born in 1642, probably in Dorchester. In 1667 he sold his interest in the Chapin home lot to his brother-in-law, Deacon John Hitchcock, and appears to have removed to Milford, Connecticut, as in 1660, according to a deed of conveyance on record in Hampden county, "the worshipful Captain John Pynchon of Springfield conveyed to Japhet Chapin of Milford, in Connecticut Colony, a small strip of land near Connecticut river in Springfield, bounds east on Deacon Samuel Chapin's land." Other records show that he returned to Springfield, and in 1673 he received from his father a deed covering a tract of land lying in the valley between Chicopee river and Williamsett brook. He built a dwelling-house at the upper end of Chicopee street. He participated in the memorable battle with the Indians at Turner's Falls during King Philip's war, and the following brief account of this event was written by him-self on the outside leaf of his account book, which is still in existence: "I went out volentear against the injens the 17th of May, 1676, and we engaged batel the 19th of May in the morning before sunrise and made Spoil upon the enemy and came of the same day with the Los of 37 men and the Captain Turner, and came home the 20th of May." Japhet died February 12, 1712. He was married for the first time July 22, 1664, to Abilenah Cooley, who died November 17, 1710, and on May thirty-first of the following year he married for his second wife Dorothy Root of Enfield, Connecticut. His ten children, all of his first union, were: Samuel, Sarah, Thomas, John, Ebenezer, Hannah (who died young), another Hannah, David, Jonathan (who died in infancy) and a second Jonathan.

(III) Ebenezer, fourth son and fifth child of Japhet and Abilenah (Cooley) Chapin, was born in Springfield, June 26, 1677. He was married in December, 1702, to Ruth Janes, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and appears to have subsequently resided in Enfield, Connecticut. He died at the advanced age of ninety-five years December 13, 1772. His children were: Rachel, Ebenezer, Noah, Seth, Catherine, Moses, Aaron, Elias, Reuben, Charles, David, Elisha and Phineas. (N. B. Ebenezer Chapin, son of Ebenezer and Ruth, married Elizabeth Pease, daughter of Jonathan Pease, and their daughter Elizabeth Chapin became the wife of Abel Allen in 1756. Abel Allen was born in Windsor, Connecticut, and died in Surry, New Hampshire, August 13, 1808.)

(IV) Aaron, fifth son and seventh child of Ebenezer and Ruth (Janes) Chapin, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, September 28, 1714. He settled in Somers, Connecticut, and died there April 19, 1808, at ninety-four years. He married Sybil Markham, of Enfield, who died March 11, 1791, aged seventy-two years. Their children were: Sybil, Hiram, Azubah, Aaron, Justus, Gideon, Jeremiah, Oliver, Delight and Joseph.

(V) Oliver, sixth son and eighth child of Aaron and Sybil (Markham) Chapin, was born in Somers, February 26, 1759, and died November 23, 1840. He served in the revolution. He acquired possession of his father's homestead in Somers, and devoted the active period of his life to general farming. He married, December 28, 1785, Elizabeth Allen of Surry, New Hampshire, an immediate descendant of Abel and Elizabeth (Chapin) Allen,

previously referred to, and had a family of eight children: Elizabeth, Oliver, Sybil, David, Persis, Noah, Lovice and Jesse.

(VI) David, second son and fourth child of Oliver and Elizabeth (Allen) Chapin, was born in Somers, June 23, 1793. He resided in Enfield, Connecticut. His death occurred July 10, 1839. On June 3, 1817, he married Sarah Powell, who was born in Sullivan, New Hampshire, February 1, 1798, and died in Bloomfield, July 29, 1857. She was a daughter of Thomas and Sally (Baker) Powell, the former of whom settled in Surry about the year 1815, coming originally from Sullivan. In 1825 he removed to Mt. Tabor, Vermont, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife Sally, born in Keene New Hampshire, April 25, 1778, was a daughter of Jonathan Baker and a descendant of John Baker, who came from England in the ship "Rose" and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. Her father, who was born on Cape Ann, June 15, 1749, went from Topsheld, Massachusetts, to Keene, about the year 1775, and later settled in Gilsam, New Hampshire. His death occurred in Sullivan, October 13, 1833. He married Sarah Holt, born February 3, 1758, and had a family of fifteen children, of whom Sally was the second born. David and Sarah (Powell) Chapin were the parents of six children: Maria, Oliver, Arvilla, Sarah Ann, Lyman Rockwood and Densmore David.

(VII) Rev. Densome David, youngest son and child of David and Sarah (Powell) Chapin, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, January 19, 1833. He was a student at Trinity College, Hartford, in the class of 1856, defraying his expenses by teaching, and upon leaving college he engaged in educational pursuits in Chicago. Deciding to enter the Protestant Episcopal ministry, he began his studies at the Nashotah (Wisconsin) Theological Seminary in 1859, remained there three years, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Kemper in 1862. In the autumn of the latter year he sailed from New York for the Pacific coast, thus braving the danger of being captured by Confederate privateers which infested the seas for the purpose of destroying the commerce of the north during the civil war, but the voyage terminated without incident, and shortly after his arrival in San Francisco he went to Sonora, California, where he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Kip. He began his labors in San Jose, from whence he went to Grass Valley, and while officiating in the last-named place he accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, San Francisco. He also became editor of the *Pacific Churchman*. Although his regular church duties, augmented by his editorial work, proved extremely arduous, he continued his combined labors as long as his strength would permit, and when at last his health collapsed under the severe strain, he was reluctantly compelled to relinquish them. Leaving California, he finally returned to New England, and is now residing in Brandon, Vermont. On September 11, 1862, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage at Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, with Elizabeth Sheldon Fitch, daughter of the Rev. John Ashley and Lucia Miranda (May) Fitch, of Sheldon, Vermont, the former of whom officiated at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have had five children: Mary, born July 16, 1863 (died May 25, 1864); Nelly Pitts, born November 27, 1864; David Densmore, born February 10, 1867 (died in Stillwater, Minnesota, February 14, 1879); Elizabeth

Sheldon, born July 4, 1869; and John Ashley. All were born in California.

(VIII) Rev. John Ashley, youngest son and child of Rev. Densmore David and Elizabeth S. (Fitch) Chapin, was born in San Francisco, September 1, 1872, and the house in which his birth took place was destroyed by the recent earthquake. During his boyhood he went to Maysville, Kentucky, where he prepared for his collegiate course, and he was graduated from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1894. He went to the General Theological Seminary in New York City, where he completed the regular course in 1898, and having received ordination to the Episcopal ministry was appointed curate of Calvary Church in the metropolis. From 1899 to 1902 he officiated as curate of Christ Church, Detroit, Michigan, and for the succeeding two years was in charge of Epiphany Church in Detroit. In 1904 he accepted a call as rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist at Sanbornville, New Hampshire, where he is still laboring, and his untiring energy and personal magnetism are proving excellent factors in augmenting the membership of that church and increasing its usefulness. Mr. Chapin is a Master Mason, and a member of Unity Lodge, No. 62.

No information has thus far been gathered relative to the origin and history of the Capron family prior to its establishment in America. The numerous families of this name in New England are all descendants from one common ancestor, and the story of his secret flight across the ocean, briefly narrated in the succeeding paragraph, will serve to show that the stowaway passenger on the trans-Atlantic steamships of the present day is not entirely a modern innovation.

(1) In 1674 Banfield Capron, probably born in Chester, England, in 1660, conceived an ardent desire to seek his fortune in America, but the funds with which to pay his passage, as well as the necessary permit to leave the country, were beyond the reach of the venturesome youth. He was determined, however, to cross the sea, and, in company with three other impecunious youths secreted himself in the hold of an emigrant ship about to sail for New England. When the vessel was well out to sea, the quartette of adventurers discovered themselves to the astonished captain and crew, but the master was unwilling to disobey the stringent law against transporting passengers who had failed to procure the required license, and would have turned back had not the mate and crew interceded in behalf of the stowaways with such earnestness as to cause him to relent and proceed westward. Soon after young Capron reached Boston a family named Callender, whom he had known in England, arrived there, and going with them to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, remained in their family for a number of years, eventually marrying one of the daughters. He subsequently removed to Attleboro, where he acquired a large tract of land, and this, together with considerable property which came to him through his first wife, whose parents, the Callenders, were in affluent circumstances, made him wealthy. He resided in Attleboro for the remainder of his life, which terminated August 20, 1752, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His second wife was Elizabeth Blackington, of Attleboro, who died May 10, 1735, and his third wife, whom he married

December 16 of the latter year, was Mrs. Sarah Daggett, widow of Deacon John Daggett, of Attleboro. His children, all of whom were of his first union, were: Banfield, Joseph, Edward, Walter, John, Jonathan, Betsey, Mary, Hannah, Margaret, Sarah, and another child who died in infancy. To each of his surviving children he gave a farm of about two hundred acres.

(II) Banfield, eldest child of Banfield Capron the emigrant, was born in Attleboro, July 16, 1683. He was a mason by trade, and also a weaver, and for some years resided in Bellingham, Massachusetts, where he is recorded as having served as a grand juror. His death occurred in Cumberland, Rhode Island, August 16, 1752. For his first wife he married Hannah Jenckes, daughter of Nathaniel Jenckes, Esq., of rawtucket, Rhode Island, and she died in 1738. His intention to marry Sarah Brown of Attleboro, his second wife, was published in Bellingham, February 2, 1744. His first wife was the mother of all of his children, whose names were: Nathaniel, Charles, Philip, Benjamin, Jonathan, Hannah, Betsey, Lydia, Oliver, Leah, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(III) Colonel Oliver, sixth son and ninth child of Banfield, Jr., and Hannah (Jenckes) Capron, was born in Cumberland, July 1, 1736. He married his cousin, Esther Freeman, daughter of Ralph Freeman, of Bellingham, August 21, 1757, and about the year 1765 settled in Richmond, New Hampshire, where his death occurred August 1, 1816. His children were: Nathan, Otis, Oliver, Thaddeus, Alpheus, Hannah and Elizabeth.

(IV) Oliver (2), third son and child of Colonel Oliver and Esther (Freeman) Capron, was born in Cumberland, in 1760 or '61. He grew to manhood upon a farm in Richmond. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah Work. A complete record of his children is not at hand, but he had a son Oliver, and a daughter Hannah, who married a Mr. Cleveland.

(V) Oliver (3), son of Oliver (2) and Hannah (Work) Capron, was born in Richmond, December 11, 1791. When a young man he located on a farm in Winchester, this state, but afterwards went to Chesterfield, and in 1830 he settled in West Swanzey, where he died March 4, 1875. He was married March 29, 1816, to Lois Wilson, who was born April 9, 1794, daughter of Abel Wilson. She died August 31, 1852. The children of this union are: Adeline, born October 8, 1818, died November 7, 1836; Lucy, died September 28, 1825; Hannah S., born September 14, 1821, died October 20, 1843; Augusta W., born July 16, 1823, married Franklin Wheelock, of Winchester; Lucy, born April 14, 1826, married Oliver F. Lakin, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Alzina, born May 26, 1828, died August 12, 1850; Sarah W., born August 17, 1830, died October 12, 1834; Martha, born April 18, 1833, died May 22, 1850; and George O., the date of whose birth is given in the succeeding paragraph.

(VI) George Oliver, youngest child of Oliver (3) and Lois (Wilson) Capron, was born in West Swanzey, May 4, 1835. He was reared and educated in his native town. When a young man he entered the railway service, and for about three years was station agent at Newington, Connecticut. For the succeeding twelve years he was engaged in farming in West Swanzey, at the expiration of which time he resumed for a short time his connection with the railway service as freight agent at Wilmamantic, Connecticut. He finally purchased the

old Capron homestead where he now resides, and is still actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was formerly quite prominent in local civic affairs, having served with ability as a selectman in 1871 and 1881; represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature in 1875 and '76; has served as highway agent, and in various other ways has made himself useful to the community. He is a member of the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In his religious belief he is a Universalist. On November 5, 1856, Mr. Capron married Roselle B. Francis, who was born in that part of Wethersfield, Connecticut, which is now Newington, October 9, 1836, daughter of Newman and Octavia (Strickland) Francis, the former of whom was born June 24, 1793, and died August 13, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Capron are the parents of four children, namely: Carroll F., born January 29, 1860; Oliver W., June 11, 1862; Annie L., April 25, 1872; and Lyle H., October 30, 1876.

This name is probably of Scotch origin, as it does not appear among the early English immigrants, and is first

found in Haverhill, Massachusetts. It is best known, perhaps through the heroic exploit of Hannah Dustin, wife of Thomas Dustin, who receives further mention in the history of the Emerson family, to which she belonged. The family has furnished industrious, intelligent and useful citizens to New Hampshire, employed chiefly in agriculture and in the industries. The spelling of the name varies at present usage.

(I) Thomas Duston is found of record early in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was married December 3, 1677, to Hannah, daughter of Michael and Hannah (Webster) Emerson, presumably also of Scotch blood (see Emerson, J). Nineteen years later his house was besieged by Indians and he succeeded in saving seven of his children, but his wife was carried away captive. The story has been too often told to need repetition here. They had thirteen children.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Emerson) Dustin, was born January 5, 1683, in Haverhill, and there resided. He had four sons, Thomas, Joshua, Caleb and Obadiah. All except Joshua settled in what is now Salem, New Hampshire. The transition occurred when the region was so new that record does not seem to have been made concerning them in either town.

(III) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Dustin, lived in Salem, where record is found of his second marriage. The baptismal name of his first wife was Abiah, and their children were: Thomas (died young), Moses, Mary, Stephen, Ebenezer, Amos, Thomas and Abiah. He married (second) in Salem, Ruth Morse, who bore him: Obadiah, David and Simeon.

(IV) Ebenezer, fourth son and fifth child of Thomas (3) and Abiah Dustin, was born September 21, 1750, in Salem, and settled in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. No record appears in New Hampshire of his marriage, and it is presumed that he was married before removal from his native town to some Massachusetts woman. Her name was Lois Hunt before marriage.

(V) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer and Lois (Hunt) Dustin, born February 19, 1781, in Hopkinton, died in that town, January 14, 1872, aged ninety-one. In early life he removed to Hopkinton, and lived many years on the Dustin homestead, now



Freeman Cutting.

to be seen at the foot of the westerly slope of Putney's hill. He was an influential man and prominent in many public councils. He settled many estates and was guardian of numerous minor children. In 1811, and perhaps at other times, he was a member of the superintending school committee of Hopkinton, and in 1815 was selectman. He was a prominent temperance reformer of the earlier days, and was president of the "Gun Cotton Society," organized in Contoocook about the year 1840, and which was aggressive in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic. He married Sarah Pierce, of Warner, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Marsh) Pierce. She died December 6, 1850, aged seventy-three years. Their children were: Cyrus, Daniel P., Eben H., Sarah, Charlotte, George and Betsey.

(VI) Eben H., third son and child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Pierce) Dustin, was born in Warner, and married and reared a family there.

(VII) George W., son of Eben H. Dustin, was born in Hopkinton, and obtained his education in the common schools of that town. Within a few years after the discovery of gold in California he went there, making the voyage on a sailing vessel via Cape Horn. He stayed in California some time and then returned to the states via the Isthmus of Panama. He then engaged in railroad construction and executed contracts for building portions of various railroads in different parts of the United States. He was settled at Concord a short time, and died there in 1877. He married Ruth Sargent, daughter of James F. and Flora (Gookin) Sargent, of Concord. She died July 1, 1905. They were the parents of one child.

(VIII) Frank Harvey, only child of George W. and Ruth (Sargent) Dustin, was born in Concord, 1860, and educated in the public schools of that city. In 1880 he entered the railroad service as a clerk in the general office of the Old Northern Railroad. After filling that position acceptably for four years he was made traveling auditor of the old Concord Railroad. When that road became a portion of the Boston & Maine he retained his position, which he continued to fill until the autumn of 1905, when failing health compelled him to relinquish that place. He was then transferred to the freight department, where he is now (1906) employed. Mr. Dustin is an upright and public spirited citizen, an agreeable companion, and proved his efficiency in business by his long term of service as auditor. He married, 1892, Ellen M. Hooper, daughter of George L. Hooper, of Portland, Maine.

This is one of the English families which came to America in the period following the Puritan emigration but must nevertheless be credited with enterprise and energy. The conditions prevailing at the time of the Pilgrims must seem appalling even to the stoutest hearts, and one can readily see that it requires much enterprise at any time for one to cross three thousand miles of ocean, leaving behind friends and ties of every association, to make a beginning in a new world.

(I) Richard Cutting, the emigrant ancestor of this line, was admitted freeman April 18, 1690, in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he settled about 1640. He was a wheelwright by occupation. He died March 21, 1696, "an aged man." His wife Sarah died November 4, 1685, aged sixty years. In his will dated June 24, 1694, are named sons, Zachariah and James, and daughters, Susan New-

comb and Lydia Spring. His son John and his daughter Sarah, the wife of John Barnard, died before the date of the will.

(II) Zachariah, son of Richard and Sarah Cutting, was born about 1645, in Watertown, and lived there many years. He sold land there in 1709, which indicates that he removed from the town and no record of his death is found. The name of his wife was Sarah.

(III) Zachariah (2), son of Zachariah (1) and Sarah Cutting, was born about 1670, in Watertown, and probably passed his life there. The name of his first wife is not on record. He married (second), May 5, 1701, Elizabeth Wellington, who was born April 27, 1685, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Strait) Wellington, of Watertown. His first wife was the mother of Jonas, Sarah (died young), and Lydia; the second wife of Elizabeth, Susanna and Sarah.

(IV) Jonas, son of Zachariah (2) Cutting, was born about 1695, and lived in Watertown until about 1734, when he removed to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He was married March 6, 1720, to Dinah Smith, who was born January 24, 1695, daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Peabody) Smith, of Watertown. His children were: Jonas, Zachariah, James, Lydia, Francis, Dinah, Salmon and Eliphalet.

(V) Francis, fourth son and fifth child of Jonas and Dinah (Smith) Cutting, was born September 24, 1728, in Watertown, and lived in Shrewsbury for a time. Later he resided in Worcester and vicinity. He was a soldier of the Revolution and served in the siege of Boston, 1775, and at Rutland, Massachusetts, in 1779, guarding prisoners. He was married May 11, 1750, to Thankful Warren, who was born May 29, 1730, in Weston, Massachusetts, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Whitney) Warren. His children were: Jonas, Zebulon, Sarah, Jonathan and Benjamin. Zebulon and Jonathan settled in Newport, New Hampshire.

(VI) Benjamin, youngest child of Francis and Thankful (Warren) Cutting, was born in or near Worcester, between 1750 and 1760. He was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting at Worcester in Colonel Bradford's regiment and served from July, 1779, to April, 1780. After the war he settled in Croydon, New Hampshire, being one of the first settlers of that town. His marriage intentions were recorded in Leicester, Massachusetts, March 15, 1779, to Anna Bemis, of Paxton, Massachusetts.

(VII) Francis, son of Benjamin and Anna (Bemis) Cutting, was born May 14, 1794, in Croydon, New Hampshire, where he spent his entire life, reaching the age of seventy-eight years. He was an extensive farmer and stock raiser, having about eight hundred acres of land. He was married, May 4, 1817, to Kesiah Hudson, a native of Goshen, New Hampshire, born December 19, 1789, and died September 25, 1865, at the age of seventy-six years, and he subsequently married Mary Rollins. The first wife was the mother of nine children, viz.: Irena, Alfred, Freeman, Elon, Francis M., Shepherd H., Philinda, Diantha S. and Addison; and the children by the second wife were Joseph and Julia A.

(VIII) Freeman, son of Benjamin and Anna (Bemis) Cutting, was born July 19, 1821, in Croydon. His early life was common to farmer's sons in the rural districts of New Hampshire in that day. It was not usual to give farmer's sons a liberal education, and he received such training as

was afforded by the local district school. He remained in Croydon until 1857, when he removed to Newport and after residing there eight years went to Claremont where he lived seven years. For the succeeding twenty-seven years of his life he lived in Newport. Throughout his life Mr. Cutting was a farmer, and his industry and sound judgment made him a successful one. His operations were carried on on an extensive scale, and at the time of his death he was the owner of more than seven hundred acres of land. He was widely known as a judge of stock and was an extensive breeder of cattle, and for many years kept a large number of cows, milking more than thirty. The press said of him at the time of his death: "His judgment and reasoning powers were of a high order not only as applied to matters in connection with his vocation but in connection with any subject which he gave serious attention. He was pre-eminently a man of practical common sense. Mr. Cutting was also a man of character and integrity. His word and honor were to be relied upon and no bad habits or principles were harbored by him. Industry, frugality, neighborly kindness and accommodation, regularity and temperance in all things were with him cherished virtues." He passed away at his home in Newport, September 25, 1899, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Cutting entertained settled convictions and principles, and was an earnest supporter of the Democratic party. He was not an office seeker but was called upon by his fellows to serve the town in those capacities where his sound financial ability and judgment were of value. During his two years' service as chairman of the Newport board of selectmen he reduced the town debt more than seven thousand dollars, and in any place where he was called upon he performed his duties with similar competency and success. He also served as tax collector and overseer of poor several years. He was married, September 10, 1844, to Emily A. Hubbard, of Barnard, Vermont. She was born September 18, 1823, in Charlestown, New Hampshire, daughter of Oliver Hubbard. She was his worthy and devoted companion, and died April 17, 1894. They were the parents of the following children: Dennison, Emily, John, Bela, Lois, Asher, Zilpha M., Sarah, Abbie R. and Viola.

(VIII) Zilpha M., third daughter and seventh child of Freeman and Emily A. (Hubbard) Cutting, was born in Newport. She graduated at the high school in Newport, being salutatorian of her class, and for four years was a school teacher. She is a woman of much executive ability and literary taste, and has been an efficient officer in the King's Daughters of Newport. She is now guardian of her little niece, Arlene Bennet, daughter of her deceased sister, and has recently brought the child from its former home in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to her home in Newport, where she will have the advantages of the fine educational facilities of the town and the surroundings of a cultured Christian home.

(VIII) Abbie R., ninth child of Freeman and Emily A. (Hubbard) Cutting, was born May 11, 1865, in Claremont, and was reared from the age of eight years in Newport. She graduated as salutatorian of her class at the Newport high school in 1882, and for several years she was a successful teacher in the schools of Newport, Unity and Claremont. Her aim in life was to do good unto others and she always carried a smiling face even when in extreme trouble. In 1885 she united with the

Methodist Episcopal Church, was active in every department of church work, and for more than fifteen years was one of the most faithful members of the choir. She was never strong and her zeal often carried her beyond her physical ability. She was married June 1, 1897, to W. D. Bennet, of Hornersville, New York, who fully maintains the reputation of his father in business ability. He is part owner in the *Newport News* and also connected with other business enterprises of that town. Soon after the birth of her daughter, Arlene, she passed away March 19, 1899, at the home of her father in Newport. The old homestead on the Unity road is now (1907) owned and occupied by Bela and Zilpha M. Cutting.

(VIII) Elon, third son and fourth child of Francis and Kesiah (Hudson) Cutting, was born May 10, 1823, in Croydon, and was educated in the rural school adjoining his home. Throughout his life he was a farmer, and was interested in the propagation of horses and dealt largely in those animals. His farm was located on the Unity road and he was among the prominent men of his town. One of the great objects of his life was to provide his children with good educations, in which he succeeded. He was active in promoting the welfare of the community, but was never an office seeker. He married Polly Lovilla Hardy, of Croydon, who was born November 4, 1831, and died August 17, 18, 1895. Mr. Cutting died July 2, 1896, in Newport. They were the parents of four children: Mary E., the eldest, became the wife of Frank E. Wright, and died in 1873. Anna L., resides in Newport. Francelia M., mentioned further below. Ellen L., became the second wife of Frank E. Wright.

(IX) Francelia M., third daughter of Elon and Polly L. (Hardy) Cutting, was born March 31, 1857, in Unity, New Hampshire, and was educated in the public schools of Newport. She was for nine consecutive years a successful teacher and has taught school in nearly every town in Sullivan county. She was married, June 2, 1881, to Seth W. Barton (see Barton, VII).

(VIII) Alfred, eldest son and second child of Francis and Kesiah (Hudson) Cutting, was born June 28, 1819, on the Cutting homestead in Croydon, and died there May 23, 1892. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer and a great trader in horses and cattle, a characteristic which seems to have been common in the Cutting family. He was an excellent judge of stock and always had a good grade of animals on his farm. His home place comprised three hundred and sixty acres, and it was not uncommon for him to produce seven hundred bushels of grain on this farm. He never aspired to participate in public affairs and was a staunch Republican in political principle. He took great pride in his home, his stock and his farm. He was noted for his tall stature, but was compelled by failing health to abandon farm work for some years. He engaged as traveling salesman for a public house, while still retaining his farm, and while on the road he did much evangelical work wherever he happened to be. He was an earnest student of the Bible and was ever active in advancing the cause of religion. He became a Christian before attaining his majority and was ever faithful in the work. The press of Newport and other points paid him a fitting tribute at the time of his death. He was a devoted member of the First Baptist Church at Newport, and one of its strong pillars and was always ready and willing to work



Ernest L. Cutting



FRANCIS MORRILL CUTTING.

in its behalf. He was first married March 19, 1844, to Laura Hubbard, of Barnard, Vermont, who was born January 18, 1817, and died October 15, 1858. She was a sister of the wife of Freeman Cutting, mentioned elsewhere in this article. She was the mother of seven children. Mr. Cutting was married (second), January 9, 1860, to Susan L. Davis, of Charlestown, Vermont, who was born June 12, 1838, and still survives. She is a daughter of Roswell and Abigail (Dodge) Davis, and a granddaughter of Philip and Susan Davis, of Sutton, New Hampshire. Her maternal grandfather was William Dodge, of Newbury, New Hampshire. Her children were nine in number. The children of Alfred Cutting are as follows: Laura Jane, Ellen S., Harriet H., Charles M., Hiram A., Horace, Jefferson, May I., Edmond Burke, Arthur W., Laurence Fred, Ernest Langdon, Ellsworth, John and David.

(IX) Ernest Langdon, ninth son of Alfred Cutting and sixth child of his second wife, Susan L. Davis, was born October 16, 1869, on the farm on which he now resides in Croydon, New Hampshire, and has there spent all of his life. His education was supplied by the district school adjacent to his home, and he was early accustomed to participate in the labors of the home farm. He is now owner of more than nine hundred acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock raising besides doing considerable lumbering. He makes an average annual cut of two million feet of spruce, hemlock, and poplar timber and besides buys extensively of hemlock bark which he ships to Boston. He is special agent for the De Laval cream separator. His farm is provided with one of the finest sets of buildings in the town of Croydon. His barn had a ground dimension of forty by thirty-four feet and will hold one hundred tons of hay, and he usually winters seventy-five head of cattle. He also accommodates a number of summer boarders, having a very sightly place convenient to Long Pond, only two miles from Lake Sunapee and not far from Corbin Park. His house stands on an eminence, commanding a view of the country for miles around. His dairy includes twenty-seven cows, Durham, Jersey and Holstein blood, and he does an annual business of one thousand two hundred dollars in cream. His wife maintains an extensive stock of poultry, which adds to the farm income, and takes a just pride in the place and its operation. She was reared upon a farm and understands thoroughly the care of one, besides being an ideal housekeeper. Mr. Cutting served as tax collector of Croydon in 1894-95, and as selectman in 1896-97. He was married, August 29, 1892, to Leanna Crowell, who was born July 28, 1871, in Croydon, the second child of Peter and Susan A. (Sanborn) Crowell, and granddaughter of Ira and Harriet (Richardson) Sanborn. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting have one son, Asa D. Cutting, born July 7, 1895.

(VIII) Francis Morrill, son of Francis and Keziah (Hudson) Cutting, was born in Croydon, November 28, 1825, and died November 15, 1888. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and was educated in the schools of his native town. After reaching manhood he engaged in farming and cattle raising, on land which he purchased in the western part of Newport. He was successful in large degree, and acquired some five hundred acres of highly productive farming and grazing land, his Newport farm comprising about one hundred acres. He was a man of sterling character, upright in all the relations of life, and was universally esteemed.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was a Democrat. He was married, July 25, 1855, to Hannah A. Baker, born in Meriden, New Hampshire, October 4, 1832, daughter of Dimmick and Hannah A. (Colby) Baker. Mrs. Hannah A. Baker Cutting has resided in the village of Newport since 1892. For many years she owned the farm which her husband purchased and cultivated, keeping it in possession for sake of old associations. She is an active and philanthropic member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was instrumental in making the present parsonage a part of the church property, and gave the electric lights used in the church building. She has also been long active in Sunday school matters, and in the Ladies' Aid Society, of which she has been president.

This name, first a forename and later GEORGE a surname, is derived from two Greek words and signifies "earth-worker," or "farmer." The families of this name are probably of different ancestors, and are scattered throughout the United States. The members of the George family who settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony about the middle of the seventeenth century came from the southeastern part of England and as traditions of the family indicate were three brothers, arriving in America at nearly the same time. For an account of James see below; Richard was in Boston, 1655, and John was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1657.

(I) James George, one of the above mentioned brothers, is on record in Haverhill, Massachusetts, as early as 1652, when he was chosen as "herdsman" of the town. For this service he received a compensation of twelve shillings and six pence per week, payable in Indian corn and butter. He was "to Keep ye heard faithfully as a heard ought to be kept; if any be left on the Sabbath when ye town worships they who keeps are to goe ye next day doing their best endeavor to find them." He was not permitted to turn his flock into the pasture on the Sabbath until the "second beating of ye drum." He worked for William Osgood, of Salisbury, as early as 1654. When the boundary between Salisbury and Haverhill was established in 1654, because of it he became a resident of that part of Salisbury since known as Amesbury. He was made a "townsman" at the incorporation of that town, March 19, 1655. For a time he served the town as "herdsman" and then established himself as a planter, receiving a "township" as a grant in 1655, and other lands in 1658 and 1666. He is found in the list of "commoners," or owners of common lands, in 1667-68, and subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1677. His death occurred in or prior to 1707. The settlement of his estate was begun in that year and finished in 1700. He married Sarah Jordan, daughter of Francis and Jane Jordan, and they had children: James, Samuel, Sarah, Joseph and Francis.

(II) Francis, youngest son of James George, was born about 1675 in Amesbury, and made his home in that town throughout his life. He was a "snow-shoe" man in 1708. His will was made July 4, 1735, and proved the following March 5. His wife Sarah, whose surname is supposed to have been Hadlock, is mentioned in this. Their children were: James, Mary, Benjamin, born October 11, 1704; Sarah, June 2, 1707; John, June 5, 1709; Abigail, February 13, 1711; Lydia, November 4, 1713; Humphrey, 1719; Samuel, and Francis, July 13, 1727.

(III) James George, eldest child of Francis and Sarah (Hadlock) George, was born in Amesbury, April 27, 1791, and resided in South Hampton and Amesbury-Newton, Massachusetts, afterwards known as Newton, New Hampshire, where his name occurs frequently in the documents and petitions of his time. He "owned the baptismal Covenant" in Amesbury First Church, that is, united with the First Church, February 29, 1736, and six of his children were baptized there. He married, in Amesbury, January 18, 1724, Susannah French, of Salisbury, born November 24, 1705, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Harriman) French, and granddaughter of Joseph French, (see French III) and their children were: Micah; Susannah, born September 25, 1726; Timothy, 1729; Mary, February 19, 1731; James, March 19, 1733; Joshua, September 19, 1734; Lydia; Annic; and Nathaniel, born December 19, 1743. (Timothy and descendants are noticed in this article).

(IV) Micah, eldest child of James (3) and Susannah (French) George, was born February 14, 1725, in South Hampton, where he resided. He married there August 11, 1746, Mary Favor, baptized in Amesbury, December 31, 1727, daughter of Cutting and Mary (Wells) Favor. In the baptismal record of the children the mother's name is given as Elizabeth, but as there is no record of a second marriage, this is apparently an error. Micah and Mary (Favor) George had children: Enos, see forward; Hannah, Elizabeth, Molly, Mary and Miriam. The first three were baptized in South Hampton, May 3, 1752, and the others in 1754, 1757 and 1759, respectively.

(V) Enos, only son of Micah (4) and Mary (Favor) George, was born in South Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1747, baptized May 3, 1752, and died about 1826. He married, June 28, 1768, Dorothy Jewell, born December 20, 1751, daughter of Barnes and Dorothy (Hoyt) Jewell (see Jewell IV), and granddaughter of John and Hannah (Prouse) Jewell (see Jewell, V). Their children were: Micah, Moses and Enos.

(VI) Rev. Enos, youngest child of Enos (5) and Dorothy (Jewell) George, was born in South Hampton, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, June 2, 1781, and died at Barnstead in the same state, October 20, 1859. He was educated at Atkinson Academy, and went to Barnstead in 1803, where he preached his first sermon June 12 of that year. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, then numbering but eight members, and officiated in this church for the long period of fifty-five years, during which time he delivered six thousand nine hundred and sixty-five sermons, solemnized six hundred and ninety-three marriages and officiated at a thousand funerals. He was elected town clerk for forty-four consecutive years; was chaplain of the state legislature in 1829; and a member of that body in 1843-44. He married, July 10, 1805, Sophia Chesley, born in Durham, New Hampshire, November 6, 1781, died February 13, 1858. Their children were: 1. Mary, married Timothy E. Hodgen. 2. Julia, married Joseph Emerson, of Farmington, New Hampshire. 3. Dorothy Jane, married Charles Hodgen, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 4. Franklin, graduated with honors from Dartmouth College, was a practicing physician, and spent all his life in Georgia. He was a man of literary ability and noted for his oratorical powers. He married Emily Holland, of Georgia. 5. Charles Smith, see forward. 6. Han-

nah, married Andrew Sherborn, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(VII) Charles Smith, fifth child and second and youngest son of Rev. Enos (6) and Sophia (Chesley) George, was baptized September 16, 1816, died 1866. He was educated at Pittsfield, the Gilmanton Academy and in Portsmouth. In the latter city he read law for three or four years with William H. Y. Hackett, a famous lawyer of that section and time. He was admitted to the Belknap county bar, and practiced his profession in Barnstead. He was known as one of the ablest lawyers in the state, but in advanced life he retired from legal practice and engaged in farming in Barnstead. At various times he occupied all the town offices, and was representative in the legislature from Barnstead in 1860-61; member of the constitutional convention, 1878; and state senator in 1888. He was a brilliant and fluent speaker and noted for the easy and graceful flow of his language. In early life he was a Whig and later a staunch Democrat. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He married, 1846, Almira Waldron, born in Strafford, New Hampshire, October 19, 1825, died April, 1893, daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Willey) Waldron, and they had children: 1. Mary, died of typhoid fever. 2. Charles, died of typhoid fever. 3. Enos, resides in Barnstead, New Hampshire. 4. Henry W., married Lizzie Thompson. 5. Frank C., married Martha Moulton. 6. Alice, married Jonathan Clark. 7. Sophia, married Fred W. Newell. 8. Edward Smith, see forward. 9. Jane. 10. Myra S.

(VIII) Edward Smith, fifth son and eighth child of Charles Smith (7) and Almira (Waldron) George, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, September 9, 1861. He spent his youth on the farm of his father and in attendance at school, then took a course of study at the Pittsfield Academy, from which he was graduated in 1882. Soon after this he began the study of law in the office of Aaron Whittemore, Esq., of Pittsfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He went to Birmingham, Alabama, the same year, practiced his profession in that city for one year and then returned to New Hampshire, where he opened an office in Pittsfield and was engaged in the practice of law until 1894. He then removed to Manchester and became the law partner of Jesse B. Pattee. This connection was in existence for a period of seven years, during one of which C. F. Stone, of Laconia, now Judge Stone, was a member of the firm. Mr. George was an energetic and successful lawyer, but on account of many other business demands upon his time, relinquished his practice in 1904. He became interested in the Mount Beacon Incline Railway, at Fishkill on the Hudson, in 1902, of which he was one of the builders and directors, and in which he is still one of the principal stockholders. Through his personal efforts, in 1904, the Uncanoonic Incline Railway, a development company of Manchester, was incorporated and the money raised for the construction of the road which was completed under his superintendence in the summer of 1907, and opened to the public June 8, of that year. This road cost one hundred thousand dollars and was financed wholly by Mr. George. It is now owned by the most prominent men in the state of New York. Its completion has resulted in the opening of a beautiful deer park, and a hotel at the top of the mountain, whose verandas on three

floors command a magnificent unobstructed view into four states as far as the eye can reach. It offers special attractions to pleasure seekers and lovers of natural beauties. In making Manchester an attractive place and promoting its growth, Mr. George has been a potent factor. He is careful in the preparation and successful in the execution of all his undertakings. As a citizen he is broad-minded, and interested in seeing the public enjoy the utilities and conveniences of the latest character, and to this end directs his energies. He is a cheerful and entertaining companion, and his manners are courteous and pleasing. In politics he is a staunch adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and has taken a prominent part in its campaigns. He opened the state campaign in a telling speech at Ossipee, in 1888, and made many speeches in the following sixty days, during which the issues were discussed in the various parts of the state. Mr. George opened the state campaign at Portsmouth, in 1900, and has been an active and prominent speaker on the issues of the state for the past fifteen years. He was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1890, in Suncook Lodge, Pittsfield, and since that time has become a member of Pittsfield Encampment of Manchester, in 1907, and of General Stark Canton. He is also a member of the Granite State Club. He married, July 20, 1904, May F. Dolan, born in Concord, New Hampshire.

(IV) Timothy, second son and third child of James (3) and Susannah (French) George, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, afterward known as Newton, New Hampshire, in 1729. He removed to Weare, and settled on Barnard Hill in 1775 or 1776. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, a patriot in the time of the Revolution, and a man in whom his fellow citizens had the utmost confidence. He served in the "Reduction of Canada" in 1759-60, and at Fort William Henry in 1760. He is found on record as a member of Captain Daniel Hill's company with Lieutenant Clement in charge of company, Colonel Johnson's regiment, April 19, 1775, at the Lexington alarm, and served five days at that time. He signed the "Association Test" in June, 1776, and was a member of the committee of safety in 1777. His name is on the list of those who paid taxes from 1788 to 1793, inclusive, and is again on the list in 1810. His sheep and cattle mark as recorded by the town clerk was a "Swallow Tail in the right ear, and a Croop off the left ear." His name is found on the records as a member of the Congregational Church in 1805. He married Hannah Hoyt, born in Amesbury, West Parish, February 20, 1737, daughter of Reuben and Hannah (Beorter) Hoyt, and they had children: Moses, see forward; Timothy, Nathan, Rhoda, Susan and Miriam. He died in Weare, December 20, 1808.

(V) Moses George, eldest child of Timothy (4) and Hannah (Hoyt) George, was born in Newton or Newton, New Hampshire, in 1762, died August 14, 1831. He settled on Lot 5 of Range 2. He was one of the petitioners in 1786 for a parish in the east part of the town of Weare. His name is on the list of those who paid taxes from 1788 to 1793, inclusive; also on the list of 1810 and 1820. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He married, 1788, Lydia Emerson, who died July 4, 1854, daughter of Deacon James and Lydia (Hoyt) Emerson, of Weare. They had children: James, born May, 1789, died July, 1796; Lydia E.,

born August, 1791, died November 12, 1832; Betsey E., born September 10, 1794, died August 29, 1877; Relephe, died young; Hannah, born September, 1800, died December 24, 1824; Relephe, born November 13, 1803, died May 13, 1885; and Moses E.

(VI) Moses Emerson, youngest child of Moses (5) and Lydia (Emerson) George, was born in Weare, February 5, 1807, died in Manchester, June 10, 1881. He was educated in the common schools, and was a farmer and lumberer until 1855. He settled in Manchester, March 20, 1855, then a small place, and for a number of years was engaged in carpentering. Later he removed to Lebanon, Maine, returning to Manchester in 1858, and continued to reside there until his death. He filled many important offices, among which were those of overseer of the poor and clerk of the board for many years. He was an active member of the Freewill Baptist Church, served as clerk, and was recognized as a very conscientious person. When the slavery question began to be agitated he joined the ranks of the abolitionists, and was one of the first four men who voted the anti-slavery ticket in Weare. He was also among the first residents of Weare to omit the serving of liquor at the annual sheep washing and shearing, and was strictly a total abstainer himself. He married (first) Betsey Harriman, born in Boscawen, December 11, 1813, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, August 30, 1860, daughter of Rev. David, Jr., and Lucy (Eaton) Harriman, of Weare. He married (second) Mary E. Tasker, of Strafford, born January 10, 1825, residing at the present time in Manchester, New Hampshire. His children, all by the first wife, were: Hannah, born June 18, 1833, married Rev. Frederick Moulton, died July 28, 1901; Elizabeth H., born October 14, 1835, married Andrew J. Locke, of Deering; Arvilla C., born April 21, 1839, married Benjamin P. Brooks, of Hancock; Jasper Pillsbury and Hiram Miller, see forward.

(VII) Jasper Pillsbury, fourth child of Moses Emerson (6) and Betsey (Harriman) George, was born in Weare, October 10, 1843, and at the age of twelve years went with his father to Manchester. He was educated in the public schools of Weare and Manchester, and Lebanon, Maine, Academy. He enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, December 28, 1863, and shared the fortunes of that organization until his discharge, July 16, 1865. He campaigned with General Sherman in Georgia, and the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of the celebrated march to the sea, and was a participant in the grand review in Washington, District of Columbia, May 24, 1865. During his service he was detailed as clerk in the quartermaster's department at headquarters of the Fourth and afterward at the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. At the conclusion of the war he became a clerk for Robert Gilchrist, in a crockery store in Manchester, where he remained for a period of eight years. He opened a store for himself in the same line, in 1876, carrying it on until 1879, when failing health compelled him to seek some other occupation. He settled in Bedford in 1883, where he was engaged in farming, making a specialty of raising small fruits. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and he is a strict adherent to the cause of temperance. He represented the fourth ward of Manchester in 1872 in the lower house of the state legislature. While residing in Bedford he was collector of taxes for five years,

and member of the school board for six years. A public library was instituted in 1893, and he served as librarian of this during his residence in the town, being also a member of the board of trustees of the institution. He united with the First Congregational Church in Manchester, in 1870, and served for several years as treasurer. Upon removing to Bedford he united with the Presbyterian Church of that town, and was elected to the offices of clerk and treasurer, also to that of deacon, in which capacity he served until March, 1895. He then united with the Congregational Church in West Manchester, where he was elected deacon and served as such until his return to Manchester in 1898. He then again united with the First Congregational Church, was elected one of its deacons and afterward its clerk, an office he is filling at the present time, having also been honored with the title of deacon emeritus. He is connected with the following fraternal organizations: Member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of Willey Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand of this order; member of Amoskeag Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Manchester. He married, in Manchester, September 5, 1867, Emily A. Brigham, born in Manchester, May 23, 1842, daughter of James A. and Mary (Wheeler) Brigham, and they have one child: Milton Brigham.

(VIII) Milton Brigham, only child of Jasper Pillsbury (7) and Emily A. (Brigham) George, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, August 7, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of Manchester and Bedford. He is a carpenter and resides in Manchester. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the First New Hampshire Battery, New Hampshire National Guard. He married, in Bedford, October 12, 1897, Emma L. Turney, born in Easton, Connecticut, February 25, 1879, daughter of James B. and Harriet (Sherwood) Turney, and they have children: Walter Brigham, born February 12, 1899; Jasper Turney, March 8, 1901; Howard Wakeman, January 26, 1907.

(VII) Hiram Miller, youngest child of Moses Emerson (6) and Betsey (Harriman) George, was born in Weare, October 18, 1845. His education was acquired in the public schools of Manchester, Lebanon, Maine, Academy, and at Dartmouth College. He is master of the Roger Wolcott school district of Boston, with which he has been connected for the past twenty-five years. He has eighteen hundred scholars, and forty teachers under his charge at present. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He married, in Chatham, Massachusetts, November 26, 1873, Nina M. Atwood, of that town. They have children: 1. Ernest A., born October 9, 1874; he married Charlotte Liscomb, and has one child: Amy Marian, born July 23, 1896. 2. Arthur Adams, born June 22, 1876; married Janet Browne, has children: Donald B., born December 8, 1899; Dorothy, born July 12, 1901, died February 16, 1903; Kenneth, born October 29, 1902; and Doris, born February, 1904. 3. Nina M., born December 28, 1879, married Erwin O. Blair, of Trinidad, Colorado; they now reside in Boston.

(Second Family.)

(I) Gideon George, from Yorkshire, England, with his wife and son Gideon, sailed for Salem, Massachusetts, about 1680. A son, John, was born during the

ocean voyage, and left a numerous progeny. His descendants have been active and useful citizens.

(II) John George, second son and child of Gideon George, was born upon the ocean about 1680. He lived in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and his name is found in the list of petitioners for a schoolhouse in the northeastern part of Haverhill, in 1711. He was drowned while attempting to cross the Merrimack river on the ice, February 27, 1715. He married, about 1700, Ann Swaddock, who died February 7, 1763. Their children were: John Swaddock, William, Augustin, Elizabeth and Gideon.

(III) Gideon (2), fourth son and youngest child of John and Ann (Swaddock) George, was born in Haverhill, May 27, 1712, and lived in Haverhill and Bradford, Massachusetts. He married, April 14, 1737, Elizabeth Jewett, born in Rowley, June 18, 1718, daughter of Deacon Daniel and Elizabeth (Hopkinson) Jewett.

(IV) William, son of Gideon (2) and Elizabeth (Jewett) George, was born in Bradford, November 18, 1737, and died in Plymouth, New Hampshire, January 12, 1820. After his marriage he lived in Haverhill about four years and then removed to Hampstead, New Hampshire. From thence he removed to Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1777. In the midst of a large and fertile farm he built a log house, and as he prospered afterward built a frame house. He was a selectman for four years, and December 21, 1784, was appointed a coroner for Grafton county, an office he resigned December 13, 1792. From the date of this appointment he was styled William George, Esq., but he was not a justice of the peace. He was a prosperous farmer and a respected citizen. He married (first), May 26, 1763, Ruth Hastings, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 8, 1742, died June 1, 1800, daughter of Robert, Jr., and Ruth (Sanders) Hastings. He married (second), February 19, 1811, Abigail Dearborn, daughter of Benjamin Dearborn. She had previously been married to Peter Hobart, Thomas McCulner and Rev. Samuel Currier. She survived her husband and died April 8, 1839. William George had eight children, all by his first wife: Robert, see forward; William ———, King, Ruth, Moses, Leonard and Betsey.

(V) Robert, son of William and Ruth (Hastings) George, was born in Hampstead, January 5, 1768. He was a farmer in Plymouth, and built a house in South Plymouth, where he probably resided. He died by accident in 1834; while crossing a brook upon a log he fell and was drowned. He married, May 5, 1793, Sarah Dearborn, born April 21, 1774, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Clough) Dearborn. She died January 18, 1851. They were the parents of children: Gideon, Leonard, Clarissa, Samuel Dearborn, Hiram, Malvina, Moor Russell, Mary Ann, see forward; and Ruth.

(VI) Mary Ann, eighth child and third daughter of Robert and Sarah (Dearborn) George, was born in Plymouth, November 12, 1812, died in Concord, September 4, 1877. She married Jeremiah Merrill (see Merrill, VII).

The name Craig, Craiga, Craigie or CRAIG Craigus is of Scotch origin, probably derived directly from the natural object, Crag. There are several early immigrants bearing this patronymic. William Craig, of Virginia, came from the North of Ireland in 1721. The name of Elder Thomas Craig appears on the rolls of the Synod of Philadelphia in 1731. James

Craig was in Allen township, Pennsylvania, in 1742. The first New Hampshire settler of this name was Alexander Craige, who came from Ireland, February 27, 1724-25, in the Scotch-Irish emigration and settled in Chester. All of these early immigrants were evidently staunch Presbyterians. The name has been borne by many men of talent. Among the American Craigs of note at the present time are Professor James A. Craig, lecturer and author, and professor of Semitic languages at the University of Michigan; Oscar John Craig, president of the University of Montana; Captain Joseph Edgar Craig, United States Navy; and Thomas Bigelow Craig, the artist.

(I) Robert Craig lived in Hebron, New York, before the Revolution. When a young man he came there as a pioneer and cleared a farm of four hundred acres and built a house. He was a man of prominence, and held the town offices. He served in the militia and during the Revolution was called to Plattsburg, New York, but did not see active service. He was an active supporter of the Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth _____ . There were two children: James, whose sketch follows; and Elizabeth, who married _____ White, and lives in Hebron, New York.

(II) James, only son of Robert and Elizabeth Craig, was born in Hebron, New York, in 1824. He attended the common schools of his native town, and carried on his father's place, following agriculture all his life. He conducted a dairy farm of two hundred acres. He was a Democrat in politics, and held office of supervisor, which is the principal one in that section. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth White, daughter of Robert White. She was born in Hebron. Their children were: Robert, Henry, now on the place in Hebron, and James Alexander, whose sketch follows. James Craig died in Hebron in 1896.

(III) James Alexander, younger of the two sons of James and Elizabeth (White) Craig, was born March 19, 1847, in Hebron, New York. He attended the common and high schools of Hebron, and studied three years at Fort Edward Collegiate Institution, where he fitted for the University of Vermont. He was graduated there in 1883, and then took a course at the Bellevue Hospital (and school), New York City, where he remained two years. He then returned to the University of Vermont and took a special course in medicine. As soon as he had finished his studies he came to Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and established himself as a physician. He enjoys a large general practice both at home and in the neighboring towns of Chesterfield and Walpole. He belongs to the New Hampshire, Cheshire County and American Medical associations. He is a member of Great Meadow Grange, No. 138, was its master five years, and has been its treasurer since 1902, and has also been district and general deputy. He was a member of the school board for nine years, and was on the board of health for a long time. Dr. Craig has been twice married. In 1886 he married Emma Dixon, daughter of Henry Dixon, of Argyle, New York. They had two children: Meda J., born August 15, 1888, is a graduate of the Goddard Seminary in Vermont, and Lyle L., born February 26, 1892, goes to school in Westmoreland. Mrs. Emma (Dixon) Craig died in 1896. In 1900 Dr. Craig married Jennie S. Bill, daughter of Willard Bill (2), of Westmoreland, New Hampshire. They have no children. Her father has been selectman, county

treasurer, representative and for many years has been one of Westmoreland's most prominent citizens.

SIMPSON

This is one of the Scotch-Irish names which has been identified with New Hampshire from a very early Colonial period and was active and prominent in the development of northern Ireland a century before its transplantation to the Western Continent. The patronymic is derived from Simeon or Simon, by which names at least sixteen different personages are mentioned in the Scriptures. This name was conspicuous in the settlement of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and is found in other sections of the state. It early appears in that part of ancient Portsmouth, which is now Greenland, and representatives of the family removed from there at an early date to Windham, New Hampshire.

(I) Joseph Simpson probably came from Greenland, and settled in Pembroke. He signed the association test in 1776. His name is mentioned in the town records of 1789 when he received an allowance for "a counterfeit dollar;" and in 1791 when he and three others were allowed their choice in the division of the parish into school districts to have their money or "belong to the Hill Quarter still." His wife's name was Agnes. They had fifteen children: John, Anna, David, Robert, Samuel, Joseph, James, Jonathan, Mary, Samuel, Calvin, Charles, Esther, Jennie and Peggy.

(II) Mary, ninth child and second daughter of Joseph and Agnes Simpson, was born in 1763, and died July 11, 1841, aged seventy-eight. She married David Simpson.

(I) David Simpson, of Greenland, settled in Pembroke before marriage, and died there. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Agnes Simpson, born in 1763 (see Simpson, II), and they had children: Samuel, Rhoda, Calvin and Charles.

(II) Calvin, third child and second son of David and Mary (Simpson) Simpson, was born in 1802, and died in Pembroke, September 29, 1841. He was a farmer in Pembroke. His wife, who was a Miss Lord, died September 29, 1841. They had one child, Henry Thorndyke, whose sketch next follows.

(III) Henry Thorndyke, only child of Calvin Simpson, was born in Pembroke, July 1, 1824, and died March 7, 1898, aged seventy-four. He resided on the site of the old Bartlett tavern in Pembroke, and owned a large and well cultivated farm surrounding it. When a young man he learned the art of making brick, and afterwards became a very prominent brick manufacturer. In connection with his farming and brick making he also carried on merchandising. Subsequently he became the proprietor of a store in Suncook, which he carried on alone until 1886, when he accepted George E. Miller as a partner, and the business thereafter, during Mr. Simpson's life, was run under the name of Simpson, Miller & Company. After Mr. Simpson's death his son, Frank H., succeeded to his interests in the business, which he conducted under the same name as formerly. Mr. Simpson was a man who succeeded in all his undertakings, and was popular and influential in the community of his residence. His store is the largest and best in Suncook; his house, made from brick of his own manufacture, is handsome and commodious. In politics he was a Republican, and as such was elected selectman and representative, and he rendered efficient service to his constituency. He was deeply interested in the suc-

cess of Pembroke Academy, and was for many years a trustee of that worthy institution. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, and was ever ready to help his church when called upon. He married, November 20, 1850, Eudoxia M. Colby, who was born in Denmark, Maine, June 30, 1830, and died in Pembroke, January 7, 1878. He married (second), May 14, 1879, Ann Sarah Judkins, of Manchester, who was born November 24, 1839, daughter of George and Caroline (Rogers) Judkins. The names of the children by the first wife are: George Norris, Walter Colby, Henry Edgar, Nettie Louise, Lizzie Frances, Clara Ada, Frank Henry, Freddie, and Edith Maria; and by his second wife: Florence Augusta, and an infant unnamed. George Norris, born November 30, 1851, married, November, 1881, Josephine Simonds, of Concord, and resides in Suncook. Walter Colby, October 24, 1854, died unmarried, September 28, 1882. Henry Edgar, died young. Nellie Louise, November 11, 1850, married, November, 1878, George E. Miller, of Pembroke, and died in 1804 (See Miller, VI). Lizzie Frances, April 15, 1864, married, November 5, 1884, Dr. F. H. Wallace. She is now a teacher of music, and resides at the old homestead. She has two children: Clare Wallace, born in Boston, August 9, 1887; and Elno C. Wallace, Boston, July 18, 1890. Clara A., June 17, 1865, married Edward Strand, of Pembroke. Frank Henry, November 28, 1868, is a member of the firm of Simpson, Miller & Company. Freddie, died young. Edith Maria, August 9, 1874, married H. P. Cofran, of Pembroke. Florence Augusta, May 4, 1880, died September 14, 1881.

The colonists of New England,

DUDLEY though very democratic in the administration of their affairs, both civil and ecclesiastical, had many persons of gentle birth among them whose worth was always highly appreciated. Governor Thomas Dudley, whose descendants are now numerous—many of them being prominent, was one of the upper class. Captain Roger Dudley who flourished in the time of Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's famous Earl of Leicester, appears to have been one of the soldiers sent over by the Queen to aid Henry of Navarre to establish his throne, and it further appears that Captain Roger fell in the famous battle of Ivry which Macaulay describes so vividly in his famous poem. The Dudleys of Dudley Castle were ever inclined to be a military race. Captain Roger Dudley doubtless belonged to that branch of the family. Not many of his name figure among the early dissenters of Queen Elizabeth's time, but Thomas Dudley, his only son, whose mother was probably of a religious family, became a noted Puritan.

(I) Governor Thomas, only son of Captain Roger Dudley, was born in the vicinity of Northampton, England, in 1576. He came to New England in 1630, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was a man of great force of character and ability, and was deputy governor and later governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He died at his home in Roxbury, July 31, 1653. He married (first) Dorothy Yorke, who was buried at Roxbury, December 27, 1643, aged sixty-one years; (second) April 14, 1644, Mrs. Catherine Hackburn, of Roxbury, widow of Samuel Hackburn, of Roxbury, and daughter of a Mr. Dighton; and (third) ———. By his first wife he had five children; by his second, three, and by his third three.

(II) Rev. Samuel, eldest child of Governor

Thomas and Dorothy (Yorke) Dudley, was born in England about 1610. He became pastor of the church in Exeter, New Hampshire in 1650, and resided there till his death, February 10, 1683. He married (first) Mary Winthrop, daughter of Governor John Winthrop, about 1632, and by her had five children. She died April 16, 1643, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, and he married, in 1643, Mary Byley, of Salisbury, who also bore him five children. His third wife, Elizabeth, (surname unknown) bore him eight children.

(III) Stephen, twelfth child of Rev. Samuel Dudley, and second child of his third wife Elizabeth, was born in Exeter, and was a lifelong resident of that place, where he died in 1734. His first wife was Sarah Gilman, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, to whom he was married December 24, 1684. His second wife was Mary Thing, and the third Mercy Gilman. He had eleven children. (An account of one of these, James, and descendants will be found in this article).

(IV) Stephen (2), second child of Stephen (1) and Sarah (Gilman) Dudley, was born March 10, 1688, in Exeter, and died in that town in 1734. Tradition says that he was a speculator in lands which he purchased from Indians and sold to Boston merchants, receiving barter which he again traded to the Indians. He was town major and colonel of Freetown, a part of Exeter, and wore a scarlet coat, laced jacket, large wig and ruffled shirt. He was often called Gaffer, a rustic name for master, lord or gentleman. He was married in July, 1708, to Sarah Davison (or Davidson), of Newbury, who was born 1682, daughter of Daniel Davidson, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and they had five children. (Stephen, the third, is mentioned, with descendants, in a later paragraph.)

(V) Samuel Paul, eldest child of Stephen (2) and Sarah (Davidson) Dudley, was born in Exeter, in 1721, and died in Andover, January 6, 1789. He married Jane Hubbard, who died at Andover, July 17, 1814, in the ninetyeth year of her age. Their children were: Jeremy, Hubbard, Jacob and Stephen. (Hubbard and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VI) Jacob, third son and child of Samuel (2) and Jane (Hubbard) Dudley, was born in Hawke, now Danville, in 1756, died in Andover, October 15, 1851. He was a lifelong farmer. He was married January 17, 1779, by Rev. J. Babcock, to Mehitable Scribner, of Andover, who died at Hanover, April 6, 1858, aged eighty-nine years. They removed from Andover to Hanover in 1815. They had seven sons and three daughters, all born in Andover, as follows: Sarah C., Polly or Mary, Betsey H., Jacob, Jonathan, Abner True, David P., Nathan W., Amos P. and Jason.

(VII) Jonathan, fifth child and second son of Jacob and Mehitable (Scribner) Dudley, was born in Andover, February 18, 1800, and died February 28, 1872. He was a farmer and resided at Hanover. He was active in politics, was a Democrat, and held many town offices. He married (first), October 20, 1824, Delight Snow, of Hanover, who died November 20, 1827. He married (second) January 26, 1829, Minerva Armstrong, of Norwich, Vermont, daughter of William Armstrong, who died in 1842. She died August 30, 1904. By his second wife he had ten children. Allen Samuel, Byron Jacob, William Henry (died young), Jason (died young), Jason H., Albert, Minerva Delight, Sarah, Fred W. and Charles (died young).



J. A. Smith -

(VIII) Jason Henry, sixth child and fifth son of Jonathan and Minerva (Armstrong) Dudley, was born in Hanover, November 24, 1842. He attended the public schools of Hanover and the education he acquired there was supplemented by private tutors. In 1858, he entered Chandler Scientific School, and a year later matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in class of 1862. In the fall of 1861 he taught a select school at Cornish Flats. After graduation he became principal of Colebrook Academy, which at that time was not in a prosperous condition. Into the work of developing this institution to a more flourishing condition he gave his best energies, and by faithful and enthusiastic labor increased the number of pupils from forty to nearly one hundred. While principal of the academy he began the study of law under the supervision of the Hon. William S. Ladd. In the fall of 1865 he went to Danville, Vermont, and had charge of Philip's Academy for a year, continuing his legal studies with Hon. Bliss N. Davis. In the fall of 1866 he conducted the academy at West Randolph, Vermont, pursuing the study of law while there with Hon. Edmund Weston. He was admitted to the bar at Chelsea, Vermont, in December, 1867, and then returned to Colebrook, where he associated himself in the practice of law with James I. Parsons, the two forming the firm of Dudley & Parsons and taking the business of Judge Ladd who had removed to Lancaster. This partnership continued two years and then Mr. Parsons disposed of his interest to Mr. Dudley, who has since practiced alone with the exception of four years from April, 1878, to May, 1882, when he and D. C. Remich were associated under the style of Dudley & Remich.

Natural ability, hard study, a generous but vigorous and efficient action have enabled Mr. Dudley to become not only a leading lawyer of Coos county, but a representative man of his profession in the state of New Hampshire. While he is an able lawyer and fights his cases with a vigor which commands all respect and taxes the energy of his opponents, he is far from being one who encourages anything that smacks of unnecessary litigation. In fact he is a peace maker instead of a promoter of strife. He is interested in all of those movements which tend to a broader plane of citizenship, and is always willing to bear his just proportion in all public movements. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been honored by his party with the election to various offices of trust and responsibility, and in the discharge of the duties of his position has given unstinted use of his fine intellectual powers, and to-day stands as an honored representative of his party and of his fellow citizens of Colebrook and Coos county. It has been written of him, "Mr. Dudley is square, genial, approachable, faithful to his friends, one who has made the best of his opportunities and a man of sagacity in affairs, and a wise judge of character." These qualities he has combined with well directed industry. He has taken a prominent position in public affairs on his merits, and he has maintained himself in prominent positions in northern New Hampshire, and more recently in the general concerns of the state, by proving himself a man who is always true to the trust confided to him, and he is all this without ever losing a friend by any false word or unfair act. These qualities have made him conspicuous and popular in social, political, business and professional circles. He is capable of graceful and appropriate expression in prose and verse, on occa-

sions where these qualities are in demand. His efforts in verse are often commended; at the same time in serious argument he is skilful in marshalling facts, and forcible and effective in their presentation before any tribunal. He was superintendent of schools at Colebrook for several years; was elected county solicitor in 1878, and re-elected in 1880-82-84-86, holding this important office longer than any other man in the state under the elective system. In 1890 his effective services in the lower house and in other positions led to his nomination as senator from the first district, which was followed by his election to that office by a handsome majority. Although a member of the minority party he was made chairman of the committee on the revision of laws and discharged his duties in that position with credit. As an exponent of the principles of his party he is zealous, energetic and fearless, and stands in the front rank of the active workers of the Democracy in the northern district. He was one of the trustees of the State Normal School at Plymouth, and was appointed to the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Agricultural College and after serving one year, believing that he could not afford the time to discharge the duties of the position, he resigned. In 1889 he represented Colebrook in the legislature, and took a conspicuous and leading part in the debates in that body, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1903, at Concord, New Hampshire. He is a member of the Grafton and Coos Bar Associations and of the Dartmouth Alumni Association. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of Colebrook Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias, of Colebrook. Jason H. Dudley was married September 22, 1869, at Randolph, Vermont, to Lucy A. Bradford, of Vergennes, Vermont, a descendant in the eighth generation from Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth colony. She is the daughter of Dr. Austin and Aurelia (Bissell) Bradford, of Vergennes, and was born April 6, 1843. Two children have been born to them: Allen B., June 18, 1871, and William H., April 13, 1873, who died July 2, 1876. Allen Bradford married Alice Drew, of Colebrook, who was born December 1, 1867, daughter of Edwin W. Drew, and died at the age of twenty-seven, leaving two children: William Allen and Bessie Mildred.

(VI) Hubbard, second son of Samuel Paul and Jane (Hubbard) Dudley, born February 18, 1764, in Hawk, now Danville, New Hampshire, was married January 8, 1789, to Sarah Ingalls. They had seven children, and moved to Dunham, Lower Canada, in 1816, and he died there December 13, 1841.

(VII) Peter, son of Hubbard and Sarah (Ingalls) Dudley, was born August 22, 1801, in Bridgewater (or Bristol), New Hampshire. He was a pioneer stage man of the state and operated lines from Hanover to Boston and other points in this state for many years before the advent of the railroad. He moved in 1838 to Concord, where he resided until his death in 1871. He was well known and respected throughout the state, was a trustee in two or more banks, was connected with the South Congregational Church and always identified with those things that make for the betterment of the town. He was married in 1832 to Elizabeth Bassett of Derry, New Hampshire, a descendant in the fourth generation of Rev. James McGregor, first settled minister at Londonderry. They were the parents of three children. Ann Elizabeth, the eldest, became the wife of J. Warren George, and resided

in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Thomas Hubbard, the second, is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Helen Miranda Walker resides in Concord.

(VIII) Thomas Hubbard, only son of Peter and Elizabeth (Bassett) Dudley, was born June 19, 1836, in Derry, and was educated in the public schools and the academies at Pembroke and Hopkinton, New Hampshire. When the Civil war broke out the Dudley military spirit showed itself and he enlisted, November 20, 1861, in Company I, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry. He received the rank of lieutenant, and was with General Burnside at Cape Hatteras, where he contracted disease which resulted in his discharge. Returning to his home in Concord, he died in March, 1863, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He married Antoinette Gordon, daughter of John Gordon, of Concord. They had two children, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Hon. Harry G. Sargent, of Concord (see Sargent, VIII), and Harry Hubbard, mentioned below.

(IX) Harry Hubbard, only son of Thomas Hubbard and Antoinette (Gordon) Dudley, was born June 11, 1859, in Concord, and graduated from the high school of that city in the class of 1878. For a year subsequently he received private instruction from Professor Amos Hadley. He began his business career as clerk in the freight office of the Concord Railroad, and was afterward for four years a clerk in the First National Bank of Concord, from which bank he went to the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons Company, of which he was treasurer, with an interest in the business. He accompanied this concern upon the removal of its offices to Boston in 1893, and served as one of its directors until January, 1906, when he resigned. In the year 1894, at the personal solicitation of the president of the Mechanics' National Bank, he returned to Concord to take the position of cashier of that bank, which he still holds (1906). He is a man of excellent financial ability and has a large influence in the monetary circles and financial institutions of New Hampshire, being a director and treasurer, respectively, of the New Hampshire Spinning Mills, Home Realty Company and Beecher Falls Company. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Paul's parish of Concord, of which he is now treasurer, is treasurer and a member of the board of managers of Diocesan Missions, and warden of St. Andrew's Church, Hopkinton, where he has a summer home. In civic affairs he has always taken a deep interest, has been a member of the board of aldermen of Concord, was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives one term, and in 1904-05 was senator from the tenth district. During Governor Rollins' administration Mr. Dudley was, by nomination of the governor, elected by the legislature as commissary general upon the gubernatorial staff. Mr. Dudley is of social disposition, fond of the society of good men, and naturally is a member of many social organizations, including the Wonalancet and Snowshoe clubs of Concord and the New Hampshire Club of Boston. He inherits from father and grandfather a love of fine horses, and is the possessor of some excellent specimens of this noble friend of man. He is president of the Concord Driving Club, which enjoys a road driving, among horsemen of Concord and vicinity. He is a charter member and was president of the Wonalancet Club at the time of the erection of its present handsome home.

Mr. Dudley was married October 30, 1883, to Anne Minot, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Tilton) Minot, the former of the well known banking house

of Minot & Company of Concord. Mrs. Dudley is an active and influential member of church and social circles and a member of the Colonial Dames. She is the mother of three children, namely: Dorothea Minot, Charles Hubbard and Thomas Minot Dudley. Dorothea Minot Dudley, died December, 1902, nearly fourteen years of age.

(IV) James, son of Stephen and Sarah (Gilman) Dudley, of the fourth generation from Governor Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, was born June 11, 1690, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and died in the same town September 4, 1746. He married Mercy Folsom, who was born about 1691, at Exeter and they had eight children.

(V) Samuel, son of James and Mercy (Folsom) Dudley, was born at Exeter in 1720. He married (first) Mrs. Ladd, (second) Mrs. Sleeper, and (third) Mrs. Clark and was the father of ten children.

(VI) Micajah, son of Samuel Dudley, was born November 27, 1751, at Brentwood, and died May, 1798, at Durham, Maine. He was approved September 3, 1795, as a minister of the Society of Friends, and continued in the Society in that relation during his life, and some of his descendants have followed after his example and have been more distinguished as teachers than he, and are honored members of the sect in different states and countries. It is thought that in early life he was a Baptist, but was led to change his belief by David Sands and Aaron Lancaster, noted members of the Friends' Society. Friend C. W. Webber remembers when he lived in Durham, on the south east tier of lots, nearly opposite his house. There are some remains of the old cellar yet to be seen, and flowers still bloom there, and in his pasture is a fountain called the Dudley Spring. Micajah's children were all Friends except Lydia and William. He married Susannah Forster, born March 16, 1751, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, died in China, Maine, January 8, 1838, daughter of Timothy and Sybella (Freeman) Forster. They had eleven children.

(VII) John, son of Micajah and Susannah (Forster) Dudley, was born in Winthrop, Maine, November 5, 1775, and died in China, Maine, October 27, 1847, and was buried in the Friends' cemetery at China. He was a bright and intelligent man. He married Eunice Winslow, and they had eight children.

(VIII) Matthew Franklin, son of John and Eunice (Winslow) Dudley, was born at Harlem, Maine, September 9, 1813, and died at China in 1861. He was a farmer and belonged to the body of Friends at the head of which was Eli Mayo. He married Patience A. Hutchins, and they had four children, of whom only one, David F. Dudley, is living. The children were: Cynthia J., married John R. Meder, of Durham, New Hampshire; Charles, who died 1865, at Saco, Maine; Joseph, 1861, and David Franklin.

(IX) David Franklin, fourth and youngest child of Matthew F. and Patience A. (Hutchins) Dudley, was born October 17, 1857, in China, Maine, and was educated in the public schools and Pembroke Academy. After the death of the father, the support of the family devolved upon the mother, who successively lived in Berwick and Biddeford, Maine, and Newmarket, this state, where she was employed in the cotton mills. The brave spirit of the mother seems to have been inherited or imbibed by the youngest child, who began to aid her at the age of ten years. He was employed five years in the mills



David F. Quilley

at Newmarket, with the exception of two summers spent on a farm in Scarborough, Maine. During this time he saved sufficient to maintain himself at school a part of the time. While at work in the mills he often found a few moments to devote to study, and none of this time was ever squandered in the sports usually enjoyed by youth of his age, but was faithfully employed in extending his range of knowledge. He also studied at evening, and so contrived to keep up with many others who enjoyed the advantage of instruction at school. After leaving the mill he worked at shoemaking in Newmarket and in Haverhill, Massachusetts, which he followed during vacations and while a student at Pembroke Academy, earning enough in this way to defray his expenses. Before entering Pembroke, he taught school in Epsom, New Hampshire, and immediately following his graduation in 1879 he taught a year in Deerfield. He then took up the study of law in the office of Leach & Stevens, in Concord, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in practice at Concord and has succeeded, through habits of industry, combined with legal ability and a pleasing personality. It may be truly said that Mr. Dudley carved out his own fortune, and his example may be commended to any ambitious youth. He is an active supporter of Republican principles, and has been elected to various offices on the ticket of his party. In 1885 he was a member of the common council of Concord, and in 1895-96 served in the board of aldermen. In 1900 he was elected county solicitor, and re-elected in 1902, and was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1903. He is a member of Horace Chase Lodge, No. 72, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, and of Contoocook Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Penacook, in which he has filled the principal chairs. Since 1887 he has been a member of Ezekiel Webster Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Dudley was married in 1879 to Blanche L. Fowler, born February 29, 1860, a daughter of Trueworthy L. and Catherine (Sargent) Fowler, of Pembroke (see Sargent, IX). She is active in various church and social societies of Penacook. They have had four children, namely: Gale Dudley, born 1880; Trueworthy L., died when two years old; Trueworthy L., born 1888; Roy, 1890; and Ethel May, 1892.

(V) Stephen, third child of Stephen and Sarah (Davison or Davidson) Dudley, and of the fifth generation in descent from Governor Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, was born at Exeter, October 14, 1724, and died at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, August 22, 1811. He took part in the French and Indian war, and in 1758 served in the expedition against Crown Point. In 1763 he went to Gilmanton and was one of the petitioners for the first town meeting. He was one of the original members and a deacon of the church founded there. He was also selectman and one of the committee of safety. He married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Sanborn. She was born February 3, 1724. An account of their son, John, and descendants forms part of this article.

(VI) Nicholas G., first child of Stephen and Hannah (Sanborn) Dudley, was born 1746, in Exeter, and died in Barnstead in 1818. He bought a large tract of land in Barnstead and Alton, and settled upon it with his sons.

(VII) John, first child of Nicholas G. Dudley, was born 1769, and died 1833, in Barnstead.

(VI) Lieutenant John, second son and child of Deacon Stephen and Hanna (Sanborn) Dudley, was born at Exeter, September 15, 1748. He removed with his father to Gilmanton, and died October 2, 1837, aged eighty-seven. It is said that he assisted in the construction of the first grist mill at Gilmanton, and, October 28, 1762, received cash for his labor, £41, James Dudley being the builder of the mill. John Dudley was a prominent citizen of Gilmanton, and held many town offices. He and his brothers, Daniel and Stephen, all signed the agreement in 1776, to oppose the British fleets and armies, and he served in the Revolutionary army, as the muster rolls of New Hampshire show. He married, October 17, 1771, Olive Kimball, of Exeter, daughter of John Kimball. She was born July 12, 1746, and died April 23, 1841, aged ninety-five years. They had six children: Hannah, married John Dudley, son of Major Nicholas Dudley, and located in Barnstead; Sarah, John, Ann, Nathaniel and Mary Light.

(VII) Nathaniel, second son and fifth child of John and Olive (Kimball) Dudley, was born April 3, 1780, and died March 24, 1870, aged eighty-nine. He married, November 22, 1803, Mary Smith, daughter of William Smith, both of Gilmanton.

(VIII) William, second child of John Dudley was born in Barnstead, August 20, 1805. He was a farmer in Barnstead, and a member of the Congregational Church at Gilmanton, New Hampshire. In politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party and then he followed the natural trend of opinion and became a member of the Republican party. He died December 10, 1889. He married Harriet Dudley, born in Alton, New Hampshire, February 23, 1811, daughter of Gilman Dudley, son of Stephen, brother of Major Nicholas G., so she was the second cousin to her husband. Their children were as follows: 1. John Henry, born February 5, 1834, married Mary A. Hodgdon, January 1, 1859, and settled in Alton, New Hampshire, and in 1885 removed to Concord where he still resides. 2. Mary Ellen, born January 15, 1836, married, November 25, 1858, John L. Piper, and located in Gilmanton. He served as a sergeant in Company B, Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, United States Volunteers. After the close of the war he removed to Barnstead, where he died July, 1903. 3. Charles Van Buren, born January 2, 1838, (see forward). 4. Ann Maria, born July 4, 1840, married, January 1, 1861, Perley P. Prescott; she died in Farmington, New Hampshire, January, 1897; her husband still survives at this date (1907). 5. George Washington, born October 7, 1844, see forward. 6. Harriet Adeline, born March 1, 1851, married Charles G. Thibets; she died in Franklin, New Hampshire, June, 1885. 7. William, born January, 1854.

(IX) Charles Van Buren, second son and third child of William and Harriet (Dudley) Dudley, born in Barnstead in 1838, was educated in the common schools. After attaining his majority he left the farm and went to Concord where he obtained a position in the New Hampshire Hospital for the Insane, where he spent twelve years between 1862 and 1874. After leaving that institution he was engaged for a time in other lines of business until February, 1879, when he became superintendent of the Brooklyn hospital in Brooklyn, New York, which position he filled twenty years, severing his connection with it in June, 1899. Returning to his native state he settled on the Fair View road, in Pittsfield, where has a new house with modern improvements, beautifully situated and overlooking the village of Pitts-

field. Mr. Dudley is a gentlemen of culture, up-to-date in his ideas, and is now living a quiet life in close touch with nature, after years of useful service in public positions. He married, May 8, 1865, Diana P. Miller, born in Hartland, Vermont, May 8, 1841, daughter of William and Diana (Palmer) Miller. She died January 26, 1881. They had one son, Charles Miller Dudley, born August, 1870, died October, 1870.

(IX) George Washington, son of William and Harriet (Dudley) Dudley, was born at Barnstead, October 7, 1844, and educated in his native town. He came to Concord in 1870 and engaged in the provision business in which he continued twenty-five years. He is a member of the Republican party, and of the Pleasant Street Baptist Church, in Concord. He married, March 2, 1873, at Barnstead, Sarah Elizabeth Locke, daughter of Enoch and Martha B. Locke, and they have had three children: Fred Wharton; Carolyn Augusta, born at Concord, June 23, 1876, educated in the schools of Concord and at Vassar College, at present a teacher; and Arthur Dean, born at Concord, May 21, 1878, educated in Concord and at Brown University, now in the employ of the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia.

(X) Fred Wharton, elder son of George W. and Sarah (Locke) Dudley, was born in Concord, August 27, 1873. After completing his education in the public schools, he took a place in his father's store where he remained until October, 1888, when he was appointed agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. After five years patient and energetic work he was appointed, May, 1903, superintendent and general agent of the Concord district which includes the greater part of New Hampshire. This position he continues to fill, and under his administration the business of the company in this field has steadily increased. He is a Mason, member of Eureka Lodge, of Concord. He married, November, 1895, Sarah Clark, daughter of Charles W. and Clara F. (Brown) Clark, of Concord.

LOCKE This line comes of one of the pioneer families of New Hampshire, which still affords many useful and worthy citizens of the state. They have been active in clearing and setting the wilderness, and have borne excellent reputations.

(I) John Locke was born in Yorkshire, England, and served his time at the carpenter's trade. He left England about 1630, came into New England and settled at Dover, New Hampshire, and there had a right of land. He left Dover and went to Portsmouth, and framed the first meeting house in that town. In the year 1640 he went to Newcastle and settled on land called Fort Point. About 1655 he "squatted" on lands claimed by Hampton, where he continued to reside until killed by Indians August 26, 1666, at the age of about seventy years. He had incurred the enmity of the Indians by his activity in frustrating their attempts to murder settlers, and a party of eight made an excursion for the express purpose of taking his life, after which they retired without inflicting further damage. He had been granted eight acres by Portsmouth January 1, 1656, and eight acres more in 1660. He was finally accepted as an inhabitant by Hampton on March 8, 1668. His lands in Portsmouth were sold soon after. He was a subscriber to the support of the ministry there in 1659. He was married about 1652 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Berry, and their children were:

John, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Alice, Edward, Tryphena, Rebeckah, Mary, William, James and Joseph. (Mention of William and descendants appears in this article). The place of settlement in Hampton was at Josselyn's Neck, since known as Locke's Neck. The widow was living in February, 1707.

(II) Edward, fifth child and third son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Berry) Locke, lived at Rye, and probably died there at an advanced age. He married Hannah Jenness, who was born March 26, 1673, the daughter of Francis Jenness. Their children were: Francis, Samuel, Edward, Prudence, James and Thomas (the last named and descendants are mentioned in this article.)

(III) Edward (2), third son of Edward (1) and Hannah (Jenness) Locke, was born May 28, 1701, and lived at Kensington. He married, December 17, 1724, Hannah Blake, who was born December 18, 1704, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Smith) Blake, granddaughter of Timothy and Naomi (Sleeper) Blake, of Hampton, and great granddaughter of Jasper and Deborah (Dalton) Blake. The children of Edward and Hannah were: Lydia (died young), Abigail (died young), Moses, Timothy, Lydia, Abigail, Edward and Hannah.

(IV) Moses Locke, third child and eldest son of Edward (2) and Hannah (Blake) Locke, was born at Kensington, July 8, 1733, and died in Epsom. He responded to the first call for troops in the Revolution, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. His name is thirty-first on the roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, August 1, 1775, showing that he enlisted in that command May 3, 1775, and had served three months and six days. In the same year, October 6, Moses Locke, of Deerfield, is found in Colonel James Frye's regiment, and in 1781 Moses Locke is in Colonel Cilley's regiment. Fifty-nine bushels of corn was delivered to the family of Moses Locke "soldier in the Continental Army 1780." "As a supply for the year by the town of Epsom." May 20, 1782, we find the record: "Received the above contents in full. (signed) Moses Locke." He married, March 12, 1755, Mary Organ, by whom he had: Mehitable, Ann, Jonathan, Hannah, Mary and Elijah.

(V) Ann, second daughter and child of Moses and Mary (Organ) Locke, was baptized February 13, 1760, and married, 1787, Hon. Josiah Sanborn, of Epsom, who was born October 4, 1763, and died June, 1842.

(VI) Captain James Sanborn, son of Hon. Josiah and Ann (Locke) Sanborn, was born in 1791, and died in 1874. He married a Miss Parsons, and they had a daughter Sophia, who married, November 29, 1839, Moses G. Lane. (See Lane VI.)

(III) Thomas, fifth son and youngest child of Edward and Hannah (Jenness) Locke, was born in Rye, June 10, 1713. He was probably of Rochester, in 1740, and of Barrington in 1740-41, and sold lands at those dates. Benjamin and Levi sons of a Thomas Locke were baptized at Kensington, August 25, 1745, says one authority; another states that Thomas was the father of Benjamin; Levi B., born in Kingston, 1745; and Thomas, born October 14, 1751.

(IV) Levi Locke, born in 1745, married Rachel Fuller, and they were the parents of Benjamin, Rachel and Abigail.

(V) Benjamin, eldest child of Levi and Rachel (Fuller) Locke, was born in Sandown, April 10, 1770, and died in Bristol, April 9, 1858, aged exactly eighty-eight years, the day of his death being in law credited to his age. When he was fifteen years

of age (1785) he went to Bristol and resided with his uncle. At eighteen he took his ax and pack of provisions, and went into the wilderness seven miles further, and built a hut and cleared land for a home on Bridgewater hill. He lived there two years, constantly annoyed by bears and other wild animals. He then sold and located in the neighborhood which subsequently took his name. He married in 1796, and began life in a log cabin of two rooms, near where the present schoolhouse now stands. He afterward built a larger house on another site, which with its contents was totally consumed by fire in the absence of the family, May 27, 1822. He immediately erected a fourth domicile, but this was not so commodious as its predecessor, though it was a home. Mr. Locke was a typical pioneer, a man of marked individuality, energetic, and a leader in thought and influence in the town. He and his wives were prominent Methodists, and their home was always a stopping place for itinerant preachers. He was a man of great piety and great lung power, and at a meeting in the schoolhouse when thirteen persons were converted, his shouts were heard more than a mile distant. He married first, November 17, 1796, Hannah Favor, born August 6, 1776, daughter of Cutting Favor. She died November 15, 1825, in the fiftieth year of her age; and he married, second, July 23, 1826, Nancy Gurdy, who was born March 11, 1788, daughter of Jacob Gurdy. She died April 15, 1866, aged seventy-eight. His children were: Favor, Roxy, Sherburn, Lavina, Joanna, Philena, Benjamin, Hannah, Sally D., Levi, Dorothy Sargent, Harriet, and Susan, the youngest being the child of the second wife.

(VI) Favor, oldest child of Benjamin and Hannah (Cutting) Locke, was born in Bristol August 21, 1797, and died July 10, 1882, aged almost eighty-five years. He was a farmer through life, living first on the farm of his father-in-law, when, after living for a time on another farm, he removed in 1852 to a place on North Main street, where he died. He was a deacon of the Free Baptist Church. He married, January 30, 1821, Sally Clough, born May 30, 1798, daughter of Abraham. She died in the family of her son, Favor, May 29, 1894, just completing ninety-six years. Their children were: Jane, Orrin, Abram Dalloff and Favor.

(VII) Orrin, eldest son and second child of Favor and Sally Clough (Dalloff) Locke, was born in Bristol, January 13, 1826, and died in Bristol, February 5, 1898, aged seventy-two. He was a carpenter, and workman in a paper mill, and resided on Lake street. In political sentiment he was a Republican, in religious faith a Baptist and was a member of Cardigan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, April 19, 1849, Nancy Jane Favor, who was born in Hill, February 26, 1825, daughter of Daniel Favor, M. D. Their children were: Mary Ann and Sarah, born December 31, 1857, who married (first) Hadley B. Fowler, M. D. He died January 13, 1893, and she married (second) C. G. Hodgdon of Grinnell, Iowa.

(VIII) Mary Ann, elder daughter of Orrin and Nancy J. (Favor) Locke, was born September 21, 1850, in Bristol, and became the wife of Burley M. Ames (see Ames, IV).

(II) William, fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Berry) Locke married Hannah Knowles. Children: Jonathan, William, Abigail, Hannah, Patience, Sarah, Elijah, Eliphalet, Jemima, Hannah.

(III) Jonathan Locke married Sarah Haines.

Children: Sarah, Patience, Jonathan, Mary, David, Abigail, William, Margaret, Abner, Sarah, Hannah, John.

(IV) David Locke married Annah Loverin. Children: Reuben, Simeon, Sarah, Mary, David, Jonathan, Levi, John, Annah, William, Abigail, Benjamin, Nancy.

(V) Simeon Locke married Abigail Blake. Children: Anna, Samuel B., David, Simeon, John, Josiah, James, Sarah, Reuben, Joseph, Abigail.

(VI) Samuel B. Locke married Betsy Philbrick. Children: David, John P., Simeon, Reuben B., Daniel P., Samuel M., Elizabeth F., Mary E., born September 19, 1830; Margaret A., S. Amanda, Abigail A., Helen S.

(VII) Mary Emery Locke married William True Cass (see Cass, VII). Children: Alfred L., Mary Addie, Arthur T., William D.

(Second Family.)

This name was early established in New England, and has contributed many valuable citizens to all parts of the United States. It has been identified with progress in every department and is still borne by worthy and reputable citizens.

(I) William Locke was born December 13, 1628, in Stepney parish, London, England. He crossed the ocean to Massachusetts, leaving England, in March, 1635, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, where he was married, December 27, 1655, to Mary, daughter of William and Marjorie Clarke. He was chosen a deacon of the church about 1700, and lived to be over ninety-one years old, his death occurring in Woburn, June 16, 1720. His wife was born December 29, 1640, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died in Woburn July 18, 1715. Their children were: William (died young), William, John, Joseph, Mary, Samuel, Ebenezer, James and Elizabeth.

(II) Joseph, son of William and Mary (Clarke) Locke, was born March 8, 1664, and settled in that part of Cambridge which is now Lexington, Massachusetts, and there he died in 1754, aged ninety years. The only record of his first wife is that of her christian name, Mary, and her death in April, 1707. He married (second), Margaret, daughter of Israel Mead of Woburn, and his third wife was Hannah Pierce of Weston, Massachusetts, whom he married November 5, 1743, and who died April 10, 1747. There were seven children of the first marriage and four of the second. They were: Mary, Abigail, Lydia, Sarah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Huldah, Margaret, Joanna, Ruth and Stephen.

(III) Stephen, youngest child of Joseph and Margaret (Mead) Locke, was born January 26, 1718, and succeeded to his father's homestead in Lexington, where he died April 22, 1772. His wife, Mehitable, daughter of Jonathan Raymond of Lexington, died October 29, 1815, aged ninety-four years. Their children were: Mehitable, Reuben, Stephen, Elizabeth and Benjamin.

(IV) Stephen (2) son of Stephen (1) and Mehitable (Raymond) Locke, was born March 29, 1759, in Lexington, and in 1781, moved from there to Woburn. About 1783-84, he removed thence to Deering, New Hampshire, and settled upon a farm there, where he died November 4, 1822. In 1780 he married Sally Hopkins, who was born in 1756, in Charleston, Massachusetts, and died in Deering May 14, 1830, surviving her husband more than sixteen years. Their children were: Sarah, Stephen (died

young), Susan, Nancy, Lucy, Stephen and James.

(V) Stephen (3) son of Stephen (2) and Sally (Hopkins) Locke, was born 1792, in Deering, New Hampshire, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the homestead there. He occupied this until his death, which occurred February 13, 1841. He was married February 8, 1815, to Sarah Peaslee, who was born in 1792, in Deering. She moved to Manchester in 1846, and died there. Her children were: Stephen, Irena, Sabra, Lewis N., Ira D., Nancy E., Lorinda and Lovina.

(VI) Nancy E., daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Peaslee) Locke, was born March 31, 1827, in Deering, and was married in 1848, to Gilman Clough of Manchester (see Clough VII).

(I) Samuel Packard, wife and child, PACKARD came from Windham, near Hingham, England, in the ship "Diligence," of Ipswich, John Martin, master. There were one hundred and thirty-three passengers. He first settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, and from thence removed to West Brigewater. He was a constable and tavern keeper. Children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Zaccheus, Thomas, John, Nathaniel, Mary, Hannah, Israel, Joel, Deborah and Deliverance.

(II) Zaccheus Packard married Sarah Howard. Children: Israel (1680), Sarah, Jonathan, David, Solomon, James, Zaccheus, John Abiel.

(III) Israel Packard married Hannah ———. Children: Seth (1703), Mehitable, Sarah, Eliphalet, Hannah, Zeruah, Israel.

(IV) Seth Packard married Mercy Bryant. Children: Sarah, Lucy, Mehitable, Mercy, Isaac, Mary, Seth, Joshua, Abigail, Abner, Jonathan (1750), Joshua.

(V) Jonathan Packard married Susanna Alger. Children: Israel (1779), Reuel, Othneil, Asa, Albe, Isaac, Betsey.

(VI) Israel Packard married Susanna Edson. Children: Josiah, Melvin, Sidney, Liberty (1808), Arrilla, Israel, Alpheus, Henry, died April 4, 1885; Susanna, David.

(VII) Liberty Packard married Mary Dodge, of Damariscotta, Maine, October 31, 1830. Children: 1. Liberty Dodge, born September 13, 1831, died January 5, 1895. 2. James Wallace, born March 23, 1833, died November 15, 1898. 3. Eliza Mary, born October 25, 1835, died September 30, 1837. 4. Henry Walter, born March 26, 1840, died August 5, 1840. 5. Ruth Mary, born December 22, 1841, deceased. 6. Susie Eliza, born September 30, 1844. 7. Frances Gibbs, born December 21, 1848.

(VIII) Liberty Dodge Packard married Lucy Ann Kingman, of Mansfield, Massachusetts, September 15, 1853. Children: Ernest Kingman, born June 25, 1856, died July 2, 1877; Lillie Mansfield, born December 16, 1863; Nellie Hall, born December 16, 1863; Mary Wallace, born September 10, 1860.

Lucy Ann Kingman's ancestry is as follows: Lieutenant Kingman of Easton was killed in the Revolutionary war; Henry Kingman, born in Easton, 1791, died February 22, 1874, married Nancy Carpenter, born in Norton, 1700, died January 18, 1870. Children: 1. Henry William, born October 2, 1815, died June 2, 1896. 2. Edward Augustus, born November 27, 1817. 3. Lewis Erastus, born March 13, 1820, died March, 1802. 4. George Frederick, born February 17, 1822, died April 4, 1808. 5.

Nancy Carpenter, born February 27, 1824. 6. James Harrison, born February 13, 1826, died 1850, in California. 7. Jane Harrison, twin of James Harrison, born February 13, 1826, died January 25, 1870. 8. Franklin Billings, born July 22, 1828. 9. Lucy Ann, born in Mansfield, November 10, 1830. 10. Gardner Miller, born November 16, 1833.

(IX) Mary Wallace Packard married Arthur True Cass, May 16, 1894 (see Cass, VIII).

CROWELL This is one of the early New England families, and has been honorably identified with Massachusetts and New Hampshire from a very early period. It has spread over the United States and has contributed its proportion to the development of the nation.

(I) John Crowell was born June 25, 1764, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and settled in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1800. He was an industrious farmer and was accordingly successful. He married Annah Corless, of Haverhill, who was born March 9, 1764. Their children were: Betsey, Nancy, John, Samuel, Sally, Jonathan, Peter, Polly, Eleanor, Hazen and Lavina.

(II) Samuel, second son and fourth child of John and Annah (Corless) Crowell, was born December 17, 1789, in Haverhill, and died February 13, 1857, in Newport. He married Hannah Emery, of Newport, New Hampshire, and lived on Coyt Mountain in the town of Newport. His children were: Samuel, Amanda, Harriet D., James W., William E., Jonathan, Peter, John B., Hannah E. and Amos E.

(III) Peter, fifth son and seventh child of Samuel and Hannah (Emery) Crowell, was born September 21, 1827, at the homestead on the south slope of Coyt Mountain, and made his home there most of his life. He served nearly three years as a soldier during the Civil war. He was married September 21, 1854, to Melita A. Huntoon, who died before 1870. He was married (second) January 2, 1870, to Susan A. Sanborn. His children were: George W., Fred W., Lois O., Archie F., John Ralph, Josie M., Leanna H., George T., May, Alice, Carrie, Jennie, deceased; Clinton, Irma, Shirley, Roy, Minnie, Eva and Hazel, deceased. Josie M. married Patrick Sullivan. Alice Carrie married Frank H. Reed. George T. married Cora Powell and May married Randolph Moulton.

(IV) Leanna H., third daughter and seventh child of Peter Crowell, and his second wife, Susan A. Sanborn, was born July 28, 1871, in Croydon, and became the wife of Ernest L. Cutting of that town. (See Cutting, IX.)

CONANT The Conant family appears to be primarily of Celtic descent, for Conan, or Conon, from which the name is derived, is found at a very early period among various races of Celtic origin, including the Britons, Welsh, Irish, Gaels and Bretons. Records show that the name Conant, in very nearly its present form, has existed in England for over six hundred years. The orthography has varied considerably, the variation being principally due to the ignorance of the clerks. In England thirty-two ways of writing the name have been found, and in America eighteen ways. In Devonshire, the old home of the family, though the name is written Conant; the common pronunciation is Connet, or Cunnet. All the descendants of East Budleigh, however, have generally adhered to

the form Conant, pronounced Co-nant, with the accent on the first syllable. The signification is thought to be chief, or leader.

(I) John Conant, with whom the first authentic genealogy of the family begins, lived in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England, but was probably born about the year 1520, at Gittisham, some ten or twelve miles northeast. The life of Dr. John Conant, written about the year 1700, states that John Conant, of East Budleigh, "was descended from ingenious parents of Gittisham, near Honiton, whose ancestors for many generations had been fixed here, but were originally of French extraction." In 1577, John Conant was a church warden in East Budleigh. He was buried at this place March 30, 1596.

(II) Richard, son of John Conant, was probably born in the parish of East Budleigh, about the year 1548. In 1588, he was assessed for lands in East Budleigh of the yearly value of £4. Richard Conant was a church warden of the parish in 1606, and in 1616 again filled the office. In the year 1600 he paid a "malt rate" of four shillings. In 1630 he is rated at 2s. 6d., his rating being next to the highest in the parish. The inventory of the estate of Richard Conant was £120, 14s., 4d. Richard Conant married, February 4, 1578, at Colyton. The parish record reads: "Rychard Connett, the sonne of John Connett, of East Budlaye, was wedded unto Agnes Clarke, the daughter of John Clarke, senior, of Collyton, the iij daye of february 1578." Richard and Agnes Conant were buried on the same day, September 22, 1630. The children of Richard and Agnes (Clarke) Conant were: Joan, Richard, Robert, John and Roger.

(III) Roger, youngest of the eight children of Richard and Agnes (Clarke) Conant, the immigrant ancestor of most of those bearing the name in America, was baptized at All Saints Church, in the parish of East Burleigh, April 9, 1592. As his father was one of the leading men of his parish and evidently in good circumstances, and as his mother's father was the leading merchant of a neighboring parish, and as one of his brothers was educated at Oxford, it would seem reasonable that Roger received a good education for the times, for he was frequently called upon to survey lands, lay out boundaries, and transact public business. It seems that Roger Conant went to London about 1609 and served an apprenticeship of seven years with the Salters' Company, and that he was afterwards a salter in the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, and that he remained in London until he emigrated to New England in 1623. He probably came in the "Ann," which arrived at Plymouth July, 1623, and in which his brother Christopher was a passenger. He did not remain long in Plymouth, owing to a difference of religious belief between himself and the Pilgrim Fathers, they being Separatists and he a Nonconformist, or Puritan, but went to Nantasket (Hull) and joined Oldham and Lyfford, who had started a colony there. It was probably while at Nantasket that he made use of the island in Boston harbor, now called Governor's island, but then and for some time after known as Conant's island. Roger Conant being reported as "a pious, sober and prudent Gentleman," was chosen, in the winter of 1624-25, by the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, and his associates, under the name of the Dorchester Company, to manage or govern their affairs at Cape Ann. Late in the fall of 1625 he took charge of the Cape Ann

settlement, located on the west side of what is now Gloucester harbor, near Stage Head. On this point may still be seen the remains of a rude fort, now called Stage Fort, but named Fort Conant by its constructors. In 1625-26 he had charge of about two hundred persons, and very faithfully performed the duties of his office, which, under the circumstances, was of a very responsible character. In 1626 the colony was removed to a better location at Naumkeag (Salem). Here his influence prevented the abandonment of the settlement, Rev. John Lyfford leaving at that time and trying to take the colony with him. After Conant had been governor of the colony upward of three years, a new patent was granted, and under changes that followed Conant was superseded by John Endicott. In the troublous times that followed, Conant maintained the rights of the first settlers against the unjust act of the new management, but loyally refused to do anything to retard the prosperity of the colony to further his own ends, preferring to use his influence for harmony. "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," says his biographer.

Mr. Conant became a freeman May 18, 1631. About this time he formed a partnership for trade with the Indians along the coast, he and his partners maintaining a station or truck house, as it was called, at Blue Point, near Saco. He was frequently called to offices of honor and trust by his fellow townsmen and the general court, as is shown by the records. November 7, 1632, he was one of four appointed to "sett down the bounds between Dorchester and Roxbury." In 1634 he was one of the twenty-four deputies elected by the freemen to the general court which met at Boston on May 14. This was the second representative assembly which met in this country, that of Virginia being the first. Mr. Conant was elected from Salem. He thus assisted in laying the foundation of that form of government which remains to-day our noblest heritage. In 1637 he was foreman of jury trials. The same year he was chosen by the general court to be one of the justices of the quarterly court at Salem, and held this office three years. November 20, 1637, he and three others were chosen "to certify the bounds between Salem and Saugust." In 1642 he was one of the grand jury; in 1645, he was one of the "ratters" (assessors of taxes); and in 1646 he was on the jury of trials and also the grand jury. He was one of the "eleven men," "seven men," or selectmen, in each of the following years: 1637-38-39-40-41-51-52-53-54-57 and 58.

Both he and his wife were among the original members of the first church at Salem, and in 1637 both signed the renewed covenant. When a new church was formed at Beverly he was one of the first to be enrolled as a member. He was possessed of considerable land, and the inventory of his estate after his death showed a total valuation of property amounting to £258. He died November 19, 1679, in the eighty-eighth year of his age; the place of his burial is not known. He married, in the parish of Saint Anas, Blackfriars, London, November 11, 1618, Sarah Holton, who probably died before her husband. Their children were: Sarah, died young; Caleb, Lot, Roger, (the first white child born in Sa-

lem, Massachusetts), Sarah, Joshua, Mary, Elizabeth, and Exercise. (Mention of the last, with descendants, forms a part of this article.)

(IV) Lot, second son and third child of Roger and Sarah (Holton) Conant, was born about 1624, either at Nantasket or Cape Ann, and died September 20, 1674, at Beverly. He seems to have lived at Marblehead as early as 1657; was selectman in 1662; had one cow's commonage in 1667; and on May 25, 1674, is recorded as one of the one hundred and fourteen house-holders. On November 20, 1666, his father gave him the homestead at Beverly with thirty-two acres adjoining and seventy-two acres in other parts of the town. On the same day Lot leased the homestead with three acres adjoining, composing the southern part of the home farm, to his father and mother for an annual rent of "one Indian corn." He is entitled yeoman in conveyances made at this time. About this time he probably moved to Beverly, and built a house near his father's. On July 4, 1607, he was one of those dismissed from the First Church of Salem to form a church at Bass River, or Beverly. He married Elizabeth Walton, baptised October 27, 1629, daughter of Rev. William Walton, who took his degrees at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, in 1621 and 1625. He was settled at Marblehead as early as 1639, and was pastor there until his death, in 1668. Elizabeth, widow of Lot Conant, married January 10, 1682, as her third wife, Andrew, son of Robert and Elizabeth Mansfield, of Lynn. The ten children of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant were: Nathaniel, John, Lot, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Sarah, William, Roger, and Rebecca. (Mention of Roger and descendants forms part of this article.)

(V) Lot (2), third son and child of Lot (1) and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born February 16, 1658, in Beverly, where he lived till 1717, when he moved to Ipswich. At seventeen years of age he was a soldier in Captain Joseph Gardiner's company in King Philip's war, and took part in the attack on Fort Narragansett, December 19, 1675. He was admitted to the First Church in Beverly, March 1, 1702, and to full communion July 19, 1702. He was a farmer, and records of several land transactions he made are registered. May 28, 1717, Lot Conant, of Beverly, yeoman, in consideration of £186 13s, conveyed to Joseph Herrick, Sr., a parcel of land and marsh or meadow lying in Beverly, containing twelve acres and one hundred and thirty-five poles; and on the same day he conveys to Henry Herrick, Jr., a quarter of an acre of land in Beverly, July 30, 1717, he buys for £460 the homestead of Daniel Foster, of Ipswich, containing ninety acres of upland and seventeen acres of fresh meadow: "also one old commonright in the common land of Ipswich." A committee on the part of the town of Ipswich sell Lot Conant and others, May 11, 1721, one hundred and eleven acres of land on Turner's Hill. On April 18, 1735, Lot Conant was one of the grantees of the Narragansett townships. His will was probated in January, 1745. He married (first) Abigail, whose surname is unknown; (second) Elizabeth Pride, who was baptised December 12, 1686, daughter of John and Mary Pride. She was admitted to the church February 23, 1707. Fifteen children were born to Lot Conant. Those by the first wife, Abigail, were: Samuel, Abigail, Jonathan, Sarah, Roger; those by the second wife, Elizabeth, were: Joseph, Ruth, Joshua (died young), Elizabeth (died young), Joshua, Joanna, Bartholomew, Elizabeth, Samuel and William.

(VI) Deacon Jonathan, second child and eldest son

of Lot (2) and Abigail Conant, was baptised October 16, 1692, and died June 18, 1749. He was a currier, and resided on the old Roger Conant homestead, in Cabot street, Beverly. In 1713 he was the largest contributor towards building the second parish meeting house, paying £25 13s., 3d. March 31, 1716, he bought for £20 one and one-quarter acres of land, with the house and barn standing on it. February 18, 1719, Jonathan Conant, of Beverly, currier, with the consent of Abigail, his wife, for a consideration of £85 sells Jonathan Herrick, of Beverly, practitioner, one acre and forty poles of land, with dwelling house and barn thereon. March 16, 1719, Jonathan and Abigail Conant were admitted to the Second Church, of which he was afterwards chosen deacon. His will was dated June 17, 1749; and the inventory of his estate amounted to £662 18s. He married, December 25, 1715, Abigail Woodbury, who was baptised September 16, 1664, and died February 1, 1750, daughter of Peter and Mary Woodbury. Their children were: Sarah (died young), Abigail (died young), Lot, Mary, Nercy, Lydia, Sarah and Abigail (twins), Joanna, and Jonathan, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Jonathan (2), tenth child and second son of Jonathan (1) and Abigail (Woodbury) Conant, was born in Beverly, August 9, 1737, and was a farmer and currier. He lived in Beverly, on the Roger Conant homestead, till about 1783, when he removed to a farm on Cherry Hill. In 1701 he sold the "Cherry Hill" farm and removed to that part of Amherst, New Hampshire, which is now Mount Vernon. He was the last of the name who lived in the original Roger Conant house. He bought and sold various pieces of real estate. On March 17, 1759, Jonathan Conant and Mercy his wife sell twenty acres of land in Beverly to Joshua Dodge, 2d. On the same day Edward Raymond, of Beverly, gentleman, in consideration of £250, sells Jonathan Conant, of Beverly, currier, twenty-five acres of land in Beverly, January 25, 1770, Jonathan and Mercy Conant sell Ebenezer Francis eight acres of land. On April 15, 1774, Jonathan Conant, currier, sells to Benjamin Beckford six acres and one hundred and twenty-four poles of land. On May 29, 1783, Jonathan and Mercy Conant sell Richard Quarterman, "a parcel of land in Beverly, containing 11 acres of land, with dwelling house, barn and all out buildings thereon, and also one-fourth of a pew, in the Second Parish Church." On April 11, 1783, Jonathan Conant, Esquire, of Beverly, buys of George Dodge one hundred and fourteen acres, with the buildings thereon, for the consideration of £1378 17s. Various other sales by Jonathan Conant are of record. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was chosen one of the "Committee of Correspondence and Safety." At the Lexington alarm he marched to Boston under command of Captain Peter Shaw. He was afterward paymaster in Colonel Francis's regiment, and then in Colonel Tipper's regiment, serving four years or more. He was in the battle of Monmouth. Jonathan Conant and Larkin Thorndike were the first representatives from Beverly after the adoption of the constitution. In 1787 he was one of the selectmen of Beverly, and soon after moved to Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, where he died. He married, January 30, 1758, Mercy Lovett, and they had: Jonathan, Lt., Joseph, Israel, Sarah, Josiah, and perhaps Joanna.

(VIII) Jonathan (3), eldest child of Jonathan (2) and Mercy (Lovett) Conant, was born in Beverly, April 11, 1760, and moved with his parents to Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, and died there Octo-

ber 28, 1820, aged sixty-nine. His name appears in a list of inhabitants of Amherst in 1803. In 1811 he settled in Antrim, New Hampshire, where he remained till 1816, when he returned to Mont Vernon. He married Polly Baker, of Wenham, Massachusetts, who died April 26, 1834. Their seven children were: Israel Elliot, Mehitable, Ruth, Nancy, Mary, William and Fanny.

(IX) Deacon William, sixth child and second son of Jonathan (3) and Polly (Baker) Conant, was born in Mont Vernon, then a part of Amherst, New Hampshire, October 31, 1802, died in Somerville, Massachusetts, February 20, 1890, aged eighty-seven years. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church. He married Hannah Fornis, of Beverly, and they had nine children: William Henry, Albert, Charles, Edwin, Walter Scott, Harlan Page, Martha Ellen, Fanny Lovett and Marcella Eliza.

(X) Deacon William Henry, eldest child of Deacon William and Hannah (Fornis) Conant, was born in Mont Vernon, June 5, 1829, and died there May 3, 1903. He was a successful business man, a prominent citizen of the town, and a deacon of the Congregational Church. He married, May 25, 1854, Sarah Emeline Cloutman, who was born May 6, 1834, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Cloutman, of Mont Vernon. Their children were: Ellen Frances, Ada Emeline, Willie (died young), Cecil Franklin (died young), Mary Grace, Albert Fornis, Freddie (died young), and Ruth Stevens. Deacon William Henry Conant was a man of fine literary taste, and indulged a talent for poetry by producing occasional poems of rare merit. For more than twenty years he was an active and leading deacon of the Congregational Church until ill health compelled his retirement. A feature of his religious character was his mildness and tolerance. The harsh dogmas of Calvinism found scant favor with his liberal spirit. He was enthusiastically fond of sacred music, and a member of the church choir, the greater part of his life. He was one of the early promoters of Appleton Academy, afterwards McCollom Institute, and trustee and treasurer for a long term of years.

(V) Roger, fifth son and ninth child of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born in Beverly, March 10, 1669. He lived in that part of the town known as the "precinct of Salem and Beverly," and was admitted to the Second or North Church, May 4, 1718. In March, 1720, he bought land at Concord, Massachusetts, and soon after moved there with his family. On May 6, 1721, Roger Conant of Concord, sells John Conant, weaver, Daniel Conant, mason, and Benjamin Conant, tailor, all of Beverly, sixteen acres of land for £90. On March 8, 1736, he gives four acres of meadow land to his son, Israel, and during the same year he gave land to his son, Ebenezer. He lived in that part of the town called "Concord Village," now Acton. He died in 1745. The inventory of his estate was taken May 26, 1746, and amounted to £355 14s. 7d. He married April 25, 1698, Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary Raymond, or, as then frequently written, Rayment. She was admitted to the First Church of Beverly, November 8, 1702, and dismissed to the Second Church April 22, 1716. The ten children of this union were: Ebenezer, Roger, Mary, Abigail, Israel, Lydia, Josiah, Sarah, Mehitable and Thomas.

(VI) Josiah, fourth son and seventh child of Roger and Mary (Raymond) Conant, was born in Beverly, December 12, 1711. He settled in West Dunstable, afterwards incorporated as Hollis, New Hampshire, as early as 1744, when it was a wilder-

ness. At the second town meeting, held in June, 1746, it was "voted" that the selectmen provide "stocks," and at a town meeting the January following "Voted to Accept the Account of Josiah Conant for making the Stocks." In 1736 he drew lot No. 19 at a meeting of the proprietors of township No. 3, (Walpole, New Hampshire) but it does not appear that he ever lived there. On January 20, 1746, he bought land in Dunstable, of Daniel Emerson, for which he paid £67 10s., August 27, 1747. Josiah Conant "housewright" of Hollis, deeded twenty acres of land in Concord, for £20, to his brother Thomas, "it being part of a farm which my honored father, Mr. Roger Conant, deceased, bequeathed to me in his last will, bounded by land given him, the said Thomas." On March 7, 1748, he was chosen "tythingman," and in 1751 selectman; the latter office he held five years. He died at Hollis, December 17, 1756. He married, February 9, 1746, Catherine Emerson, born December 20, 1718, died August 2, 1809. She was the daughter of Peter Emerson, of Reading, son of Joseph and grandson of Thomas, the immigrant. She married (second), December 18, 1777, Moses Thurston. The four children of Josiah and Catherine (Emerson) Conant, were: Josiah, Catherine, died young; Catherine, and Abel.

(VII) Josiah (2), oldest child of Josiah (1) and Catherine (Emerson) Conant, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, October 7, 1746; and died August 21, 1807. He settled in Hollis, was a farmer, a member of the church, and deacon from 1787 till his death. He was town treasurer in 1780. In 1774 he paid a tax of 7s. 6d. Only one person in the town paid more. This was the last tax collected under the king. He enlisted, December, 1775, in Captain Worcester's company, and was at Cambridge three months. On August 6, 1778, he enlisted in Captain Emerson's company, of which he was sergeant, for service in Rhode Island. He married (first), January 9, 1769, Elizabeth Elliot, of Mason, New Hampshire, who died July 23, 1788; and (second) December 16, 1788, Zerviah Fox, of Hollis, born December 3, 1755, died February 12, 1816. By the first marriage he had eight children: Josiah, Elizabeth, Catherine, William, Mary, Abigail, Ruth and Elias, who died young; and by the second marriage, six: Sarah, Joseph, Elias, Hannah, Sophia and Elizabeth.

(VIII) William, second son and fourth child of Josiah (2) and Elizabeth (Elliott) Conant, was born January 16, 1776, in Hollis, New Hampshire. When a young man he went to Peacham, Vermont, where he worked a few years, then came thence to Greensboro, bought a farm, and being a carpenter, built principally with his own hands a house and such farm buildings as necessity demanded. He was a strong man physically, intellectually and morally. Being born in 1776, his educational advantages were limited, but what he lacked in intellectual culture was made up to him in common sense, sound judgment and noble sentiments, in advance of his time. His son, who never lived away from the home farm except while a student at the academies of Peacham and Craftsbury, fully sympathized with him in his advanced opinions, and like many other pioneers in a noble cause they were for a time very unpopular on account of their outspoken views on the subject of slavery, then existing in the southern states. For several years before his death he was so deaf as to be unable to hear common conversation and too nearly blind to read the papers, and the writer well recollects when with considerable trouble she had made him understand about the disastrous battle of Bull

Run, with a flash of his former vigor he replied, "I am glad of it! They do not deserve success until they have abolished slavery." Probably months after, Abraham Lincoln entertained the same idea. E. Tolman Conant, to whom he had in 1850 given up the care of his farm, died in 1862, aged forty-eight, leaving his father childless and lonely, there being no one in the family whom he had known fifteen years before; but he took up bravely the burden of life. His attention, which had for many years in the winter season been given to making furniture, then turned to caring for the sheep, of which there were from two to three hundred on the farm. When objection was made to this on account of his exposure to the cold, he said, "If I am careful I can do it. These sheep need the care of some one who has an interest in them. If I need any help that the children cannot give me, I will call on the hired man," and for five winters he took the best care of them, often climbing to the high beams to pitch down hay for their food. Early in the winter which completed his ninety-second year, he began losing strength, gave up labor, and waited the last summons. He was able to sit up in his chair the most of the day until within a week of his death. During this winter he gave himself up with the docility of a child to the care and guidance of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. T. Conant, and never seemed happy when she was not present. He died in April, 1868, aged ninety-two years, and three months. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational Church in middle life, and served nearly fifty years. Deacon Baker, who had shared that service with him for thirty years, died within twenty-four hours after, and their funerals were held together at the Congregational Church.

William Conant married, about 1809, Betsey Tolman, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Tolman. Dr. Tolman was brother to Thomas Tolman, who was one of the early settlers of Greensboro, Vermont, and who was grandfather of Henry S. Tolman, at present living in Greensboro. William and Betsey (Tolman) Conant, had two children, Mary E., born 1811, who married C. M. Bailey; and Ebenezer Tolman.

(IX) Ebenezer Tolman, only son of William and Betsy (Tolman) Conant, was born in Greensboro, Vermont, in 1814. He was educated in the common schools of the town and in Craftsbury and Peacham academies. He was a farmer by occupation and lived upon the farm which had been cleared by his father. He gave much time and attention to the growing of wool, particularly to the raising of merino sheep, and was very successful in this industry. Like his father, he was a strong Abolitionist. He was a man of strong and deep-rooted convictions, and when once thoroughly convinced of the justice of his belief there was no turning him aside in order to win public favor. It is related that in open meeting he prayed for the slaves, and was threatened with discipline in consequence of his action. He, however, still continued a leading member of the Congregational Church until his death, which occurred in 1862. He did not live to see his desires gratified—the abolition of slavery. He married Mary Jane Fisher, February 5, 1850, (see Fisher, III), and they had eight children, all born in Greensboro, Vermont: 1. Jane Elizabeth, born January 3, 1851, died at the age of sixteen years. 2. Harriet Beecher, born June 10, 1852, was educated at Barre, Vermont, and St. Johnsbury Academy. She taught school for a number of years, and was for a long time principal of

the St. Johnsbury Union schools. Subsequently she studied medicine in the State Medical College of Minnesota, and became assistant physician in the State Hospital for the Insane, South Dakota. She married, June 12, 1900, J. Henry McCloud, and they reside in Hardwick, Vermont. 3. Henrietta Hamlin, twin of Harriet Beecher, died at the age of nineteen years. 4. Helen Maria, born March 30, 1854, married, August 2, 1884, Frederick B. Wright, and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota. 5. Ann Orr, was an invalid and died at the age of twenty-four years. 6. William Fisher, born February 14, 1858, died at the age of twenty-five years. 7. Charles Sumner, see forward. 8. Alice Tolman, born July 29, 1862, married, December 26, 1885, George W. Simpson, and resides at East Craftsbury, Vermont.

(IV) Charles Sumner, second son and seventh child of Ebenezer Tolman and Mary Jane (Fisher) Conant (3), was born July 2, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in St. Johnsbury Academy. He early showed a marked talent for music, and commenced its study in St. Johnsbury, where for five years he was employed in the Fairbanks Scale Works. Later he went to Boston and New York, studying with the best teachers, and finally spent some time in London, England, under the tuition of William Shakespeare. Mr. Conant was but sixteen years of age when he directed a church choir, and since that time with the exception of a very few months he has been connected with church choirs. He was director of the choir of the South Congregational Church in Concord for eighteen years, and instructor in music in the public schools of the same city for twenty years. It is due to his efforts that the instruction of music was introduced into the public schools of Laconia, where he was supervisor of music for four years. He has been president of the New Hampshire State Music Teachers' Association for three years, and director of the Concord Oratorio Society for six years. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church, and in politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He married, January 22, 1884, Martha Burnham, daughter of Buckminster D. and Mary Jane (Carlton) Burnham, both natives of Franconia, New Hampshire. They removed to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where their daughter Martha was born September 28, 1858, and received her education at the St. Johnsbury Academy. Mr. Conant and his wife have one child: Roy William, born May 4, 1885, educated in the Concord high school. He is following the profession of music and resides in Concord, New Hampshire. He married, July 9, 1907, Eugenia Baptist Crockett, of Mexico, Missouri.

(IV) Exercise Conant, who was baptized December 24, 1637, (Salem First Church Records), bought a house and lot at Windham Center, from which he later removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, being one of the earliest settlers of that place. In or about 1700 he sold his property in Lebanon and went to Boston, returning about 1718 to Windham, where he died in 1722. His wife Sarah bore him children as follows: Sarah, born February 14, 1668, married John Moulton; Abiah, born June 21, 1672, married Joshua Wallis; Jane, born June 20, 1675, married William Moulton; Elizabeth, born July 29, 1677, married Richard Hendee; Josiah, born July 4, 1680, married Joanna Dimmick; Caleb was born in April, 1683.

(V) Caleb Conant settled in Windham, where he purchased a right of land of his brother Josiah in



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1703. He was a member of the First Church of Windham, and died in April, 1727. Hannah Crane, who became his wife August 23, 1714, was a daughter of Ensign Jonathan Crane, and she died October 11, 1726. To them were born the following children: Malachi; Benajah, married Jemima Bosworth; Sarah died unmarried; Ruth married Shubael Conant; Mary died in childhood; Josiah married Ann Ames; and Hannah.

(VI) Malachi Conant, who was born June 12, 1715, settled in Windham, about a mile and a half south-east of the present site of Gurleyville, and followed farming all his life. His death occurred January 23, 1783. Sarah Freeman, who was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 18, 1720, a daughter of Edmund and Keziah (Presbury) Freeman, became the wife of Malachi Conant, February 15, 1738-9, and she died May 7, 1791. She was the mother of a large family, of whom the seventh child and third son was Sylvanus.

(VII) Sylvanus Conant, who was born February 10, 1750, in Mansfield, lived on the homestead of his father, and died September 2, 1843. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill. His first marriage was on October 22, 1778, when he became the husband of Anna Royce, the daughter of James Royce. She died May 5, 1802, at the age of forty-two years. On April 12, 1807, he married Elizabeth Utley, of Ashford, who died January 5, 1836, at the age of seventy-two years. To his first wife were born: Abigail; Sarah; Sylvanus; James; Abiah; Kezia; Chester; Joseph; Edmund; Lucius; and Lois. To the second wife was born Roxa. Sylvanus Conant was a member of the Congregational Church.

(VIII) Lucius Conant was born September 20, 1799, in Mansfield, Connecticut, where during the earlier part of his life he followed the business of manufacturing steelyards and augers. In his later years he operated a grist mill in Gurleyville, and in 1845 he went into a silk mill as an overseer. His connection with the silk industry continued during the remainder of his active life, and his death occurred in Mansfield, Connecticut, November 10, 1869. Mr. Conant was a modest man of reserved disposition, and was much respected for his substantial qualities and sterling worth. His religious associations were with the Methodist Church, of which he was a member. Mr. Conant was married December 6, 1821, to Marietta Eaton, who was born in 1801, at Mansfield, Connecticut, a daughter of Jeduthan and Lydia (Campbell) Eaton. She died in November, 1859, and was buried in the Gurleyville cemetery. Mr. Conant married for his second wife Mrs. Julia (Hanks) Conant, the widow of John W. Conant and daughter of Rodney Hanks. Lucius Conant was the father of the following children, all born to the first wife: Harriet Marilla, born June 30, 1823, married William H. Atwood, who died in Mansfield in 1878, and she now lives in Stonington, Connecticut; Lydia Amanda, born February 27, 1825, is the wife of John E. Atwood, a member of the Atwood-Morrison Company, of Stonington, Connecticut; Mary Jane, born April 25, 1827, married Asa P. Squires, and died March 24, 1860; John Ashbel, born August 16, 1829; David Philo, born August 29, 1833, resides in Canton, Massachusetts, where he was several years in charge of a silk mill (he has one son, Lucius); William L., died in infancy; Hiram Ellsworth, born September 13, 1839, was a silk throwster, and died in Contoocook, New Hampshire, August 4, 1893, leaving two sons, Frank E. and Dwight

E.; and Juliette, born December 7, 1843, married James L. Merrick, and lives in Springfield, Massachusetts.

(IX) Hiram Ellsworth, third son and sixth child of Lucius and Marietta (Eaton) Conant, was born September 13, 1839, in Mansfield, Massachusetts, and grew up there, receiving his limited education in the common schools. At a very early age he was employed in a silk mill with his father, and for many years was an aid to the latter. About 1875 he went to Willimantic, Connecticut, with his cousin, Albert A. They there began the operation of a silk mill, in partnership, and thus continued some seven or eight years. Hiram E. Conant then removed to Stonington, Connecticut, where he operated what is known as a "throwing" plant. From there he returned to Willimantic, and soon after, in connection with James L. Merrick, established the Merrick & Conant Manufacturing Company, at East Hampton, Connecticut. He then removed to Conantville and operated a mill for some years. This he sold out, and again went to Stonington, where he was engaged in a throwing plant. He was subsequently at Petersburg as superintendent of a silk mill. In 1891 he came to Contoocook, New Hampshire, and with his sons established the plant which they still operate under the name of the Conant Manufacturing Company. This is what is known as a "throwing" mill, which prepares silk for the weavers. Here Mr. Conant died, August 4, 1893, and his body was interred in Willimantic. He was a very industrious man and was active within six months of the time of his death. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a Knight Templar Mason. In politics he always acted with the Republican party. He was a man of quiet tastes, and preferred to give his time to his business rather than to public affairs, and so took no active part in politics, though his principles were firmly established. He was a reliable man in every situation, and was respected and esteemed in every community where he lived. He was married, November 28, 1865, to Lena Shattle, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born April 6, 1843, daughter of Jeremiah and Magdelina (Mitchell) Shattle. There were two sons of this marriage—Frank Ellsworth and Dwight Eugene.

Frank Ellsworth Conant, elder son of Hiram E. and Lena (Shattle) Conant, was born August 12, 1867, in Mansfield, Connecticut. He was educated in the Natchaug high school at Willimantic, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1885. He spent one year in a business college at Hartford, and then took up business in association with his father, in the silk mill at Stonington. He subsequently removed to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he was employed for a time, and joined his father on the latter's removal to Contoocook. Here he has remained since that time, and is secretary and treasurer of the Conant Manufacturing Company, and manages the business department of that concern, which is a most successful one and has grown and developed under the management of Mr. Conant and his brother. He attends the Methodist Church, and is a Republican, but gives his first attention to business. As a result of this condition his business is prosperous, and as there are plenty of people who are anxious to serve in public capacities the welfare of the community is not injured. Mr. Conant was married, October 17, 1889, to Alice S. Burns, of Stonington, Connecticut, daughter of Michael and Mary J. (Dunn) Burns, natives respectively of Ireland and Connecticut. Michael Burns was a rail-

road man, and was killed while in the performance of his duty on the railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Conant are the parents of one child, Paul Winfield, born September 15, 1896, now a student in school.

Dwight Eugene Conant, younger son of Hiram E. and Lena (Shattle) Conant, was born, April 21, 1872, in Willimantic, Connecticut, and graduated from the Stonington High School in 1889. In the meantime, he had given some attention to the workings of a silk mill, and after graduating was employed one year in charge of the spinners in the shop operated by his father, operating the first belt spinners. From Stonington he went to Petersburg and was assistant superintendent of the mill operated by the John N. Stearns Company. He removed with his father to Contoocook, and is now president of the Conant Manufacturing Company and superintendent of its mill. He is familiar with every detail of the work, and his competent management of the mill has contributed greatly to its success. The brothers cooperate with the utmost harmony, and are thus building up one of the most successful enterprises of Merrimac county. Mr. Conant was married, January 26, 1895, to Blanche L. Kemp, a native of Contoocook, daughter of Frank P. and Jennie S. (Eastman) Kemp. They are the parents of four children: Hiram A., born August 12, 1895; Dwight Lucian, born August 25, 1896; Lena Mabel, born May 2, 1898; and George Elmer, born December 19, 1900.

There were numerous immigrants of WILLIS this name who arrived from England in the colonial period, and the founder of the family now in hand was perhaps the first.

(I) Deacon John Willis, a Puritan of great respectability and considerable distinction, arrived in New England in or prior to 1637, and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he entered with spirit into the early public affairs of that town. In 1657 he sold his property to William Pabodie, and went to Bridgewater as one of the original proprietors. He was one of the organizers of the town government, held various town offices, was appointed to solemn marriages and administer oaths, and served as representative to the general court for twenty-five years. He was the first deacon of the church in Bridgewater. His will was dated in 1692 and proved in 1693. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, nee Hodgkins, widow of William Palmer, and his children were: Deacon John, Nathaniel, Joseph, Comfort, Benjamin, Hannah, Elizabeth and Sarah.

(II) Benjamin, fifth child of Deacon John, Sr. and Elizabeth Willis, was born in 1657, and died May 12, 1696. He married Susanna Whitman, daughter of Thomas Whitman. She lived to be ninety-eight years old. Their children were: Thomas, Benjamin, Susanna and Elizabeth.

(III) Thomas, eldest child of Benjamin and Susanna (Whitman) Willis, was born at Bridgewater in 1694 and resided there his entire life. He was a selectman there in 1760. In 1716 he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Kingsley, and was the father of Susanna, Thomas, Jonah, Mary, Rhoda, Betty, Zephaniah and Nathan.

(IV) Thomas Willis, second child and eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Kingsley) Willis, was born at Bridgewater in 1721. In 1741 he married Susanna Ames, daughter of Thomas Ames, and went from Bridgewater to that part of Taunton which is

now Easton. His children were: Lemuel, Jedediah, Thomas, Susanna, Asa and Mary.

(V) Lemuel Willis, eldest child of Thomas and Susanna (Ames) Willis, was born in Easton, June 4, 1742. That he was active in the stirring events which transpired prior to and during the Revolutionary war is attested by the facts that he was a member of the committee on correspondence and safety at Easton in 1771; that he served as sergeant in Captain Randall's company of Colonel George Williams' regiment in 1776; and in 1778 and 1780 he served in Rhode Island. He subsequently went to Windham, Vermont, and died there in 1819. The maiden surname of his wife was Ames, and she was of Easton. He had two sons and several daughters but an authentic list of his children is not at hand.

(VI) Lemuel (2), son of Lemuel (1) Willis, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, June 29, 1771, and died in Windham in 1849. Information at hand fails to give the maiden name of his wife or the names of his children, but it is certain that he had a son Lemuel.

(VII) Rev. Lemuel (3), son of Lemuel (2) Willis, was born in Windham, April 24, 1802. After pursuing the regular course at the Chesterfield (New Hampshire) Academy, he studied theology and, entering the ministry, he held pastorates in Lebanon, New Hampshire; Troy, New York; Salem and Haverhill, Massachusetts, and other places. He was a pleasing speaker, was noted for his clear and forcible sermons and his ministry extended through a period of fifty years. His death occurred July 23, 1877. He married Almada R. Simons, who was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, January 23, 1803, daughter of Edward and ——— (Witherell) Simons (?). She died September 23, 1846. They were the parents of five children: 1. Lemuel Murray, see forward. 2. Otis W., born 1826. 3. Algeron, born July 28, 1833; now a merchant in Concord, New Hampshire. 4. Mary L., born 1835; married Philip C. Bean, of Warner, New Hampshire; died August 20, 1869, leaving one son, L. Willis Bean, who is now an employe of the United States government in customs, at Portland, Maine. 5. Harlon Simons, see forward.

(VIII) Dr. Lemuel Murray, eldest child of Rev. Lemuel and Almada R. (Simons) Willis, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, October 7, 1825. Very early in life he developed an unusual interest in books, music and languages. While pursuing his studies he taught in the public schools of Elliot, Maine. For a time he studied medicine, then took up classical studies, and was finally graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1847. He then went to France and continued his studies in the hospitals of Paris for one year, being occupied with special work under the auspices of several famous professors, and this experience was of great service to him in his later medical practice. For a time he practiced his profession in Elliot, Maine, then in Canton and Chelsea, settling in Charlestown, Massachusetts, shortly after the close of the Civil war, and there resided until his death, January 17, 1893. Throughout the Civil war Dr. Willis served as a surgeon in the Union army. He was assistant surgeon, July, 1862, in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, under General Butler, at New Orleans, and was later appointed surgeon of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry. He served at Ship Island and Fort Pike until the close of the war. He was a member of various

medical societies, and was a Knight Templar and Mason. He was not only a successful medical practitioner, but was also widely known in scientific circles, having been one of the founders of the Boston Microscopical Society, and its first president. He was a great lover of the beautiful in nature, character and art, and an expert violinist and pianist. He had ever been an admirer of books, and from youth to ripest age an earnest student. He was a frequent contributor of original and translated papers to scientific and medical literature.

Dr. Willis married (first), July 15, 1849, Paulina H. Fogg, daughter of John and Mary (Staples) Fogg. Mrs. Willis died March 23, 1858, leaving one son: John L. M., born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, February 11, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Elliot, Maine, and in Berwick Academy, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1877. He was appointed house surgeon to the Maine General Hospital, and after a service of one year in that institution he took a post graduate course in the New York University. For many years he was a general practitioner in Elliot, Maine. He was interested in and connected with the public schools of that town as a teacher and superintendent, and has been a trustee of Berwick Academy. He is an ex-president of the York County Medical Society; chairman of the Maine Medical Board of Registration; member of the American Medical Association; member of the Stratford County Medical Association; member of the Maine Historical Society, and of the Warwick Club, of Portsmouth. He is an Odd Fellow, a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a trustee of the William Fogg Library, president of the Elliot Historical Society and for several years edited a historical magazine called "The Old Elliot." He married Carrie Estella Ham, daughter of Freeman C. and Ella J. (Cooper) Ham, and they have children: Elizabeth Gail and Hanlon Parker. Dr. Lemuel Murray Willis married (second), Abbie A. Neal, who died November 21, 1903, daughter of Eben and Priscilla (Hutchins) Neal, of Lynn, Massachusetts. They had children: Harold N., and Edith G., now Mrs. Rideout.

(VIII) Harlon Simons, youngest child of Rev. Lemuel and Almarda R. (Simons) Willis, was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, July 18, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Warner, New Hampshire, and upon the completion of his studies, entered the service of the government as a postal clerk, serving between Boston and St. Albans, Vermont. Shortly prior to his appointment he had enlisted in Company E, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers (Burden's Sharp Shooters), and was engaged in considerable active service during the Civil war. He subsequently entered the railroad service, but in 1884 accepted the appointment as a postoffice inspector, and in that capacity has visited almost every part of the United States. At the present time his special territory includes the state of New Hampshire. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 and 1884 was a member of the legislature of New Hampshire. He affiliates with the Masonic order and is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. He attends the Universalist Church. He married, September 17, 1870, Susan A. Sawyer, daughter of Joshua and Lavinia (Foster) Sawyer, of Warner and Allentown. They have had children: Arthur L., see forward; Edward S., born December 22, 1881, is employed at the Page Belting Works, Concord; and

Florence C., born November 21, 1883, is a teacher in the public schools of Concord, New Hampshire.

(IX) Arthur L., eldest child of Harlon Simons and Susan A. (Sawyer) Willis, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, June 25, 1872. He was educated in the public and high schools, being graduated from the latter institution with honor. He obtained a position in a printing office, and is a newspaper man of conspicuous ability and experience. For fifteen years he has been connected with the staff of the *Monitor and Statesman*, of Concord. He was recently appointed deputy secretary of state, and assumed the duties of this office in August, 1907. He is prominently identified with the Concord Universalist Church, being a member of the prudential committee and president of the Laymen's League. He married, November 4, 1895, Sarah Mabel Gould, of Hillsboro, New Hampshire. They have no children.

The family of Ayling has but a few members in New England, but their records, especially that of the principal subject of this sketch, has been of the most commendable character. His service to New Hampshire has been important and valuable.

(I) General Augustus Davis Ayling, son of William L. Ayling, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 28, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Lawrence Academy, Groton. At the conclusion of his school life he entered the employ of J. C. Ayer & Co., chemists, of Lowell, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. April 6, 1861, he enlisted in the Richardson Light Infantry, an unattached company, named in honor of Hon. George F. Richardson, of Lowell, which subsequently became the Seventh Massachusetts Battery. January 4, 1862, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was made first lieutenant December 6 of the same year. May 26, 1864, he was mustered out of service. April 25, 1865, he was appointed a first lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment and made adjutant of the regiment. He was also aide-de-camp and judge advocate on the staff of Major-General R. S. Foster, who commanded the First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. January 20, 1866, he was mustered out of service a second time. In the fall of the same year he settled in Nashua, New Hampshire, and for three years was a traveling salesman. Relinquishing that employment, he filled for the next ten years the position of confidential clerk to Charles A. Gillis. During his residence in Nashua he did not confine himself to one occupation, but filled some public offices, both civil and military. He was inspector of the check lists, assessor, and assistant city marshal. Company F, Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, was founded in 1877, and Mr. Ayling was elected first lieutenant, and succeeded to the command of the company, which he retained until July 15, 1879, when under the going into effect of the new law he was commissioned by Governor Head adjutant-general of New Hampshire, a position he held until 1907, being by virtue of his long service the ranking state adjutant of the United States. To his earnest and intelligent efforts much of the improvement in the National Guard of New Hampshire is due. By direction of the legislature the "Revised Register of the Soldiers and Sailors of New Hampshire in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865," was prepared by General Ayling, and published in 1895.

This work in five quarto volumes contains a record of each soldier and sailor from New Hampshire as far as it is possible to get it, who served in the Rebellion. The plan of the work was a new one and far superior to any upon which previous works of the kind had been based. The names of the members of each regiment were alphabetically arranged instead of by companies, and a short sketch of each organization preceded the list of names of its members. Great care was used to secure the correct spelling of each name, and to obtain the information necessary to the compilation of the work all the authorities on the subject were consulted. In order that the record of each individual should be correct nearly fifteen thousand records were sent to Washington to be corrected from the books there. By much care and effort many cases where soldiers appear on the old reports as deserters through information from the war or navy department they were found to have been regularly discharged, and thus many names were cleared of dishonor. In addition to this, revised and corrected lists of the engagements in which each regiment took part were inserted. This grand work, which for comprehensiveness, thoroughness, and ready reference is unexcelled and perhaps unequalled by any other work of the kind, will ever remain a monument to the industry, intelligence and fidelity of General Ayling.

General Ayling is a member of John G. Foster Post, G. A. R., of Nashua, of which he was senior vice commander, and for a long time was mustering officer for the department of New Hampshire. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of several military and social organizations. He is proficient in Masonry and a member of the lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templar.

(II) Charles Lincoln, son of General Augustus D. Ayling, was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, January 22, 1875. He attended the common and high schools of Concord, New Hampshire, where he lived from the time he was four years old, and graduated from the latter in 1892. He then entered the employ of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers, in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed until 1900, when he and Montgomery Rollins organized the firm of Rollins & Co., bankers, and carried on the business under that name until 1905, when a Mr. Baker succeeded to the interests of Mr. Rollins, and the firm became Baker, Ayling & Co., under which name the business has since been continued. Mr. Ayling is an alert financier, and has been unusually successful in business. He married Margaret Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, of Chicago. They have one child.

The name Racine will be remembered as long as the works of the great French dramatic author, Jean Racine, are read. It has been brought into the United States by Canadians who are descended from French ancestors and feel pride in that cognomen.

(I) Augustin Racine was born in Saint Marc, province of Quebec, and died at St. Pie. He was a carpenter by trade. He married Emelia Tachereau, a native of St. Marc.

(II) Elic, son of Augustin and Emelia (Tachereau) Racine, was born in St. Marc, and died in Abbotford, province of Quebec, in 1878. He was a carpenter. He married Esther Bousquet, who was born in St. Pie, and now resides in Concord, New Hampshire. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom six grew up: Dorita, Arthur A.,

Grazilla, Achille, Josephine, and Arthur Joseph, the subject of the next paragraph.

(III) Arthur Joseph, youngest child of Elic and Esther (Bousquet) Racine, was born in St. Pie, province of Quebec, January 9, 1860. He attended school in St. Hyacinthe, and at the age of twenty years came to the United States and was employed in Worcester nearly two years, and then removed to Suncook, New Hampshire, where he was employed by E. F. Baker & Company, grocers, for eight years. In 1890 he bought out McAfee & Otterson, grocers, of Hooksett, and engaged in trade until April, 1906, when his store and contents were totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Racine is a Republican, and has held the office of supervisor. He is a member of various societies, among which are the Order of Foresters and the Associated Canadio-American. He married, September 22, 1885, Denise Parant, born in L'Abbe Le Fevre, province of Quebec, daughter of Josephine and Philomene (Martel) Parant. They have four children: Eva H., Frederick A., Philip and Rachel. Four others died in infancy.

Little is a name that was given to a LITTLE man on account of a personal characteristic, and became a surname, when surnames became fixed, and hereditary among the middle and lower classes, about the middle of the fifteenth century or a little later. To the individual first assuming it, probably it was appropriate, but like all names of a descriptive character it very soon ceased to be appropriate to the descendants of the person so named. It has been spelled in various ways, the principal forms being Littell, Littell, Littel, Lytel, Lytell, Lyttelle, Littelle, Little, Lytle, Lyttle. These earlier forms have nearly all disappeared, and the form Little is the one almost universally used at the present day.

The family has never made claims to greatness, but the hardy courage, persistent energy and good character of the immigrant ancestor have been present with generations of descendants, whether in making farms as pioneers, and fighting Indians in the Colonial days in New England, or on the western borders of the Union. The records show that as soldiers, as men of peaceful pursuits, or students, lawyers, doctors, preachers, artisans, the Littles have not been behind their neighbors in the average of achievement. Of this family of Littles, six served in the French and Indian wars; sixteen in the Revolutionary; fifteen in the War of 1812; one hundred and fourteen in the Civil war. Twenty-two have graduated from Harvard College; thirty-five from Dartmouth, and many more from other colleges in the different states of the Union.

(I) George Little, the founder of the Newbury family of this name, came, according to long current and probably reliable tradition, from Unicorn street, near London Bridge, England. He migrated to Massachusetts and settled in Newbury, where he worked some years for Mr. Woodbridge, who had advanced money for his passage from England to America. He was a tailor by trade, but is was probably that like others in that day and region he gave much of his attention to agriculture. This is made evident by the fact that he purchased land in September, 1650, acquiring the freehold right of John Osgood, who moved to another town. He subsequently made numerous purchases and became an extensive landholder, one of his farms including three hundred acres. He was often appointed appraiser or overseer of estates, which indicated that he

had a reputation for judgment and integrity. With his wife he joined the First Baptist Church at Boston, and subsequently united with a small congregation of that faith in Newbury. He built a house in 1679, which stood until 1851, when it was taken down. He had five children by his first wife, Alice Poor, and none by the second. (Mention of Moses and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Joseph, second child and eldest son of George and Alice (Poor) Little, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, September 22, 1653, and died in what is now Newburyport, September 6, 1740, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Captain Joseph was much more prominent in town affairs than was his father. He was tythingman in 1685, and selectman in 1692-3, 1700, 1704-5. He seems to have always been connected with the Established (Congregational) Church, of which he and his wife were members. It was then the custom to seat the congregation according to their rank in the community, and in the allotment of seats after the erection of a new house of worship in 1700 a quite prominent one was given to him. He had valuable holdings of real estate which he later largely increased by inheritance and numerous purchases. He is believed to have lived at Turkey Hill from his marriage until about 1730, when he removed to the part of Newbury, now Newburyport, where several of his sons were engaged in trade. He distributed his real estate among his sons before his death, and in his will, dated January 27, 1737, and proved October 1, 1740, divides his household goods and part of his estate among his daughters and others. He married, October 31, 1677, Mary Coffin, who was born November 12, 1657, and died November 28, 1725. She was a daughter of Tristram Coffin, born 1632 in England, and his wife Judith, who was the widow of Henry Somerby and daughter of Captain Edmund Greenleaf. Tristram Coffin was a merchant tailor, and resided in Newbury, where he died February 4, 1704. He was a son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, who came from Plymouth, England, in 1642, the former a son of Peter and Joanna Coffin. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Little were as follows: Judith; Joseph; George; Sarah; Enoch; Tristram; Moses; Daniel and Benjamin. (Enoch and descendants are noticed at length in this article).

(III) George, third child and second son of Joseph and Mary (Coffin) Little, was born in Newbury, January 12, 1682, and died July 2, 1760. In 1709 he bought of William Hsley a riverside lot on the Merrimack, and probably lived in that part of Newbury. He was a lieutenant in the militia. His name occurs among the proprietors of Boscawen, New Hampshire. Some time after the birth of his children he removed to Haverhill and Plaistow, New Hampshire. In his will, dated April 4, 1754, he calls himself yeoman. He married (first), February 22, 1711, Edna, daughter of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Northend) Hale, of Newbury. She was born November 21, 1684, and died October 15, 1732. He married (second), October 19, 1736, Widow Mehitable Clement, of Haverhill. She died November 3, 1754 (?). Their children were: Thomas; George; Oliver; Edna; Alice; Ezekiel; Bartholomew and Joseph. (Mention of the last named and descendants forms part of this article).

(IV) Thomas, eldest child of George and Edna (Hale) Little, was born in Newbury, October 27, 1711, and died November 8, 1766, in Plaistow, New Hampshire. He early moved from Newbury to Haverhill. In 1746 he and his brother Joseph were

appointed by Governor Wentworth to make a plan of Timberlane, now Hampstead. He was a tanner and farmer, and his land with that of Captain George Little formed the western boundary of Hampstead when its charter was given. His descendants have as a whole been noted for their size of body and physical strength, especially those in the line of his son Bond. In his will dated November 5, 1766, he calls himself of Plaistow, and makes bequests to all his surviving children. In it there also occurs this paragraph: "Item—I give to my well beloved wife my servant boy Lot." He married, January 12, 1738, in Haverhill, New Hampshire, Mary Bond, of that town, who was born October 1, 1721, and died June 29, 1801. The children of this marriage were: Bond (died young), Bond, Elizabeth, Alice, Thomas, Mary and Sarah.

(V) Bond, eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Bond) Little, was born in Haverhill, November 11, 1741, and died in Hatley, Stanstead county, Canada, July 10, 1811. He served under Captain John Hazen in the expedition against Crown Point in 1758, and not long after settled in Weare, New Hampshire. About 1775 he removed to the adjoining town of Deering, where he held several town offices and cleared a large tract of land. In 1786 he went to Newbury, New Hampshire, where he had made extensive purchases of land. He was a prominent citizen there, held the commission of justice of the peace, and solemnized numerous marriages. About 1801 he removed with several of his children to Hatley, Stanstead county, Canada, where he died. He was a man of great energy, and, writes one of his descendants, "Noted for his wit and mirthfulness." He married, March 16, 1762, Ruth Atwood, who was born May 20, 1742, and died May 14, 1814. She was of a sedate disposition, a pious and excellent woman. Their children who lived to mature age were: Samuel, Sarah, Thomas, Ruth, Alice, Taylor, Abijah, Ezekiel and Bond.

(VI) Thomas (2), third child and second son of Bond and Ruth (Atwood) Little, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, September 16, 1708, and died in Newbury, August 11, 1803. He was a farmer and lieutenant in the militia. He married, March 26, 1795, Jenny MacMaster, of Fishersfield, now Newbury. His widow married, second, June 19, 1806, Jonathan Ewins, by whom she had six children and died July 18, 1858, aged eighty-one. The children of Thomas and Jenny (MacMaster) Little were: Sally, Ruth Atwood, Jane, Thomas and William.

(VII) Ruth Atwood, second child and daughter of Thomas and Jenny (MacMaster) Little, was born in Newbury, September 24, 1797, and married December 22, 1819, Lothrop Shurtleff. (See Shurtleff VI).

(VIII) William, youngest child of Thomas and Jennie (MacMaster) Little, born December 5, 1803, was a farmer of Newbury, New Hampshire, where he died February 19, 1840. He married Eveline, daughter of Stephen and Ruth (Osgood) Kinsman, who was born at Landaff, New Hampshire, June 1, 1808, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 1, 1860. She was a descendant in the eighth generation from Robert Kinsman, who sailed from Southampton, England, in March, 1634, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. This couple had four children—Hiram Kinsman, Cyrus Baldwin, William and Thomas. Of these, Cyrus Baldwin was born December 21, 1831, and died August 23, 1853. He graduated at Francestown Academy, and commenced the study of medicine. A very promising young man,

he was cut down in early manhood. William was born January 31, 1836, and is now a resident of Warner, New Hampshire. Thomas was born June 15, 1838, and resides at Peterborough, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Hiram Kinsman, the eldest of these four children, was born May 27, 1830. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a popular and highly respected citizen of Sutton, New Hampshire, where he was several times elected a member of the board of selectmen. Many of the older Republicans of the state who recall the stirring events connected with the birth of that party in New Hampshire, remember him as one of its pioneers in Merrimack county, who rendered it valuable service. He recruited over thirty men in the town of Sutton, who served in Company F, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, in the Civil war. He went to the front as second lieutenant of that company, being commissioned September 4, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant January 30, 1863. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg and in the Mississippi and East Tennessee campaigns, and was in all the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg. On June 20, 1864, in front of Petersburg, he was mortally wounded, the bullet penetrating his neck and rendering him speechless. After that terrible slaughter, with some eight or nine hundred wounded men, he was carried on board the United States floating hospital, "New World," then lying at Point of Rocks on the Appomattox river, and taken to the government hospital at David's Island, New York harbor, where he died July 4, 1864. His body was subsequently carried to his old home at Sutton, and there buried with military honors. Colonel Walter Harriman said of him, "He was one of the most efficient and valuable officers in the service, and died a patriot's death." He married, in 1856, Susan Harvey Woodward, who was born October 8, 1835, and died September 4, 1864. They had one child, Cyrus Harvey, who was left an orphan at the early age of five years. Mrs. Little was a daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy (Harvey) Woodward, of Sutton. Her grandfather, Stephen Woodward, was an early settler of that town, coming there from Sandown, New Hampshire. On her mother's side she was connected with the Harvey family of New Hampshire, of which the late Congressman Jonathan Harvey and Governor Matthew Harvey were members.

(IX) Cyrus Harvey Little was born August 14, 1859, in Sutton, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, and prepared for Bates College at New Hampton Literary Institution. He received the degree of A. B. from Bates in 1884, and after leaving college was engaged for several years in mercantile business. He afterwards commenced the study of law in Manchester, New Hampshire, with Hon. James F. Briggs and Hon. Oliver E. Branch. From there he entered Boston University Law School, where he graduated after a three years course, in which he distinguished himself as one of the finest students in his class. Immediately upon his admission to the bar of New Hampshire he began the practice of law in Manchester, and has attained an unusual degree of success.

He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and has served with ability in various offices of trust and responsibility. While a resident of Sutton, he was a member of the school board for four years from 1885 to 1889. He is one of the board of overseers of New Hamp-

ton Literary Institution. In 1896 he was elected to the legislature from ward three, Manchester, and during the session of 1897 served on the committees on judiciary and journal of the house. Re-elected in 1898, during the session of 1899 he served on the committees on judiciary, national affairs and rules. He took an active part in the discussion upon the floor of the house, and never failed to exert a strong influence in all matters which he advocated or opposed. He was again re-elected in 1900, and upon the opening of the session of 1901 was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for speaker, receiving the solid vote of his party, and was elected to that position. As a presiding officer he was ready, painstaking and efficient, making a record that compares favorably with those of a long line of distinguished predecessors. In 1902 he was a member of the constitutional convention, where he rendered excellent service, especially when called upon to direct the course of debate as chairman of the committee of the whole. Since March 27, 1903, he has served as chairman of the state board of license commissioners. In the arduous and perplexing work of this position he has acquitted himself with credit and maintained his reputation for ability, honesty and fearlessness.

Mr. Little is a graceful orator, and is often invited to speak before Grand Army posts, and at fairs, political meetings, etc. He has delivered several Memorial Day addresses which have been much admired. In all political campaigns, state and national, of recent years, he has taken an active part and contributed greatly to the success of his party. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He is a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester; of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

(IV) Joseph (2), youngest child of George and Edna (Hale) Little, was born June 22, 1727, in Newbury, and died in 1811, in Goffstown. He engaged in farming in Plaistow and Henniker, New Hampshire, where his children were born. About 1770 he removed to Goffstown, and was there the first deacon of the church and was prominent in town affairs. He was known as Captain Little, doubtless on account of his service in the militia. He was married (first), to Elizabeth Ingalls, who died December 6, 1764, aged thirty-nine years. Captain Little married (second), March 19, 1766, Sarah Mills, who was the mother of his youngest child, James. There were ten children of the first wife, namely: Hannah, Edna, Elizabeth, John, Abiah, Ruth, George, Caleb, Sarah and Eliphalet. (Mention of the last named and descendants is made in this article.)

(III) Enoch, third son of Joseph and Mary (Coffin) Little, was born December 9, 1685, and died April 28, 1766. His residence was in West Newbury. He married, May 19, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Webster) Worth, born August 17, 1688; and died December 28, 1766.

(IV) Edmund, son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Worth) Little, was born September 5, 1715; and died August 29, 1803. West Newbury was his residence. He married (first), March 18, 1736, Judith, daughter of Dr. Matthew and Sarah (Knight) Adams, born April 2, 1710; died September 7, 1784; (second), November 2, 1789, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John Noyes of Newbury, born 1731, died September 22, 1817. He had ten children.

(V) Enoch (2), son of Edmund and Judith (Adams) Little, was born June 7, 1748, and died August 15, 1820. He also resided at West Newbury. He married Mary, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Sargent) Hale, born 1751; died August 15, 1820. They had three children.

(VI) Enoch (3), son of Enoch and Mary (Hale) Little was born May 11, 1773, and died March 23, 1816. Like his ancestors for generations before, he resided at West Newbury. He married, September 15, 1796, Mary Brickett, born May 12, 1771; died September 12, 1855.

(VII) Dr. Elbridge Gerry Little, son of Enoch and Mary (Brickett) Little, was born in Bradford, August 5, 1807; and died in New Lisbon, Wisconsin. He studied medicine with Drs. Eddy and McCollom, at Lewiston, New York, and later graduated from a medical college. Going west in 1844, he settled in New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and there spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. In religious views he was a Presbyterian, and in politics a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Republican. He married Sophronia Phelps Peabody, daughter of Thomas and Judith (Dodge) Peabody and sister of George Peabody, banker and philanthropist, born in Danvers, Massachusetts, November 4, 1809; died in New York, 1869. They had six children, the first born in Pembroke: Sophronia, George Peabody, Jeremiah Russell, Allan Fitch, Henry Clay and Mary Gains.

(VIII) George Peabody, second child and oldest son of Dr. Elbridge G. and Sophronia P. (Peabody) Little, was born in Pembroke, Genesee county, New York, June 20, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and at Lewiston (New York) and Pembroke, (New Hampshire) academies, and at the Military Institute at Pembroke, a branch of the Norwich Military Academy of Vermont. At the age of eighteen he taught school. The following year he went to Portland, Maine, where he was engaged in mercantile business six years. He then went to Boston where he stayed for a short time. The ten years next following he spent at Palmyra, New York, where he had charge of a photograph gallery. In 1868 he returned to Pembroke, purchased the present homestead and engaged in farming over seven hundred acres of land and making the raising of Jersey cattle a specialty for a time. In 1866-67, while in Palmyra, Mr. Little was deputy collector of United States revenue. He was town treasurer of Pembroke in 1881-2, selectman 1885-6-7, representative in the house of representatives of New Hampshire, in 1876-7, when the elections were annual, and in 1890; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1888; was county treasurer four years; member of the state senate 1901, and justice of the peace twenty-five years. He is trustee of the Guaranty Savings Bank of Concord, and also of the Pembroke Academy. For many years he was chairman of the executive committee of the latter, and has been its secretary and treasurer. He is a member of the Concord Historical Society, and the New Hampshire Club of Boston. He is a member of Jewell Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Trinity Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, Horace Chase Council No. 4, and Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templars, all of Concord, and of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Nashua, having attained the thirty-second degree, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment at Suncook.

He is a lifelong Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been deacon since 1890. Mr. Little is a leading citizen not only in his town but in the county and state. He has long been identified with the agricultural, financial, legislative and educational institutions of New Hampshire, and has stood with the progressive members in all the bodies with which he has had relations. He has always been prompt to act, and he has never put off till tomorrow matters of importance he could dispose of to-day.

He married, August 22, 1854, Elizabeth Ann Knox, daughter of Daniel McClintock and Elizabeth Mary Knox, born August 22, 1836, in Quincy, Massachusetts. They have had the following named children: George Willard, born in Pembroke, October 9, 1855, died March 25, 1859. Clarence Belden, born November 18, 1857, educated at Dartmouth College; read law with General Frank Streeter, of Concord, and Judge William M. Chase, and studied in Howard Law School; commenced the practice of law at Bismarck, North Dakota; is president of the First National Bank of Bismarck, North Dakota, and has been a state senator since Dakota became a state; married Caroline Gore Little. Mary Georgianna, at Palmyra, New York, born January 16, 1860, married Rev. John E. Odlen, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Elizabeth Ellen, born at Palmyra, New York, July 13, 1862, wife of L. F. Thurber, of Nashua. Nettie Knox, born at Palmyra, New York, September 14, 1865, married June 20, 1894, Frank Emory Shepard, of Concord. Lucy Bowman, born at Palmyra, New York, February 28, 1868. Clara Frances born November 16, 1870, in Pembroke, married September 5, 1894, Harmon Schultz Sult, of Brooklyn, New York.

(V) Eliphalet, fourth son of Joseph (2) Little, and youngest child of his first wife, Elizabeth (Ingalls) Little, was born December 5, 1764, in Hampstead, New Hampshire, and died February 28, 1798. He settled in that part of Boscawen, which is now Webster, previous to 1791. His residence was on Battle street near Corser Hill. He had a fair education and engaged in teaching school. He was married November 25, 1790, to Dolly Hunt, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, who was born May 25, 1770. After the death of Mr. Little she became the wife of Timothy Eastman, of Boscawen, and surviving him married Douglas Stackpole, of that town. She died in Webster, January 2, 1852. The children of Eliphalet Little were: Sarah Mills, John and Eliphalet.

(VI) Eliphalet (2), second son and third child of Eliphalet (1) and Dolly (Hunt) Little, was born August 10, 1798, in Boscawen, New Hampshire, died July 2, 1884. He was a boot and shoe maker and continued to follow that occupation until old age compelled him to retire from active labor. About 1823 he moved to Coos county and lived four years in Stewartstown, and a like period in Colebrook. Here he owned some land, and in 1831 sold out and removed to Salisbury, New Hampshire, where the remainder of his life was passed. This move was partly induced by the desire to provide his children with good educational opportunities. He played the snare drum as a member of the Twenty-first Regiment, New Hampshire militia, and was especially skillful as a performer on that instrument. He was a Universalist in religious faith, and as there was no church of that sect in his neighborhood he was a regular attendant of the Congregational Church of Salisbury. He was married (first), in 1823, to

Meele, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Stevens) Fellows, natives of Kingston, New Hampshire, who resided in Salisbury. She was born April 3, 1802, in the latter town, where she died October 20, 1853. Mr. Little was married (second), April 15, 1855, to Amanda B., daughter of Daniel and Susannah (Stevens) Pressey. She was born April 3, 1804. Mr. Little's children, born of the first wife, were: Moses Fellows, Salome Fellows, John Pierce, Sarah Elizabeth and Ebenezer Langdon.

(VII) Moses Fellows, eldest child of Eliphalet and Meele (Fellows) Little, was born August 31, 1823, in Boscawen, now Webster, New Hampshire. His educational advantages were excellent and he was fitted for college at Salisbury Academy. He never, however, entered upon a college course but determined to see something of the world and engaged in business. His first undertaking was a four years voyage on the whaling vessel, "Arnolda," of New Bedford, Massachusetts, which went in pursuit of sperm whales, and in this voyage he visited many of the ports and islands of the Pacific. Returning to his native place he was employed for several terms as a school teacher in Davisville. During one winter, 1848-49, he conducted a store in Salisbury. In March, 1849, he joined the "Sagamore Trading and Mining Company" consisting of fifty persons, with headquarters at Lynn, Massachusetts, whence he proceeded to Booneville, Missouri. The company was divided at that point and started for the Pacific coast with ten six-mule teams, in September, 1849, a part going by way of Salt Lake. Mr. Little was a member of the party going by way of the head waters of the Sacramento river in Washington territory. The Salt Lake party never succeeded in getting there. Mr. Little's party went down the Sacramento and he was one of the eight who succeeded in completing the trip. For a time he was engaged in mining on the American river, and then engaged in ranching in partnership with Jonas Call, of Boscawen, about a mile from San Francisco. They were the first Americans to sell milk in that city. For this they received three shillings (37½ cents) a pint, and they gradually increased their stock from one cow to a dozen. Previous to this all milk sold in the city had been brought in by Spaniards in water skins on the backs of mules. Mr. Little also kept a number of hens and sold eggs for twenty-five cents a piece. In 1853 he returned to New Hampshire expecting to be married, but his fiancée could not be induced to go so he settled up his affairs in California and returned to Salisbury. After his marriage he settled in Hill and for twelve years conducted a store there. He subsequently entered the employ of the Northern Railroad, and was express and station agent at Hill until he retired in 1900. He was assistant postmaster during Franklin Pierce's administration. Previous to the Civil war he was a Democrat, but became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He was several years selectman of Hill and also town clerk. He is a member of the Christian Society of Hill, of which he is secretary, and belongs to Hill Lodge, No. 51, Independent Order of Good Templars, of which he is secretary. He also served several years as secretary of the Pemigewasset Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Hill. He was married (first), February 19, 1852, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Dimond and Rachel (Dresser) Shaw, of Salisbury (see Shaw, VII). She was born January 6, 1828, and died January 22, 1856, in Hill. Mr. Little was married (second), to Lucy Jane, daughter of Sanborn and

Nancy A. (Sherburn) Shaw, a cousin of his first wife (see Shaw, VII). She was born November 22, 1833, and died February 17, 1869. Mr. Little was married (third), October 4, 1869, to Mary Turrill Payne, daughter of Adonijah and Polly (Fitzgerald) Fellows, of Livonia, New York. She was born October 29, 1824. The first wife was the mother of two children and the second of five, namely: Carrie Louisa Maria is the wife of John Hickey, and resides in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Her children are: Minnie, Edith, Joseph J., John James, Mabel, Florence, Mary Amelia and Etta. Mary Amelia died in infancy. Carroll Eliphalet, born October 5, 1860, resides in Baltimore, Maryland, where he is superintendent in a toy manufacturing company. Fanny May, born October 2, 1862, is the wife of Daniel Wright, and their children are: Lucy Amy, Carroll S., Raymond D., Annie E., Elsie C., and Bernice L. Moses E. S., born December 23, 1864, conducts a store in Hill, New Hampshire. Lucy Anna Meele, born May 8, 1868, widow of Hadley P. Foster, has one child, Dolly Anna.

(VIII) Carroll Eliphalet, eldest son of Moses F. Little and eldest child of his second wife, Lucy Jane (Shaw) Little, was born October 5, 1860, in the town of Hill, New Hampshire.

(II) Moses, third son and fourth child of George and Alice (Poore) Little, was born March 11, 1657, in Newbury, and lived on the parental homestead in that town. He served as a soldier in the King Philip's war, and is said to have been town collector. He died of smallpox, March 8, 1691, and was buried in the vicinity of his home. It is a family tradition that he was infected with the disease while passing a house where clothes were exposed from the windows, and that his physician was intoxicated at the time and administered medicine that hastened his death. According to the practice of that time, during his illness he was kept in a room so heated that one's hand could not rest on the walls without discomfort. At the time of his death he was executor of the estate of Joseph Morin. His estate was appraised at £1,065, 7 shillings. He married Lydia, daughter of Tristram and Judith (Greenleaf) Coffin, who was born April 22, 1662. She married (second), March 18, 1695, John, son of John and Mary Pike, by whom she had five daughters and one son. Moses Little's children were: John, Tristram, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Moses. (Mention of the last named and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) Tristram, second son and child of Moses Little and his wife Lydia Coffin, was born December 6, 1681, in Newbury, and died November 11, 1765, in that town. He was a farmer and built a portion of the house subsequently occupied by his descendant, William Little, of Newbury. There he resided until his death. He was married October 30, 1707, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Brokbank) Dole of Newbury. She was born February 12, 1690, and died about 1780. Their children were: Sarah, Henry, Samuel, Apphia, Jane, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Richard, Enoch, Mary and John.

(IV) Enoch, fifth son and ninth child of Tristram and Sarah (Dole) Little, was born May 21, 1728, in Newbury. He was a weaver by trade, and also learned to make shoes. He lived near the upper green at Newbury, and removed thence in 1766 to Hampstead, New Hampshire. After remaining in that place eight years he removed in 1774 to Boscawen, where he died October 21, 1816. On his removal to Boscawen he settled in the virgin forest, and he endured the hardships and privations inci-

dent to a pioneer life. When he came to Boscawen he had a large family and built a log house on land which he had set out to clear. He moved into this September 2, 1774. The house had no floor and the fireplace was probably made of such stones as could be conveniently obtained in the vicinity. Only two other houses had been erected west of the Black Water river. The site was in the present town of Webster. In the midst of this dense forest Mr. Little went to work to clear up a farm and provide for his family. Some of his sons were old enough to aid, and as the family grew up they were able to make rapid progress in clearing the soil and preparing it for cultivation. At the age of eleven years he was converted under Whitefield's preaching at Newburyport, and while living at Hampstead joined the old South Church at Newburyport. After he removed to Boscawen it was not until the feebleness of age prevented that he failed to be present in Newburyport every year at the August communion. A large proportion of his descendants have been ministers or wives of ministers. He married (first), February 19, 1755, Sarah Pettingell, who was born September 6, 1731, and died March 10, 1758, in Newbury. He was married (second), June 5, 1759, to Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Hovey, of Newbury. She was born February 27, 1734, and died March 15, 1801. There were two children of the first wife and ten of the second, namely: Friend, Mary, Benjamin, Joseph, Enoch, Hannah (died young), Noah, Jesse, Phoebe, Sarah, John Hovey and Hannah. (Mention of Enoch and descendants appears in another paragraph of this article).

(V) Benjamin, second son and third child of Enoch Little and eldest child of his second wife, Hannah (Hovey) Little, was born April 13, 1760, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died August 30, 1847, in Boscawen. He was a soldier in the Revolution and took part in the battle of Bennington, being only seventeen years of age at that time. He was known by the title of captain which probably arose from subsequent services in the militia. He lived upon the homestead in Boscawen (Webster), and was a man of high character, possessing the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was the fifth man in the town to receive a magistrate's commission, and was often called upon to act as referee and to settle estates. He was chosen selectman eight years, and was four years representative of the town in the legislature. He continued to act as a magistrate for a period of forty years, and his sound judgment and upright character made him a valuable citizen in the community. He was married (first), November 25, 1790, to Rhoda, daughter of Simeon Bartlett. She was born April 13, 1768, and died August 27, 1814. Mr. Little married (second), March 5, 1816, Persis Herbert, of Concord. All the children were born of the first wife, namely: Richard, John, Simeon Bartlett, Rhoda and Charles Herbert.

(VI) Simeon Bartlett, third son and child of Benjamin and Rhoda (Bartlett) Little, was born December 16, 1797, in Boscawen, and died December 29, 1874, in that town, having attained the age of seventy-seven years. His education was acquired in the common schools and in early life he was a news carrier. In those times the postal facilities were very poor and he carried the *Concord Gazette* to the people of Hopkinton, Salisbury, Boscawen and Andover. It was his custom to start from home early on the morning of its publication, traveling on horseback to Concord, where he filled his saddle bags and was able to deliver in Hopkinton the same

day, reaching home at night. On the second day he made the rounds of Salisbury and Andover. In cold or stormy weather the distribution required three days. At the same time he executed various errands and commissions for his customers, and by this means earned his first money. His character was such that he became a leader in the community, and he was chosen for ten years as selectman of the town, was two years a member of the legislature and was a delegate to the convention for revising the constitution. He was elected moderator of the town meetings from 1839 to 1858 inclusive with but two exceptions. Through his active life he held a magistrate's commission, and he was the administrator of more than thirty estates and was concerned in the settlement of nearly as many more. He was frequently appointed as guardian for minors or insane persons, and held large amounts of funds in trust. He was frequently called upon for counsel by those desiring to make their wills. It was his wont when complaints were brought before him for litigation to act the part of peacemaker, and he was able to say near the close of his life "My docket had but one criminal and but two civil cases." He often served as a juror and was frequently chosen either by the parties or by the courts as referee. He early learned surveying and was often employed in that capacity, surveying many farms. For about fifteen years he was president and director of the Granite Fire Insurance Company, and for a like period was either director or secretary. He was one of the leading members of the church, and gave of his means and his time to the service of what he considered vital interests to the community. From 1828 to 1860 he was elected by ballots more times than there were years, and he never either directly or indirectly solicited a nomination or a vote. He was a diligent reader, became an excellent master of English, and was a frequent contributor to the press on a great variety of subjects. His contributions were noted for their strength, clearness and incisiveness. He greatly deplored his lack of education. His attendance on the district school ended when he was seventeen years old, and he had but eight weeks attendance at an academy. He was naturally conservative, and was a Puritan of the eighteenth century. Such men make mistakes, but they are errors of the head and not of the heart and are easily overlooked by discriminating observers. Those who opposed him politically always acknowledged his integrity and respected his sterling worth. He was married (first) September 16, 1824, to Harriet, daughter of Deacon James and Fanny (Baldwin) Boyd. She was born September 17, 1798, and died October 3, 1850. Mr. Little was married (second), October 20, 1851, to Phoebe, daughter of Deacon Eliphalet and Mary (Thorla) Kilburn. She was born September 26, 1801. His children, all born of the first wife, were: George, Alice, Narcissa, Evelyn, Sherman, Arthur and Luther (twins).

(VII) Sherman, second son and fifth child of Simeon Bartlett and Harriet (Boyd) Little, was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, February 6, 1835. He married, September 8, 1859, Mary A., daughter of Deacon Eldad Austin, of Webster. Their children: Harriet B., born September 30, 1860; Arthur C., April 22, 1862; Ellen A., August 19, 1863, married, October 23, 1883, Irvin Abram Burbank, of Webster (see Burbank, V); Myra A., June 14, 1865; John E., March 2, 1867; Charles S., February 12, 1869; Clara M., June 6, 1872.

(III) Moses (2), youngest child of Moses (1) and Lydia (Coffin) Little, was born February 26,

1691, in Newbury, and remained at his father's home until 1730, when he purchased of his uncle Joseph the Turkey Hill farm, on which he resided the remainder of his life. The farm has since remained in the hands of his descendants. He passed away October 17, 1780, in his ninetyeth year. The inscription upon his tombstone says, "He was temperate in all things, industrious, hospitable, yet frugal, a kind husband and kinder father, a good neighbor and citizen, and while living justly sustained the first of characters, an honest man." He was married, February 12, 1716, to Sarah, daughter of Sergeant Stephen and Deborah (Plummer) Jenks. She was born September 23, 1697, and died November 12, 1763. Her epitaph reads as follows: "She truly answered ye wisemens character of a virtuous woman, lived beloved and died lamented and hath left her friends a good hope that at the resurrection this dust shall spring to life with sweet surprise and in her saviour's image rise." Their children were: Lydia, Stephen, John, Moses, Joseph (died young), Sarah (died young), Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, Mary, Paul and Elizabeth.

(IV) John, second son and third child of Moses (2) and Sarah (Jenks) Little, was born November 10, 1721, in Newbury, and left his father's farm at an early age. He began life as a teamster, but was industrious and frugal, and accumulated a handsome property. He lived at the corner of Middle and State streets, in Newburyport, and was said to be the handsomest man in town. He was married in 1745, to Temperance, daughter of William and Abigail Ripp, of Newburyport. She was born August 10, 1725, and died January 7, 1762. His second wife was named Apphia, and died October 22, 1791, in her fifty-ninth year. His children, born of the first wife, were: William Coffin, John, Francis, Abigail, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary.

(V) William Coffin, eldest child of John and Temperance (Ripp) Little, was born November 17, 1745, in Newburyport, and died December 10, 1810, in Salisbury, New Hampshire. He was a silversmith, and lived in Salisbury until 1790, when he removed to Amesbury. Eleven years later he went to Salisbury, New Hampshire, where the remainder of his life was spent in tilling the ground. He was married in December, 1768, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Rowell, of Newburyport. She died October 18, 1840, aged ninety-five years. Their children were: Thomas Rowell (died young), William, John, Abigail, Francis, Mary, Thomas Rowell and Valentine.

(VI) Thomas Rowell, fifth son and seventh child of William C. and Mary (Rowell) Little, was born May 23, 1786, in Newburyport, and died January 1, 1801, in Salisbury, New Hampshire. His principal occupation was farming, and he remained upon the parental homestead. He was also by trade a wheelwright, and in September, 1834, he invented a machine which he operated by horse-power in the construction of wagons. He was one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Salisbury, and was highly esteemed. He was married, December 27, 1814, to Nancy Webster, daughter of Ensign John and Rebecca (Dearborn) Webster, of Salisbury. She was born December 25, 1788, in Salisbury, and died September 1, 1868. Ensign John was a son of Captain John, who was a son of John Webster of Kingston. Their children were: John Webster and Thomas Dearborn.

(VII) Thomas Dearborn, youngest son of Thomas Rowell and Nancy (Webster) Little, was born August 14, 1823, in Salisbury, where most of

his life was passed. He died November 6, 1906. His early education was supplied by the common schools of his native town, and he subsequently pursued a full course at Salisbury Academy, of which he was a charter member and a trustee. He served as librarian of both societies connected with the school. For two years he engaged in teaching in Franklin and Danbury, and was employed during the years 1850 and '51 as a teacher in western New York. Returning to his native town he was employed as a teacher there for three years. He had a taste for mechanics and mathematics, and studied civil engineering with Rev. Valentine Little. When the north railroad was constructed he was employed upon the preliminary surveys, and subsequently acted as town surveyor. In 1848 he began the manufacture of drag rakes, getting out the material by hand. From this small beginning he built up a large business which employed much machinery and several people. In 1868 he patented an appliance for securing the handle to the rake, and this has been extensively used. In December, 1859, he substituted steam for horse-power, and in 1882 this was increased because of the growth in the business. In 1849 Mr. Little united with the Congregational Church, and in 1860 was made deacon. In 1857 he was elected clerk of the church, and was always one of its main supports. He was ever a liberal contributor for charitable objects and ever ready to advance the progress of his town and state. He was postmaster for eight years from 1861 to 1869, during which time he was a member of the firm of C. E. Foote & Company, merchants of Salisbury. He was a member of Bartlett Grange, No. 104, of which he was master two years, 1886-7. He was always lecturer and chaplain of the grange, holding the latter position up to the time of his death. He was made treasurer upon the organization of the Merrimack County Pomona Grange and continuously held that position. In politics he was a Republican. He served on the board of selectmen in 1870-71 with satisfaction to the town. Mr. Little was married (first), November 27, 1851, to Susan E., daughter of Dr. Robert and Susan (Fifield) Smith of Salisbury. She was born October 2, 1828, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, and died January 21, 1875. Mr. Little married (second), November 30, 1876, Lucy L., daughter of Andrew Davis, of Rutland, Vermont. His children, born of the first wife, were: Thomas Rowell, Charles W., Susan P., John W., Alice M., William D. and Robert S. The only child of the second marriage, Edwin D., is mentioned below.

(VIII) Thomas Rowell, eldest child of Thomas Dearborn and Susan E. (Smith) Little, was born September 19, 1853, in Salisbury, where his life has been passed. His education was completed at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, New Hampshire. His occupation has always been farming to which he was trained from early childhood. Soon after attaining his majority he purchased a farm of two hundred acres near the paternal homestead, on which he has built a shingle mill and is engaged a part of the time in lumbering. He was also an extensive fruit raiser, and has marketed as high as eight hundred barrels of apples in a season. He keeps eighteen cows and does considerable dairying. He is a progressive farmer and intelligent citizen, and active in the promotion of progress. He has been largely employed in conducting the affairs of the town. He was eight years a selectman, and was one year town treasurer and representative in 1903-4. He is a Republican in political principle, and attends the Con-



J. D. ...

gregational Church, and is a member of Bartlett Grange, No. 104, of Salisbury. He was married, April 30, 1876, to Carrie B., daughter of Lewis A. and Betsey (Richardson) Hawkins, of Salisbury. Their children are: Carrie E., Lewis T. and Arthur S. The daughter is the wife of Bertram Adams, and lives in East Orange, New Jersey. The elder son resides in Franklin, and the younger is a student at New Hampton Academy.

(VIII) Edmond Dearborn, only child of Thomas Dearborn and Lucy L. (Davis) Little, was born September 14, 1878, in Salisbury, where most of his life has been spent. He attended the district schools and an academy at Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts. He was also a student at New Hampton (New Hampshire) Academy, and took a two years' course in mechanics at New Hampshire College. For nearly a year he was employed by the Concord Axle Company at Penacook, and then returned to his native place, where he has since been engaged in farming. He occupies the old homestead and shares his home with his mother. He is an intelligent and progressive farmer and takes an active interest in the progress of his state and nation and endeavors to keep abreast of the times in everything. He is a member of Bartlett Grange, of which he was steward one year and three years master. He served the town one year as tax collector and one year as treasurer, and is now serving as a member of the board of selectmen. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party in public affairs. He was married, February 18, 1903, to Laura, a daughter of Samuel Stickney, of Campton, and they are the parents of one child, Charles Edwin Little, born April 20, 1905.

(Second Family.)

The Littles of Antrim and Peterborough, New Hampshire, are of Scotch descent, but as they resemble in personal appearance the descendants of George Little, who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, and as the two lines have several favorite names in common, it is believed by some that the two families are related.

(I) Thomas Little, with his wife Jean and several children, came over from the north of Ireland, county of Antrim, in 1737, and settled in Shirley, Massachusetts.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Jean Little, came from Ireland with his parents, and was ten years old on his arrival in America. He married, probably in the twenty-seventh year of his age, in Peterborough, Susanna, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Clayland) Wallace, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1734. The old records speak of their having lived in Peterborough a short time several years previous to their permanent settlement in that town. They lived in Shirley, Massachusetts, from 1756 to 1764 and, after that date in Peterborough. Thomas Little died in Shirley, Massachusetts, while on a visit there, June 6, 1808, aged eighty-one. His widow died in Peterborough, March 6, 1822, aged eighty-eight. Their children were: William, Esther, Elizabeth, Susannah, Joseph, Thomas, John and Walter.

(III) Dr. William, eldest child of Thomas (2) and Susanna (Wallace) Little, was born in Peterborough, October 20, 1753, during a temporary sojourn of his parents in that place. He studied medicine with Dr. John Young, the first physician of Peterborough, and established himself as a physician in Hillsborough in 1782. He was a social, cheerful

man, of a genial disposition, who made hearty friendships and had much influence and a large practice. In the midst of his usefulness he came to a sudden death, being drowned November 7, 1807, at the age of fifty-four. He had attended an auction on the Whittemore place nearby in Antrim; the evening came on early, and very dark and cold; he started alone to walk back to the bridge, and seems to have walked over the bank into the river, at the bend close to the road. Great search was made for him, the whole town turning out for that purpose, but he could not be found; his disappearance was considered a great mystery, and his body lay in the river all winter. When the ice broke up in the spring, the body floated down, and was first discovered in the north edge of the stream, just above the new factory, at the bridge. On the following day, which was Sunday, no minister could be found in that section. Deacon John Duncan went over and offered prayer at the funeral, and the body was laid in the grave. Dr. Little married, first, Betsey Fletcher, of Westford, Massachusetts. She soon died, and he married, second, May 12, 1787, Ruth Symonds, daughter of Deacon Joseph Symonds, of Hillsborough. The first wife left one child, Betsey F., born September 27, 1775. The children of the second wife were: William, Martha D., Ruth S., Lucy R., and Hiram.

(IV) Deacon William (2), eldest son of Dr. William (1) and Ruth (Symonds) Little, was born in Hillsborough, March 10, 1788, and died in Antrim, December 18, 1869, aged eighty-one. In 1815 he removed to and built the tannery at the Branch, in Antrim, in which he carried on business more than forty years. He was a man of strong character, upright and full of energy, and a leader in the affairs of the town. He was chosen an elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1831, and served as such till his death. He married, first, in 1814, Abigail Wells, of Goffstown. She died February 1, 1846, aged sixty-eight; and he married second, Mrs. Lydia S. Dow, who survived him. His ten children, all by the first wife, were: Hiram, William P., John, Jane W., Willis, Frederick S., Isaac W., Abby, Sylvester and Betsy K.

(V) Sylvester, seventh son and ninth child of Deacon William (2) and Abigail (Wells) Little, was born at the Branch Village in Antrim, May 28, 1833. He was educated in the public schools and at Tubbs Union Academy at Washington and at Hopkinton. From childhood he displayed a natural aptitude and fondness for music, and after leaving school he adopted the teaching of sacred music as a vocation, which he continued for sixteen years, and for a long time was leader of the Centre choir. In 1869 he became a salesman for Woods, Dodge & Company, which firm was later amalgamated with the Goodell Company. When the change was made Mr. Little retained his place, and continued as a traveling salesman until January, 1907, when he retired. He occupied the house built by his father in 1824, at the Branch. This he greatly modernized and improved. In 1870 he built a residence in the South Village, where he has since resided. Mr. Little is a man of sterling character, and influential among the citizens of Antrim. He served on Governor Goodell's staff during his incumbency of the gubernatorial office. In 1892 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature of New Hampshire by the Republicans of Antrim, where he made a good record. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hillsborough. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church. He married, March 20, 1860, Mary E. Vose, born March 9, 1831, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Ruth (Hanson)

Vose, of New Portland, Maine. Dr. Vose read medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and graduated from Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Maine, and was a veteran of the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of three children: Helen L., Harry Hanson, and Ruth E.

For more than a hundred years REDINGTON the family of Redington has been continuously engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware and carriage hubs. Such a record speaks volumes for the quality of the work turned out and the honorable standing of the men directing it. The business was first established in Wenham, Massachusetts, by Adam Redington.

(I) Adam Redington lived in Wenham for several years and then removed to Sunapee, New Hampshire, where he built a mill and carried on his work until his death.

(II) He was succeeded by his son John, who was born in Wenham, Massachusetts. John went into the business with his father at Sunapee, afterwards transferred it to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and thence to a mill on the north road in Sutton. John Redington, for some years previous to the opening of the railroad from Concord to Bradford, New Hampshire, kept a public house which he built midway between Warner and North Sutton village. It was on the main stage road, and did a good business till the opening of the railroad diverted travel. John Redington died in Warner, New Hampshire, in 1883.

(III) Oliver Patch, son of John Redington, was born in Sunapee, New Hampshire, January 17, 1821. He was educated in the common schools of Hopkinton. He learned the business of his father in Sutton, then went to Andover, New Hampshire, and two years later to Roby's Corner in Warner. He started a water-power factory on the Warner river, about three miles above Waterloo, where he continued the manufacture of carriage hubs and excelsior. Subsequently he enlarged the premises and began clothes-pins on a small scale. Within a few years he acquired such a large trade in hubs that he devoted himself entirely to their manufacture. He used elm timber, cut into blocks, and seasoned by a special process—"hubs of logs from the settler's ellum," as Dr. Holmes puts it. The Abbot-Downing Company, of Concord, New Hampshire, founded in 1813, whose Rocky Mountain coaches were famous a generation ago, use the Redington hubs exclusively. Mr. Redington had a high reputation for honest dealing, and he supplied many carriage factories in this country; but a large portion of the factory's output was exported to Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and other distant places. Oliver P. Redington was a well read and intelligent man. Both he and his brother John S. were desirous for a college education, but Oliver gave up his chance to his brother and afterwards assisted him pecuniarily. John S. entered Dartmouth, and was a student there when his death occurred at the dawn of what promised to be a most brilliant career. By close attention to business, Oliver acquired a competence. He was a man of positive opinions, courageous in his convictions, and a valued member of the Republican party, which he joined on its formation. He had previously been a Whig. He was independent in his religious views. He died May 3, 1891. Oliver P. Redington married (first) Olive Morgan, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Morgan, of Sutton, and he subsequently

married her cousin, Betsie H. Morgan. He married for his third wife, Hannah Morgan, a sister of his second wife. There were four children, all of the second marriage: Mary Frances, the eldest, was educated at New London, New Hampshire, and afterwards was a successful teacher in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Rhode Island. She married Dr. Samuel J. Hayes, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The second was Charles Walter, born August 25, 1848, a sketch of whose life follows. Annie, the third child, born May 12, 1851, was educated in the Simonds Free High School of New London, New Hampshire, died May 3, 1877, unmarried. Sarah, the youngest child, born September 13, 1854, married C. E. Hadley, of Bradford, New Hampshire, former superintendent of the New Hampshire Fruit Company, now proprietor of the Electric Light Work at Bradford, New Hampshire.

(IV) Charles Walter, only son and second child of Oliver P. and Betsey (Morgan) Redington, was born in Sutton, New Hampshire, August 25, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, both in Concord and Manchester, New Hampshire. The day that he was twenty-one he was taken into partnership by his father in the hub business. He learned every detail of the work, and is now sole proprietor of the plant, whose output has a reputation throughout the world. The factory has been burned out several times, the last time in 1904. In 1905 Mr. Redington put up a fine new building with all the modern equipments. He uses for a store-house an old tavern at which General Stark stopped for refreshments after the battle of Bennington. Mr. Redington also carries on general farming on a large scale. He has twelve cows, and his dairy produces more milk than any other in town. He owns four hundred acres of land in Warner, besides wood lots in Newbury. He is also interested in the new Merrimack Glove Company of Warner, and the New Hampshire Fruit Company of Concord, New Hampshire, serving as a director in each company. In politics he is an earnest Republican, and usually attends all party conventions in this section of New England. Like his father, he is independent in his church views, perhaps leaning toward the Congregational denomination.

On March 7, 1878, Charles Walter Redington married Ida M. Blood, daughter of Albertus and Emeline (Muzzey) Blood, of Bradford, New Hampshire. There are no children. Mrs. Redington was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, and educated in Bradford, where her parents lived for some time. She is a woman of culture, and for several years taught school in this region. Her great-grandfather, General Blood, served throughout the revolutionary war, and was a friend of Lafayette. After the revolution he moved from Maine to New Hampshire, settling on Blood Hill, in Bradford Center. General Blood's son Lemuel moved from Maine at the same time as his father, but located in Goshen, New Hampshire, taking up a tract of three hundred acres of wild land from which he redeemed a farm. He was thrice married, and had twenty-one children. His first and second wives were sisters by the name of Bates. His third wife was Eliza Dodge. Lemuel Blood died at the age of seventy-three years, and at his funeral fifteen of the sixteen children then living were present, five by each marriage. Albertus Blood, son of Lemuel, and the father of Mrs. Redington, was killed September 4, 1804, in Bradford, New Hampshire, by the falling of a tree.



C. W. Redington

Tradition states that John Hall, of Dover, HALL Ralph Hall, of Exeter, and Richard, who settled near Boston, were brothers (mention of the last named and descendants appears in this article). The relationship of John and Ralph seems to be established. From them has descended a numerous progeny, the greater number of whom have been like the great majority of the American people, farmers.

(I) John Hall, a native of England, was born, as appears by a deposition made by him, about 1617. John Hall and wife Elizabeth appear first on the church records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, at the baptism of their son John in 1645. In 1648 or 1649 he removed from Charlestown to Dover, New Hampshire, as is shown by the tax list of Dover, dated March 18, 1649. The name continues to appear until 1677, after which the lists were destroyed. His name appears on the records as a frequent grantor and grantee of lands. In 1677 Deacon Hall received a lot of twenty acres on the west side of Back river, the same which was laid out to George Webb in 1642. In 1652 he lived on Dover Neck next to the meeting house lot on the southwesterly side. This lot probably extended to the river, and included a large and beautiful spring which is still known as "Hall's Spring." On the higher land near this spring were found, in 1852, the relics of an ancient cellar, over which his house once stood. This John Hall may have been called John Hall, Junior, as there were two others of the same name living in the town.

John Hall was a man of eminent respectability, good judgment and common sense, else he had never been placed in the positions he filled. He was the first deacon of the First Church of Dover, to which office he was raised as early as 1655. It is not certain that he was deacon in the days of Parson Moud, but it is certain that he served through the ministries of Parsons Reyner and Pike. The number of civil offices which he filled, and the class of public duties he was appointed to discharge are evidence of his practical sense in matters of public business. He was lot layer as early as 1657 and as late as 1674. In 1658-59 he was one of the three to lay out the town bounds between Lamprey and Newichawannock river, and to run the northern boundary. In 1663 he and Lieutenant Ralph Hall were deputed to lay out a highway from the Lamprey river to the water side. In 1657 and again in 1666 he was one of a committee of three to call the selectmen to account. He was occasionally "commissioner to end small causes"; was selectman in 1660; grand juror in 1663-66-68; was for a series of years "clerk of ye writs" for the court; had the town record in custody in 1665-66; was chosen town clerk in 1670. His signatures as clerk of the writs are found in the records of 1663-68-69-71, and also as town clerk in 1675 and 1679. February 1, 1686, he

devised to his son Ralph one-half of his home and land, the other half to go to Ralph after the testator's death. This instrument was executed May 4, 1692, and probated in February, 1695, between which two dates his death occurred. His children were: John, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth (died young), Nathaniel, Ralph and Grace.

(II) Ralph, fifth child and third son of John and Elizabeth Hall, was born in Dover, but the date of his birth is not recorded. He succeeded to his father's estate at Dover, and also had a grant of twenty acres of land on Fresh Creek, July 11, 1694, which was lost with other grants there in a suit with Richard Waldron, to whom a grant including them had been made at an earlier date. The town made good these losses to these sufferers or their heirs. An entry in the records shows a quit claim deed of a lot of three and a half acres of land once the "house lot of our grandfather Thomas Leighton." Ralph Hall received of Richard Pinkham and his wife Elizabeth the sum of £10. He was auditor in 1705. An entry in Pike's Journal, November 13, 1706, reads: "Ralph Hall, senator of Dover, deceased after six days illness with grievous pain in his side with the fever." He seems to have married twice, but the name of the first wife is not known. He married (second), May 26, 1701, Mary, daughter of Philip Chesley. In 1713 she joined in a quit claim deed of her father's home plantation at Oyster river for £45. She married (second) John Foy, and February 26, 1718, quit claimed to John Hall, evidently a son of Ralph Hall by a former wife, all her "rights in lands that my former husband, Ralph Hall, left me." John and James, sons of Ralph Hall, were appointed administrators of their father's estate, March 4, 1707. The estate was divided among the seven sons, a double portion being given to the eldest; and £15 were reserved for Jonathan, who was "a weak and sick child." Ralph Hall had seven sons: John, James, Jonathan, Isaac, Benjamin, Ralph and Joseph, the last three being by the second wife. (Joseph and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(III) Ralph (2), sixth son and child of Ralph (I) and Mary (Chesley) Hall, was born in Dover, about 1704, and died in Barrington. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Madbury in 1743, and from the time of the incorporation of that town until 1753 his residence was within its bounds. In 1753 he removed from the homestead of his father and grandfather and settled in Barrington. In the latter part of his life he lived with his son Joseph upon lands now, or recently, occupied by his great-grandson, on the Crown Point road in Strafford, just below the Blue Hill. There he died, and the graves of himself and wife are there in the old orchard. He was the owner of various parcels of land, the titles of which are recorded in Madbury and Barrington. He married

Elizabeth Willey, of Lee. Their children were: Elizabeth, Frances, Solomon, Ralph, Lois, Joseph, Deborah, Abigail and Sobriety.

(IV) Solomon, oldest son and third child of Ralph (2) and Elizabeth (Willey) Hall, was like his ancestors a farmer. He resided in Barrington, where he died in September, 1818. He married (first) Abigail Davis, (second) Widow Tamson Ayres, and (third) Charity Johnson. His children were: Solomon, Asa, Love, Daniel, John, Hatevil, Moses, Charity, Sally, Mary, Tamson and Abigail.

(V) Daniel, fourth child of Solomon Hall, was born July 8, 1769, in Barrington, and was married there January 19, 1792, to Mary Cato. Their children were: Daniel, Lydia, Hannah, Doris, Moses, Stasa, Gilman, Matilda and Mary.

(VI) Gilman, seventh child and youngest son of Daniel Hall, was born in Barrington, February 17, 1810, and died March 18, 1870, aged sixty years, one month and one day. In early life he was a merchant in Dover, whence he removed to Barrington, where he was a farmer and trader on the stage road known as the "Waldron Hill" road. He represented his town in the legislature, and for many years was a member of the board of selectmen. He married Eliza Tuttle, who was born in Dover, May 8, 1803, daughter of David and Esther (Bunker) Tuttle, and a descendant of John Tuttle, who was judge of the superior court for many years prior to the year 1700, residing in Dover. She died November 16, 1888, aged eighty-five years. The nine children of this union were: Daniel, Lydia, Mary Esther, Clara, Eliza, Gilman, Esther, David and Adeline.

(VII) Colonel Daniel, eldest child of Gilman and Eliza (Tuttle) Hall, was born in Barrington, February 28, 1832. From his earliest acquaintance with books he loved them and longed for an education which, when he arrived at more mature years, he took measures to secure. His father was a man in moderate circumstances and required the son's help, which was cheerfully rendered. Young Hall learned all he could in the district school by the time he was fourteen years old. At that time he was proficient in his work, and drove to Dover with a team drawing wood or lumber which he sold to customers in Central square. When about sixteen years old he got two terms of schooling at Strafford Academy, which amounted to six months time. In 1849 he went to Northfield, where he attended the New Hampshire Conference Seminary one term. By this time he believed in his own ability sufficiently to return home and pursue alone the study of those branches necessary to fit himself for college. In the fall of 1850 he entered Dartmouth College. He was perhaps the most poorly prepared student in his class but he was not disconcerted or discouraged by a knowledge of that fact. He had health, strength and a determined will to succeed—and he did succeed. He worked diligently, early and late, and graduated in 1854, at the head of his class, and was its valedictorian. Returning home, he gave his attention to paying up the debts he had been obliged to make in getting through college—some small advances made by his father. He taught school in his native town five winters, and with his first

earnings discharged his financial obligations to the last dollar. In 1854 he received the appointment of clerk in the New York custom house. He had from his youth taken an interest in politics, and supported the men and measures of the Democratic party. But he had never endorsed slavery, and alone, of all the clerks in the custom house, he denounced President Buchanan's policy in regard to the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas, and supported Douglas. His course in this matter resulted in his removal in March, 1858. He returned to Dover and continued in the offices of the eminent Daniel M. Christie the study of law, which he had begun in New York. In 1860, on motion of his preceptor he was admitted to the bar, opened an office in Andover and commenced practice. Mr. Hall's interest in matters relating to education did not abate after his departure from the schoolroom, and in view of his well known qualifications for the office he was appointed by the governor and council school commissioner of Strafford county in 1859, and reappointed in 1860. In the spring of the latter year he felt that he could not entertain the political sentiments he did and remain in the Democratic party, so at the great meeting in Dover, held in view of the great political crisis then impending, just before the state election which was then held in May, Mr. Hall and Judge Charles Doe withdrew from the Democratic party and joined the Republican party, where his conscience and political principles alike placed him, and to which party he has ever since adhered and, says a well known writer, "it is not improbable that one addition in later and critical years turned the scale in New Hampshire political destinies."

A committee consisting of Senators John P. Hale, Andrew Johnson, and James W. Grimes, was appointed in the fall of 1861 to investigate the surrender of Norfolk navy yard. Mr. Hall was made secretary of this committee, and soon afterward was appointed clerk of the senate committee on naval affairs at Washington, of which Mr. Hale was chairman. In March, 1862, he left this position to offer his services as a defender of his country, and was commissioned aide-de-camp and captain in the regular army of the United States. He was first assigned to duty with General Fremont, but was prevented from joining his command by the retirement of that officer, and was then assigned to the staff of General Whipple, who then had command at Arlington Heights of the troops and works in front of Washington on the south side of the Potomac. A few days after the battle of Antietam General Whipple joined the Army of the Potomac, which he soon after accompanied to its position in front of Fredericksburg, and on December 13, 1862, crossed the river with the Third Corps, and took part in the bloody assault on Marye's Heights. At the battle of Chancellersville Captain Hall was in the column dispatched to cut Stonewall Jackson's line as he moved in front of the army. He was also serving as a member of General Whipple's staff in the gallant action of the Third Division of the Third Corps, and was with that officer when he fell mortally wounded. He was next assigned to the staff of General Howard, who commanded the Eleventh Corps, and accompanied him to Gettysburg, where he performed important service. He was sent by General Howard to General Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, to ascertain the condition of affairs and obtain



Amos Ball

orders, which he did. General Reynolds had met the enemy in force, and ordered General Howard to advance as fast as possible. He returned with this order which he delivered to General Howard. In passing Cemetery Ridge General Howard recognized the strength of the place and the necessity for its immediate occupation, and ordered Captain Hall to take a battery from the leading division and place it in position on the crest of the hill. This was done, and that battery, the first planted on Cemetery Hill, remained on that spot through the three days of the battle, thus proving the military capacity of General Howard which some critics have presumed to impugn. Captain Hall accompanied his chief through the battle, and on the second day was wounded, but not seriously, by a fragment of a shell. Ill health compelled him to leave the service in December, 1863, but in June following he was appointed provost marshal of the First New Hampshire District, and stationed at Portsmouth. During his term of service, which closed in October, 1865, he enlisted or drafted, and forwarded over four thousand men to the army. His services in the field gained him the reputation of a brave and efficient officer, and his conduct of the provost marshal's office stamped him as a methodical and incorruptible official.

He returned to the practice of his profession, but in 1866 received the appointment of clerk of the supreme court for Strafford county, and in 1868 became judge of the police court of Dover. In 1874, however, he was removed from these positions by a Democratic legislature. Governor Cheney appointed him reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and in that position he produced Vols. LVI and LVII of the New Hampshire reports, in 1876 and 1877. In the latter year he was appointed naval officer of the port of Boston. His conduct of this office was such that when his term expired in 1881, he was reappointed without serious opposition for another four years. During the eight years of his administration of this office it was a model of good management and efficient service. In 1866 Governor Smyth appointed Captain Hall judge advocate in the New Hampshire National Guard with the rank of major, and in 1867 Governor Harriman appointed him to the position of colonel on his staff.

The activity in politics of which Mr. Hall's course before the outbreak of the war gave promise, has manifested itself through life. He has always taken a deep interest in party affairs, and has never been indifferent to principles, which he regards as above men. For some years he was a member of the Republican state committee, and in 1873 was chosen president of the Republican state convention at Concord. In December of the same year his abilities as a party leader were recognized in his election as chairman of the state committee, a place to which he was annually elected until 1877, and in which he conducted the campaigns, state and national, of 1874-75-76. These were years in which the strength of the two great parties was almost evenly matched in New Hampshire, but under Colonel Hall's skillful and spirited leadership the opposition went down to defeat, and the Republican party was firmly placed in power, which it has since held. In 1876 Colonel Hall was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati. He voted six times for Secretary Benjamin H. Bristow, and on

the decisive ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes, who was nominated for the presidency.

Colonel Hall is distinguished as a man of rare ability, as a public speaker, a ripe scholar, and a rapid and correct reasoner. He has often responded to calls to deliver public addresses on subjects political, military, literary and miscellaneous, one of the most notable of which addresses was his oration at the dedication of the statue of John P. Hale at Concord, in August, 1892, which has been characterized as "a most finished logical, and eloquent review of the great statesman's life and work." A volume entitled "Occasional Addresses" was published by him in 1892.

Colonel Hall has prospered in a financial way, and has been a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank since 1883, and a director of the Strafford National Bank since 1897. He is also a trustee of the Dover Public Library and of the Berwick Academy, and trustee of Wentworth Home for the Aged and Wentworth Hospital. He is a member of the Bar Association of Southern New Hampshire, of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has always been prominent in Grand Army circles, is a member of Sawyer Post, No. 17, of Dover, and was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1892-93, and has been trustee and secretary of the Soldiers' Home from 1889 to the present time (1907).

He attends the First Church of Dover (Congregational), is a total abstainer, and an outspoken advocate of the temperance cause. In his boyhood his environment imbued him with a love of nature and of animals, especially of the horse, and the gratification of this affection affords him no less pleasure than he experiences in the company of the books in the large and well selected library which is a notable feature of his handsome and beautifully furnished house which he built and now occupies in Dover. He married, January 5, 1877, Sophia Dodge, who was born in Rochester, August 16, 1845, daughter of Jonathan T. and Sarah (Hanson) Dodge. They have one son, Arthur Wellesley Hall, born August 30, 1878, graduate of Harvard, 1902, admitted to the New Hampshire Bar December, 1906, and now practicing law with his father in Dover. He was married at Dover, October 23, 1907, to Inez N. Bunker, daughter of Frederick H. Bunker, of that city.

(III) Joseph, youngest son of Ralph and Mary (Chesley) Hall, was born March 26, 1706, and died in Dover, November 14, 1782. He married, December 19, 1734, Peniel Bean. Their children were: 1. Anna, who married (first) Reuben Daniels; and (second) Philip Kelley, of Wakefield. 2. Mary, who married Paul Halsey, of Dover. 3. Joseph, who married Mary Cox. 4. Daniel, who married Patience Taylor. 5. Abigail, who married a Mr. Hawkins. 6. Samuel, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Samuel, youngest son of Joseph and Peniel (Bean) Hall, was baptized March 19, 1747. He moved in 1768 to Wakefield, whence in 1800 he moved to Athens, Maine, where he died April 19, 1831, aged about eighty-four. He married (first), August 26, 1773, Bridget Gilman, who was born November 4, 1848, daughter of Captain Jeremy and Sarah (Kimball) Gilman, of Wakefield (see Gilman, VIII). Married (second) Hannah, daughter of Isaac Leighton, of Barrington.

The children by his first wife were: John, Anna, who married William Hight, Joshua G., of whom further mention is made. The children of the second wife were: Andrew, Bridget, Jeremy, James and Ira.

(V) Joshua Gilman, second son and third child of Samuel and Bridget (Gilman) Hall, was born in Wakefield, July 19, 1779. He married, September, 1807, Betsey, daughter of Beard Plummer, of Milton, and they had children: Sarah, born December 22, 1809. 2. Jay Hamilton, July 7, 1812, who married Emily Wiggin, daughter of David Wiggin, of Brookfield. 3. Susan Plummer, March 16, 1815, who married Peter W. Robertson, of Troy, where she died April 30, 1846. 4. Andrew Gilman, February 28, 1817, who married Harriet A., daughter of Charles Moulton, of Wakefield. 5. Joshua Gilman, who is mentioned below.

(VI) Joshua Gilman (2), third son and youngest child of Joshua G. (1) and Betsey (Plummer) Hall, was born in Wakefield, November 5, 1828, and died in Dover, October 31, 1898. He attended school in his native town, fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy, and completed his education at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1851. Soon after graduating he began the study of law in Dover in the office of Samuel Wheeler, then the foremost lawyer of the Strafford county bar, where he read till 1855, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He opened an office in Wakefield, where he remained a short time; then went to Union Village, and finally, in 1858, to Dover. There he became a leading lawyer in the county, and one of the ablest and most successful attorneys practicing in the New Hampshire courts. He was a Republican in politics, and was elected to many positions of honor and trust. He was solicitor of Strafford county from 1862 to 1874, state senator 1871-72, representative from Dover in 1874, and in his service in the general court was one of the most influential members in shaping the course of legislation. He was United States district attorney for New Hampshire from 1874 to 1879, inclusive. In November, 1878, he was elected to congress, and served in the forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses with honor to himself and to his state. He was mayor of Dover in 1866-67. While holding these positions of public trust he kept up his large legal practice, which, added to his public responsibilities, involved an immense amount of hard work. He was a deacon of the Dover First Church, and lived a manly christian life in close accord with his faith. On November 16, 1861, Joshua Gilman Hall married Susan Elizabeth Bigelow, who was born in Boston, April 26, 1837, daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Warren) Bigelow. (See Bigelow, VI). Mrs. Hall died at Dover September 6, 1894. She was possessed of rare strength and force of character. A member of the First Church, she was an earnest worker for those objects that call for the highest and best christian endeavor. Three children born of this union were: 1. Grace Bigelow, born September 9, 1862, married, September 9, 1891, William H. Cook, of Pomona, Florida. 2. Susan Gertrude, October 28, 1866, married, November 12, 1890, William Davis Sawyer, eldest son of former Governor Charles H. Sawyer. (See Sawyer, VIII). They had two children: Jonathan and Elizabeth Bigelow. 3. Dwight, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Dwight, only son and youngest child of Joshua G. and Susan Elizabeth (Bigelow) Hall,

was born in Dover, April 13, 1871. He obtained his early education in the common schools, prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, from which he graduated in 1890. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894, and a year later entered the law school of the Boston University, graduating in 1897. Returning to Dover he associated with his father, and until the death of the latter practiced law in that city under the firm name of Hall & Hall. Since 1898 Mr. Hall has conducted the large private business of the former firm adding to his duties those of public office. A Republican in politics, he is considered one of the capable rising young men of the New Hampshire bar. Since his admission he has been continuously in public life, and in positions of honor and responsibility has amply justified the trust and confidence reposed in him. He was city solicitor of Dover three years—1899-1901—United States referee in bankruptcy—1898-1904, resigning the latter position to accept that of county solicitor of Strafford county, and is now serving his second term in that office. Mr. Hall is a congregationalist, holding membership in the First Church of Dover.

Dwight Hall married, at Boston, Massachusetts, August 15, 1899, Frances Chasse Smith, daughter of James and Adelaide (Chasse) Smith, of Frederickton, New Brunswick.

(Second Family).

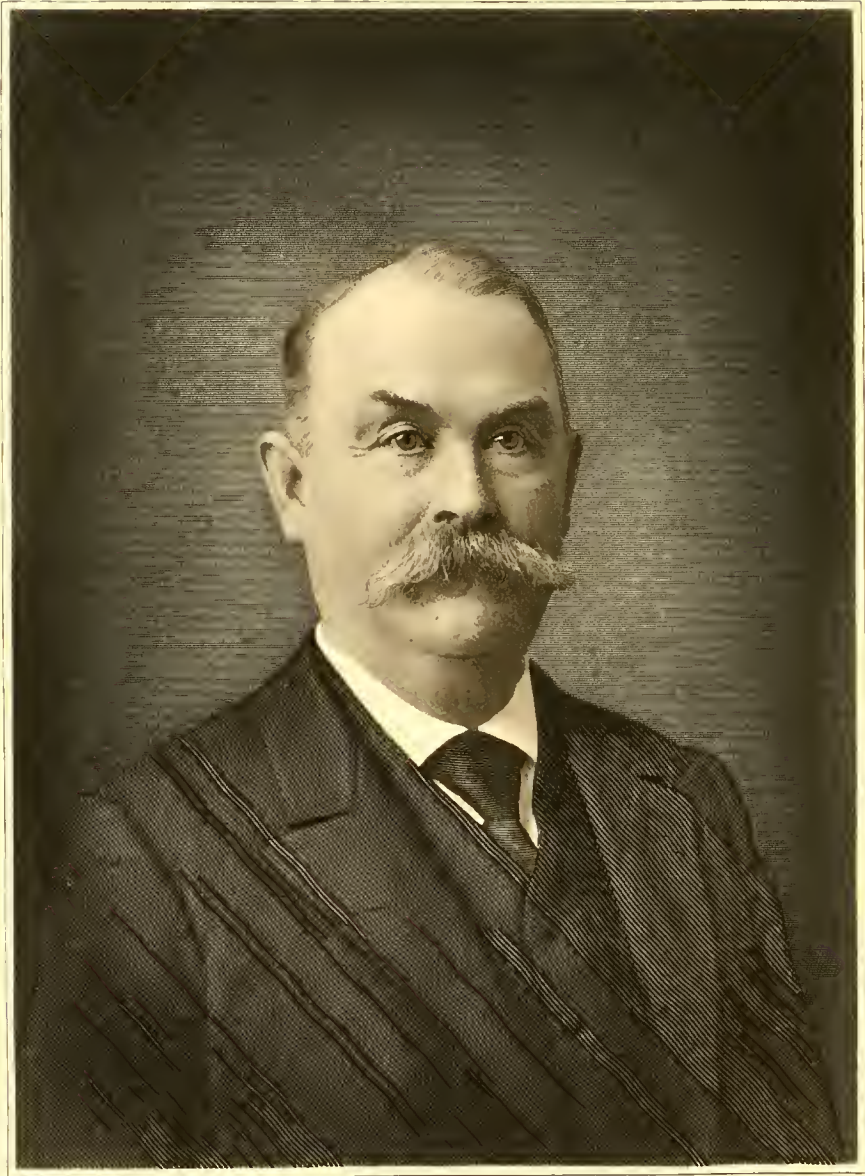
This family inherits from many generations of ancestry the Yankee propensity for business activity, and the sound mind, body and principles necessary to usefulness in the world. The name is one of the oldest in America, and was established at several points in New England at almost simultaneous dates. The origin of the name has been the subject of much speculation among its bearers, and three probable sources are mentioned. The most probable is the fact that baronial seats in England were almost always called Halls, with some title annexed. When men were obliged to take surnames, many took the name of their estates, and thus many names were made to end with Hall. The Norman or Anglo-Saxon usage, "de la Hall" (translated, of the Hall), accounts for most of the occasions where this became a surname, without doubt. One authority attributes it to the Welsh word for salt, which would be attached to a worker in salt or sweller near a salt mine. Again, it is traced to the Norwegian word for hero, which is *hallr*, the last letter being silent and only indicative of the nominative case. As the Norwegians overran England at one time, many of their words found their way into the language. Hallett is a diminutive of Hall, and was probably given to a dwarfed or younger son, only the eldest son being entitled to the patronymic in earliest usage.

(1) Deacon Richard Hall, of Stratford-on-Avon, England, with his brother John, came to America and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, bringing his family with him. As early as 1673 he settled in Bradford, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman in 1676, and was chosen one of the two first deacons of the church at Bradford, November 2, 1682, and held the office until his death, March 9, 1730. The baptismal name of his wife was Martha, but her surname is not known. They had five children: Sarah, John, Richard, Joseph, and Joanna. (Mention of Richard and descendants receive mention in this article).

(II) John, son of Richard and Martha Hall, was born in Bradford, March 21, 1673, and died in



J. G. Hall



Percott C. Hall

Methuen, November 25, 1763, aged ninety years. He married, December 24, 1706, Mary Kimball, born July 24, 1680, died October 6, 1754, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Marsh) Kimball of Haverhill. They had ten children: John, Nathaniel, Judith, Ralph, Henry, Jonathan, Joshua and others.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Kimball) Hall, was born September 27, 1710, and died May 31, 1789, aged seventy-nine. He moved to Salem, New Hampshire, about 1736, and was a long time deacon of the church which was gathered there in 1739. He married (first), in Bradford, June 28, 1733, Sarah Kimball, who died January 20, 1736, and (second), Mary Cross, who was born in 1716, and died May 30, 1804. The children of the first wife were: Sarah, John, Susannah, Ebenezer, Joshua; by the second wife: William, Joseph, Mary, Enoch and Elijah.

(IV) Joshua, son of John (2) and Sarah (Kimball) Hall, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, October 18, 1743, and died January 17, 1804. He married Lydia Webster, daughter of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Kimball) Webster, and they had nine children: Joseph, Mary, Mehitable, Jonathan, Joshua, Lydia, Sarah, Moses and Susannah.

(V) Jonathan, son of Joshua and Lydia (Webster) Hall, was born September 1, 1772, and died January 22, 1814, was an early settler of Salem, New Hampshire. Jonathan was born in what is now called Pleasant street, in Salem, near the former residence of Charles Kimball. However, his father did not reside there, because, on account of the Indians, the settlers were accustomed to come up from Haverhill or Bradford and till the farms that had been allotted them, and at nightfall would return, driving their stock with them. Jonathan's mother sometimes accompanied the men, and it was on one of her visits that Jonathan was born, in a house between Policy Pond (so called) and the former residence of Charles Kimball. Jonathan Hall married August 10, 1797, Susanna Kimball, a sister of Joseph Kimball of Salem, New Hampshire. She was born October 26, 1779, and died April 22, 1850. Their children were: Hannah, Betsey, Alice, Oliver, Alvah, Lydia, Allen, Susan and Polly, all born in Salem.

(VI) Alvah, fifth child and second son of Jonathan and Susanna (Kimball) Hall, was born December 3, 1805, and died February 16, 1885, aged eighty years. He was a carpenter contractor, and worked at his trade throughout his life, which was spent in his native town. He married (first), January 21, 1833, Nancy Coburn, who was born in Salem, New Hampshire, 1810, and died October 13, 1845, daughter of Simon and Ruth (Eaton) Coburn. His children were: Prescott C., Alvah Wallace, Delia Ann, Adeline Jane, Sarah Euphemia, Emily Rosella and Helen Amanda. Alvah Hall married (second), Arlette Greeley, October 15, 1847. She died September 10, 1865. Two children were born of this union: Mary K., born June 3, 1850; Elnora A., born June 9, 1852, died November 27, 1860. Alvah Hall married (third), Sally Kelley, October 16, 1866.

(VII) Prescott Coburn, eldest child of Alvah and Nancy (Coburn) Hall, was born in Salem, March 16, 1834, and died June 9, 1906. He was educated in the common schools and at Tilton Seminary, spending two years at the latter institution. At eighteen years of age he took a place as clerk in a store at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was em-

ployed five years. At the end of that time he returned to Salem Depot and began to manufacture boots and shoes in limited quantities, and carried on this industry from 1856 to 1888. His small beginning was unusually successful, and at the time of his retirement he owned and operated four different factories, one each at Salem, Natick, Lynn, and Topsfield, and employing fifteen hundred hands and turned out annually a large quantity of boots and shoes. In business matters Mr. Hall was alert and farsighted, always giving his personal attention to every detail which required it, and slighting nothing. His success came of good management and unremitting attention to business. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and represented Salem in the legislature one term. He did much towards building up Salem Depot, his employees adding materially to the population of the village. His home is still among the best and most beautiful in the town. He also had a handsome home in Boston from 1871, which is still occupied by the family. He was not a church member, but no worthy proposition for the advancement of the church or social interests was unaided if aid was asked of him. Mr. Hall, with his wife, travelled extensively throughout this country, having spent several winters in Florida and the south, visiting the Island of Cuba shortly after the Spanish war. In 1881 he sold his extensive business to his sons, who conducted it till 1886 with the success which comes to those who have been born to an occupation to which they devote their fullest energies. They also conducted a wholesale store in Boston from 1886 to 1899, with the exception of the years 1887-89.

He married, November 30, 1859, Mary Ann Macurdy, who was born in Dunbarton, December 24, 1838, daughter of Daniel and Betsy C. (Alexander) Macurdy, of Dunbarton. Mrs. Hall survives her husband, and resides at their old homestead. Four sons were born of this union: Clarence P., Arthur C., Clifton S. and Lester Wallace.

(VIII) Clarence Prescott, eldest child of Prescott C. and Mary Ann (Macurdy) Hall, was born at Salem Depot, December 19, 1861, and educated in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He traveled seventeen years for the firm in all the states east of Colorado, and was the stock buyer of the firm all that time.

(VIII) Arthur Coburn, second son and child of Prescott C. and Mary A. (Macurdy) Hall, was born February 28, 1863, and received his education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. He had charge of the office and financial affairs of the factory and store. He is now assistant treasurer and general manager of John Carter & Company (incorporated), paper jobbers. He married, June 14, 1883, Lucretia Esther Ward, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 30, 1865, daughter of Sylvester L. and Mary Ann (Conant) Ward. They have had two children: Marion, born August 20, 1894, and Ralph Macurdy, who died young.

(VIII) Clifton Senter, third son of Prescott C. and Mary A. (Macurdy) Hall, was born April 22, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, and is now salesman and stockholder in the John Carter & Company (incorporated), wholesale paper jobbers of Boston, Massachusetts. He married, October 31, 1905, Elizabeth

T. Carter, who was born in Portland, Maine, October 28, 1883, daughter of James W. and Lucy Woodbury Johnson Carter.

(VIII) Lester Wallace, youngest child of Prescott C. and Mary A. (Macurdy) Hall, was born September 7, 1874, and received his education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated from the Boston University with the degree of LL. B., and is now engaged in the practice of law in Boston, Massachusetts, and Salem, New Hampshire. He married, October 24, 1907, Mabel Gertrude Fisher, who was born in West Peabody, Massachusetts, July 16, 1876, daughter of Arthur V. and Abbie M. (Flint) Fisher.

(II) Richard (2), second son and third child of Richard (1) and Martha Hall, born in Bradford, February 6, 1676, was an active citizen. Late in life he removed to Harvard, where he died soon after 1750. He married, April 24, 1699, Abigail Dalton. She died about 1710, and he married again. The names of his second wife and her children are unknown.

(III) Samuel, son of Richard (2) Hall, was born in Bradford, January 11, 1707, and lived in Bradford and Billerica. He married (first), January 5, 1728, Hannah Kittridge. He married (second), April 24, 1751, Hannah Sanders, of Tewksbury. His children, so far as records are found, were: William, John, Thomas and Hannah.

(IV) William, son of Samuel Hall, was born in Bradford, January 29, 1737. After his father's family removed to Billerica, he lived there several years, and was baptized there as an adult, April 6, 1755. He removed, about 1768, to Brookline, New Hampshire, and there signed the Association Test, 1776, but probably was not in the military service. He married, in Billerica, October 30, 1764, Mary Fletcher. They were the parents of seven children, of whom William and Stephen were born in Billerica. William Hall died July 23, 1794, in Brookline.

(V) William (2), son of William (1) and Mary (Fletcher) Hall, born in Billerica, 1705, and baptized November 10, was taken by his parents to Brookline, New Hampshire, when about three years of age, and resided there till his death. He married Polly McAllister, and they were the parents of twelve children.

(VI) Uriah, son of William (2) and Polly (McAllister) Hall, was born in Brookline, New Hampshire, June 6, 1798, was a cooper, and expert at the trade. He married Olive Rand, daughter of Tobias and Mary Rand, born in Allenstown, New Hampshire, in 1809. Their children were: William, Lemuel, Mary, Uriah, died young; Newell, Lucinda, Elizabeth, Sarah B. and Charles W., who is mentioned below.

(VII) Charles Walker, son of Uriah and Olive (Rand) Hall, was born in Epsom, New Hampshire, March 31, 1840, and was educated in the schools of that city. Since April 1, 1903 he has been chief of police of Petersboro, and deputy sheriff of Hillsboro and Cheshire counties. For eight years he was a member of the police force of Concord. In January, 1902, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and was in business there for about a year. He is a member of Curtis Memorial Free Baptist Church of Concord. In 1882 he was made a Mason, and is a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, of Laconia; also of Nathaniel White Council, No. 7, Order of United American Mechanics; Winnepisseege Lodge, No. 36, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers. He married (first), on Thank-giving eve,

1872, Lorinda Anna McIntire, born July, 1851, in Tuftonboro, died May 9, 1901, daughter of Peletiah and Hannah (Welch) McIntire. Married (second), in Concord, January, 1903, Electa (Crawford) Percy, daughter of John and Mary Crawford, of Newport, Vermont. She was postmistress at Newport Center, Vermont, eight years during the administration of President Cleveland. The names of the children of Charles W. and Lorinda A. Hall are: Charles Newell, born October 3, 1873. Freddie P., July 5, 1876, died September, 1877. Mabel Olive, June 28, 1877, trained nurse, resides in Concord. All were born in Tuftonboro, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Charles Newell, son of Charles Walker and Lorinda A. (McIntire) Hall, was born in Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, October 3, 1873. His early education was gained in the public schools of Concord and Lake Village (now Lakeport), New Hampshire. He later attended the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897, and was admitted to practice in 1898. He at once opened an office in Concord, and has since been engaged in the general practice of law. He is a Democrat, has been active in the councils of his party, and held the office of chairman of the Democratic city committee of Concord from 1902 to 1906. He was made a member of Granite State Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, at Lake Village, New Hampshire, in 1887, and has since attained high rank in the order. In May, 1903, he was appointed grand secretary of the order in New Hampshire, to serve out an unexpired term, and in the following October was elected to that office, and has since filled it by successive annual elections. In 1904 he was elected delegate from the jurisdiction of New Hampshire to the international supreme lodge, which met at Belfast, Ireland, in August, 1905. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was made a Mason in 1902. He was one of the incorporators of Curtis Memorial Church, Concord, of which he is a member. While abroad in 1905, Mr. Hall visited many places of interest in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, thus making his mission not only subservient to the cause of temperance, but also a source of practical information and enjoyment to him. He married (first), June 1, 1898, Jennie D. Crowell, born near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. She died in Concord, January 26, 1899. He married (second), June 4, 1903, Mary A. Laird, born June 1, 1871, of Prince Edward's Island, daughter of Abram and Mary F. (Jenkins) Laird, now of Concord. Mrs. Hall is assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of New Hampshire. They have one child, Mary L., born July 17, 1904.

(Third Family.)

As the early settlers of Massachusetts Bay Colony were almost without exception of English extraction, it is probable that the family now under consideration were English and that the name is one of those assumed by some person from his place of residence—in this case the hall, or mansion, of a landholder or wealthy tradesman.

(1) Widow Mary Hall, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, no record of whose previous life is now known to exist, had lands given her by that town in 1662, when she united with the church. Her children were all adults then and their names were: John, Susanna, Stephen, William, Mary, Hannah and Lydia.

(II) John, eldest child of Widow Mary Hall, was of Concord in 1658 and of Cambridge from 1667 to 1675. He bought lands at Medford, June 27, 1675, of Caleb Hobart, which he mortgaged to him the same day as security, and redeemed May 2, 1681, for two hundred and sixty pounds. He married "4 Mo. 2, 1656," Elizabeth Green, of Cambridge, who was a daughter of Percival and Ellen Green. They had ten children, named as follows: Elizabeth, John, Nathaniel, Mary, Stephen, Percival, Susanna, Jonathan, Sarah and Thomas.

(III) John (2), eldest son and second child of John (1) and Elizabeth (Green) Hall, was born October 13, 1660, probably in Concord. He was of Medford, where he died November 14, 1720, aged sixty. He married, December 2, 1687, Jemima Syll, of Cambridge. They had: John, died young; John, William, died young; William, died young; Elizabeth, Andrew, Jemima, Joseph, Stephen, Martha, and perhaps two others.

(IV) Captain John (3), second son and child of John (2) and Jemima (Syll) Hall, was born September 19, 1660, and died August 8, 1746, aged fifty-six years. He married Elizabeth Walker, April 27, 1720. Their ten children were: John, Elizabeth, Susanna, Timothy, Samuel, Joseph, Gemima, Nathaniel, Ebenezer and Zachariah.

(V) Timothy, fourth child and second son of Captain John (3) and Elizabeth (Walker) Hall, was born March 13, 1726. There was a company of militia in Medford before the Revolution, and when troublous times came they were ready for duty. It was the eighth company, in the first regiment of the first brigade of the third division. It belonged to Colonel Thomas Gardner's regiment. In 1775 it was commanded by Captain Isaac Hall. Stephen Hall was ensign, Moses Hall was a sergeant, Timothy Hall was drummer, and Francis Hall was a private in the same company. "This company came out," says the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, "on the 19th of April, 1775, and were in service five days, and were undoubtedly in the battles of Lexington and Concord." Timothy Hall married, June 29, 1749, Mary Cutter, and had eight children: Mary, Timothy, died young; Timothy, Susanna, Ammi R., Samuel, John, and Sarah.

(VI) Ammi R., fifth child and third son of Timothy and Mary (Cutter) Hall, was born August 27, 1758, in Medford, and died in Greenland, New Hampshire, June 9, 1833, aged seventy-five. At the age of seventeen he served at the battle of Bunker Hill. The Massachusetts Records state that Ammi R. Hall was a sailor on the ship "G. Pickering," commanded by Captain Jonathan Harraden; and that the list of officers and crew was sworn to November 10, 1780; and that the ship was taken by the British while on a cruise to the West Indies. He was confined in Dartmoor prison, in England, and after the capture of the British ship "Serapis" and others by Captain John Paul Jones, Mr. Hall was exchanged and went to France, whence he returned to America. He afterward engaged in business in Boston and later in Portsmouth, coming to Portsmouth about 1790. He finally retired and resided in Greenland, New Hampshire. He married, in Boston, Elizabeth Seabury, born in Newport, Rhode Island, and died in Portsmouth, 1822. She was the daughter of Captain John Seabury, of Newport, and niece of Bishop Samuel Seabury, the first Episcopal bishop in the United States. The children of this union were: Catherine H., Eliza D., Mary Ann, Joshua H., Timothy, Mary W., Harriet and Frances.

(VII) Timothy (2), fifth child and second son of Ammi R. and Elizabeth (Seabury) Hall, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 11, 1796, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1880, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a clerk in the employ of Ebenezer Wentworth, a wholesale grocer in Portsmouth, for many years, and then formed the partnership of J. H. and T. Hall, which engaged in the same business. This firm afterward became known as Hall & Leighton. In 1848 Mr. Hall disposed of his mercantile interests in Portsmouth and went to Boston, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business for himself, continuing in that line until he retired from active business about 1850. He married, May 10, 1829, Mary Wentworth, born April 15, 1806, died December 11, 1880. She was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hardy) Wentworth, of Portsmouth. They had six children: Charles Carroll, Mary W., Frank S., Ammie C., Robert M., and George W.

(VIII) Charles Carroll, oldest child of Timothy (2) and Mary (Wentworth) Hall, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 18, 1830, in the old Mark H. Wentworth house, which stood on the corner of Daniel and Chapel streets. He was educated in the common schools of Portsmouth and the Portsmouth Academy, which was then in charge of Master William C. Harris. Being of an adventurous spirit and having imbibed a fondness for the sea, by the side of which he had grown up, he went before the mast in the ship "John Cumming," commanded by Captain William L. Dwight, with whom he made two European voyages. During his absence his father moved to Boston, and in 1848 he entered the counting room of George Calender & Company, shipping merchants. In 1861 he associated himself with Benjamin Brewster, and formed the firm of Hall & Brewster, foreign exchange brokers, with offices in the Merchants' Exchange Building. This business continued for some years, and then Mr. Hall formed a partnership with George Gould, and as Gould & Hall, stockbrokers, this firm was in business for nineteen years. In 1808, Mr. Hall, after a busy mercantile life covering a period of fifty years, relinquished his interest in business affairs, and removed to Portsmouth to enjoy amidst the scenes of his youth and in the society of a few remaining friends of his younger days the years that are left him. His life has been a busy and successful one, and his record as a man and a citizen is above reproach. His interest in educational, religious and social matters has always been keen, and has not been diminished by the passing of the years. He is a warden of St. John's Church (Episcopal) of Portsmouth, trustee of the Chase Home for Children, director of the Portsmouth Athaeneum, and a member of the Federal Fire Society.

Mr. Hall married (first), February 6, 1861, Isabella, widow of William Webb, of Portland, Maine; she died in Dorchester, September 1, 1877. He married (second), June 2, 1881, in Boston, Frances Mary Wentworth, daughter of Ebenezer and Catherine H. (Hall) Wentworth. She died January 15, 1901, in Portsmouth. He married (third), February 10, 1903, Susan Parker Spalding, daughter of Lyman D. Spalding, of Portsmouth. She died May 7, 1904, in Portsmouth.

(Fourth Family.)

(1) George Hall, the first American ancestor of this branch of the family, came from Devonshire county, England, in

1636-37, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. He was one of the original forty-six proprietors of that town, which was founded in 1639. He held public office, and was interested in the early iron works in that region. He married Mary ———, and they had six children: John, Joseph, Samuel, who is mentioned below; Charity, Sarah and Mary. George Hall died in Taunton, October 30, 1669.

(II) Samuel, third son and child of George and Mary Hall, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1644. He was a large landowner, and was also interested in the iron works. He held various public offices. In 1663 he married Elizabeth White, daughter of Nicholas White, of Taunton. They had nine children: Samuel, whose sketch follows; John, Nicholas, Mary, Sarah, Ebenezer, Sarah, George and Hannah. Samuel Hall died in Taunton in 1689. His widow married again.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest son and child of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (White) Hall, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, December 11, 1664. He was a farmer, and like his father lived in Taunton all his life. He was a large landowner, and a member of the original church in Taunton. He married Abigail Pratt, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail Pratt, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. She was born November 2, 1665, and died July 6, 1734, surviving her husband eighteen years. They had four children: Jonathan, mentioned below; Samuel, Esther and Hannah, all of whom are mentioned in their father's will. Samuel Hall died at Taunton in 1716.

(IV) Jonathan, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Abigail (Pratt) Hall, was born August 22, 1686, in that part of Taunton which became Raynham, Massachusetts. He was deacon of the First Congregational Church of Raynham. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Ockinson, who was born October 28, 1690, in Dedham, Massachusetts, and died March 28, 1726. His second wife was Sarah Smith, daughter of Asabel and Elizabeth Smith, of Dedham, who was born in August, 1700, and died in July, 1754. Deacon Jonathan Hall's will mentions the following children: Jonathan, whose sketch follows; Sarah, Amos, Rebecca, John and Mason, all belonging to the first marriage. By the second marriage there were two daughters: Elizabeth and Hannah. Deacon Jonathan Hall died April 10, 1750, in that part of Taunton which became Raynham.

(V) Jonathan (2), eldest child of Deacon Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Ockinson) Hall, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 3, 1716. He lived in Raynham, where he was a farmer. Like his father he was deacon of the Congregational Church, and was selectman and town treasurer for many years. On December 28, 1738, he married Lydia Leonard, who died January 26, 1764, aged forty-two. They had eleven children: Jonathan, Seth, whose sketch follows; Silas, Prudence, Lydia, Jemima, Jonathan, Hezekiah, Obed, Ebenezer and Abigail. Deacon Jonathan (2) Hall married for his second wife Mrs. Hannah (Keith) Hall, widow of Philip Hall, and daughter of John and Hannah (Washburn) Keith. There was one child by the second marriage: Linus. Deacon Jonathan (2) Hall died February 25, 1780.

(VI) Seth, second son and child of Deacon Jonathan (2) and Lydia (Leonard) Hall, was born October 4, 1740, at Raynham, Massachusetts. He came to Westmoreland, New Hampshire, April 10, 1793, and bought of a Mr. Simmons seven hundred acres of land at forty coppers an acre. This land was situated in the northern part of the town, just

west of East Westmoreland, and part of it remained in the possession of the family until near the end of the nineteenth century. Seth Hall first came up alone, but later went back to Massachusetts and brought his family in an ox-cart. He cleared most of the land and replaced the log cabin by a frame house. He also built a saw mill. He was a colonel in the militia and was commissioned during the Revolution to recruit men and supplies. It is said that he carried supplies from Westmoreland over the Green Mountains to Bennington, Vermont, at the time of the battle. He gave each of his sons one hundred acres of land with the exception of Gaius, to whom he gave two hundred acres, as he stayed with his father and cared for him in his old age. Many anecdotes are told of Seth Hall. He once got lost and stayed in a tree over night, and in the morning he discovered his whereabouts by the barking of a dog near a neighbor's house. He said he was troubled only by the lack of tobacco over night. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church and a very religious man. Seth Hall married, in 1769, Diadama Leach, who was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, in 1751, and died April 30, 1842, at the age of ninety-one years. There were ten children: Elijah A., Augustus, Abigail, Lucinda, Joshua, Gaius, Seth, Camillus, Diadama and Lucinda. Deacon Seth Hall died at Westmoreland, February 12, 1824, in his eighty-fourth year.

(VII) Gaius, fourth son and sixth child of Deacon Seth and Diadama (Leach) Hall, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, 1781. He lived with his father at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and inherited the old place. He was a Whig, and represented the town in the legislature in 1820, also in 1838, and was also selectman; he was a prominent citizen. He attended and helped to build the church of the Christian denomination in Westmoreland. He was twice married. His first wife was Esther Mason, of Westmoreland, and his second wife Lucinda Balch, daughter of Andrew Balch, of Keene. There were four children: Esther M., who married Prentiss Daggett; Gaius K.; Lucy S., who married Elisha Shelley, and Seth C., whose sketch follows, all by the second union. Gaius Hall died in 1871.

(VIII) Seth Chandler, youngest son and child of Gaius and Lucinda (Balch) Hall, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, October 28, 1822. He attended the common schools of Westmoreland and then was employed by the Cheshire railroad for a few years. In 1852 he bought one hundred and fifty acres of land near where his father lived and where his son now dwells. Here he carried on general farming till 1882, when he moved to Keene, New Hampshire. He was a strong Republican, but was unwilling to hold office, though often urged to do so. He attended the Christian Church, and was its clerk at one time. Seth Chandler Hall married Alfreda Patten, daughter of William Patten, who was born in Pomfret, Vermont. There were five children: Lucinda E., William C., George E., Forrest W. and Frank P. Lucinda E. married Isaac W. Rawson, and lives in Winchester, New Hampshire. They have one child, Wilson William Chandler, lives in Keene, where he is ticket agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad. George E. died young. Forrest W. is the subject of the next paragraph. Frank Prentiss died July 8, 1904, in Westmoreland, where he lived. Seth Chandler Hall died May 4, 1892, at Keene, New Hampshire.

(IX) Forrest Webster, third son and fourth

child of Seth Chandler and Alfreda (Patten) Hall, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, October 20, 1855. He attended the common school of his native town. With his brother, Frank P., he bought the farm owned by their father, and added to it till he now owns about three hundred acres. He carries on general farming. The farm produces a quantity of fruit, especially apples, sometimes yielding one hundred barrels a season; there are also pears and plums. F. W. Hall is a Republican in politics; he served as selectman for four terms at different times, was representative to the legislature in 1903, was elected county commissioner in 1906. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and was made deacon in 1896. This is an office which seems almost hereditary in the Hall family, for it has been held by no less than three of the early generations of Deacon Hall's ancestors. He is a charter member of Great Meadow Grange, No. 138, in which he has held office. Forrest Webster Hall married, September 4, 1883, Alice Holman, daughter of David and Sarah (Hamilton) Holman, both of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. Mrs. Hall was born in Chesterfield, July 16, 1862, and was a very successful school teacher before her marriage. They have four children: George Forrest, born April 15, 1889, died young. Esther Lucinda, December 28, 1890, died at the age of three years. Murray Frank, January 31, 1897. Gaius William, January, 1899.

This branch of the Hall family, whose HALL members have been and are among the best citizens of Epsom, is descended from but not yet traced to one of the early Puritan immigrants.

(I) Stacey Hall was a lifelong resident of Epsom, where he was engaged in farming. His wife was Anna Lake, of Chichester.

(II) John C., son of Stacey and Anna (Lake) Hall was born in Epsom, January 26, 1806, and died in Epsom, May 31, 1885, in the eightieth year of his age. He owned a small farm which he cultivated, did carpentry when called on, and also carried on a country store. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and in politics was a Republican. He married Martha Rand, who was born in Chichester, February 25, 1813, and died in Epsom, 1868, aged fifty-five years. Their children were: Sarah, James W., Martha E., Amanda S., Deborah J., John H., Georgia A., Luther T., and Charles S., whose sketch follows. Amanda S., unmarried, who was born on the homestead, September 1, 1839, and Luther T., born September 8, 1857, reside on the old farm.

(III) Charles S., ninth and youngest child of John C. and Martha (Rand) Hall, was born in Epsom, June 3, 1854, and educated in the town schools and in a commercial college in Manchester. He got a good knowledge of business in his father's store, and after his father's death succeeded to the business. He now resides at Gossville, where he has a place containing ten acres on which he has erected a fine house and other buildings. He is a partner in Silver & Hall, grocery and general merchandise, Gossville. He does a large lumber business, and owns about four hundred acres of woodland in Epsom, and operating over two thousand acres of timber in towns adjoining. He has built several houses in Epsom, and is known as an energetic business man whose word is as good as gold, a good neighbor, and a progressive citizen. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

He has filled the offices of town clerk, and representative. In 1880 he joined Evergreen Lodge, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand. He is also a member of Epsom Grange, No. 102, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, December 17, 1876, Ellen M. Dolbeer, who was born in Epsom, December 11, 1855, daughter of Calvin and Abbie L. (Goss) Dolbeer. Mr. Dolbeer was born in Epsom, July 18, 1818, and died 1893. He was a farmer, a member of the Congregational Church, and a Republican. Abbie L. Goss was born in Epsom, 1818, and died in Epsom, 1897.

The family of this name in New England is descended from one immigrant ancestor, who was of Huguenot stock, his forefathers being by occupation silk manufacturers who possessed great wealth, which was confiscated by the Catholic authorities after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The immigrant came to the United States not only to escape the religious persecution to which those of his faith were subjected, but to find a land of civil liberty and religious freedom.

Perhaps no better statement of what the people of this family have been can be made than that of Samuel A. Gerould, Sr., who in 1873 wrote of them in his family record as follows: "It appears from a general survey of our race in this country, that those who have gone before us, have acted well their part in the walks of life. In these we notice the well-to-do farmer, mechanic, merchant, teacher of youth and physician, which latter profession largely predominates; also clergymen of the Congregational order—pursuits composing staminal support in society, imparting strength and solidity to the body politic. In regard to the present living race, I can bear testimony in scripture phraseology, 'I have been young and now am old (80) yet have I never seen any of the seed' of our immigrant patriarch 'begging bread,' or degraded by vice. All are above board, so far as ever I have known, and many wealthy. In the honorable professions, the Christian Church, and responsible pursuits of life, indeed, in most of the departments and vocations of civilization, the descendants of our common ancestor are well represented. Eminent physiologists say that traits of character descend from generation to generation through centuries. May the virtues of our ancestry descend to their latest posterity."

The spelling of the name of the immigrant ancestor was Jerauld. Two of his descendants in the second generation, Gamaliel and Stephen, first changed the "J" to "G," and afterward the "z" to "o." Thus the orthography of the name became Gerould in two branches of his descendants. The other branches of the family uniformly follow the spelling of the name like their common ancestor, viz: Jerauld.

(I) James Jerauld, M. D., one of a family of twenty-one children, was born in the province of Languedoc, France, in the year 1678. He acquired a knowledge of medicine, and came to America in 1700, landing in Boston, where it is supposed his first year in this country was spent but he settled in Medfield, where he practiced medicine until his death, October 25, 1760, at the age of eighty-two years. The house in Medfield, in which he lived and died, was standing in a good state of preservation in 1873. During his voyage to America, Dr. Jerauld became acquainted with a family of French Huguenots named Dupee. While on the ocean Mrs. Dupee

gave birth to a daughter, and Dr. Jerauld was the accoucheur on that occasion. This daughter was named Martha, and when she was sixteen years old she was married to Dr. Jerauld, then thirty-eight years of age. They were the parents of eight children: James, Martha, Gamaliel, Stephen, Dupee, Mary, Joanna and Susanna.

(II) Gamaliel Gerould, second son and third child of Dr. James (Jacques) and Martha (Dupee) Jerauld, was born in Medfield, September 23, 1719. For some reason not stated he and his brother Stephen, changed the family name to Gerould, and this form of spelling has been followed by their descendants. Gamaliel was a farmer and resided in Wrentham, Massachusetts. December 25, 1741, he married Rebecca Lawrence, who died January 12, 1751, and he was again married October 11 of the same year to Jerusha Mann, who was born November 12, 1724, and died November 6, 1762. His third wife, whom he married August 10, 1763, was Mrs. Mary Everett, of Dedham, Massachusetts. He died October 18, 1795, and his widow died January 4, 1810. The children of his first union were: Gamaliel, Rebecca (who died young), Katie, Rebecca and Jabez. Those of his second marriage were: Ebenezer, Elias, Samuel, Benona, Jacob, Jerusha and Theodore. (Mention of the last named and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) Samuel, third son and child of Gamaliel and Jerusha (Mann) Gerould, was born in Wrentham, July 28, 1755. When twenty-one years of age he became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting for four months in 1776 to "go northward," as the records state, and on April 6, 1777, he re-enlisted for three years in Captain Knapp's company, Colonel Shepard's regiment, which formed a part of General Stone's brigade, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In 1786 he settled in Stoddard, New Hampshire, arriving there May 5 of that year and erecting a log house on one of the highest eminences. He witnessed the growth of the town from a sparsely settled plantation in the wilderness to a prosperous farming community, and he died there January 13, 1824. April 30, 1786, he married Azubah Thompson, who was born in Medway, Massachusetts, March 3, 1763, and died June 13, 1851. Their children were: Samuel, Clarissa, Cassandra, Roxie, Jerusha, Electa, Moses, Rhoda, Lyman, and Susan A.

(IV) Rev. Moses, second son and seventh child of Samuel and Azubah (Thompson) Gerould, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, May 5, 1801. Having pursued the regular four years' course at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, being one of the first students at that institution, he studied theology with the Rev. Seth S. Arnold, of Alstead, New Hampshire, and on May 22, 1828, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at New (now East) Alstead, remaining there until 1844, when he resigned. From the latter year to 1853 he occupied the Congregational pulpit in Hinsdale, this state, was acting pastor in Canaan for the ensuing ten years, and from 1863 to 1865 he preached in Stoddard. Called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Langdon, New Hampshire, in 1865, he labored there until April, 1869, when he retired from the ministry, having devoted more than forty years of his life to the zealous propagation of Christianity. His last days were spent in Canaan, where he died June 21, 1874. He was married, February 5, 1829, to Cynthia Locke, who was born May 2, 1804, daughter of Calvin and Sarah (Jewett)

Locke, of Sullivan, New Hampshire. She bore him seven children: 1. Sarah Cynthia, died in infancy. 2. Samuel L., born July 11, 1834, married, December 5, 1865, Laura E. Thayer, of Acworth, New Hampshire, and they have seven children: Mary Clementine, educated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary; John Hiram, a graduate of Dartmouth College, now assistant professor of biology; James Thayer, a graduate of Dartmouth College, now librarian of the University of Minnesota; Harriet Dupee, a graduate of Middleburg College and School of Domestic Science of the University of Missouri at Columbia; Gordon Hall, a graduate of Dartmouth College and Oxford University, England now professor at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; Marion Locke, a kindergarten graduate, now engaged in settlement work in Boston and Washington, D. C.; Leonard Stinson, educated at Dartmouth College and Boston School of Technology, now in the electrical business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 3. John Calvin Locke, born August 29, 1837. 4. Sarah A., who will be again referred to. 5. Martin Luther, born July 14, 1841, married Helen Bartlett, of Auburn, New York. 6. Ann Clementine, born November 5, 1843, died December 11, 1851. 7. Edward Payson, born October 13, 1845. John Calvin Locke, a resident of Texas, entered the Confederate army in 1862 and was drowned at Clarksville river, October 8, 1862. Martin Luther served as acting medical cadet at the Columbia Hospital in Washington from April to September, 1863; as acting assistant surgeon, United States navy, until 1865; was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1866; practiced medicine in Webster Grove and in Kirkwood, Missouri, and died in the latter place December 4, 1903. Edward Payson, a photographer in Concord, New Hampshire, married Harriet M. Proctor, of Portland, Maine; she died in May, 1896.

(V) Sarah Azubah, second daughter and fourth child of Rev. Moses and Cynthia (Locke) Gerould, was born in Alstead, April 13, 1830. She was educated in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Northfield, Massachusetts, the Canaan Academy and Mt. Holyoke Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1850. Being thus well equipped for an educational career, she was at one time associated with Judge Chase in teaching at Henniker, this state, and was later connected with a young ladies' school in Concord. On May 24, 1861, she became the wife of Isaac N. Blodgett, now deceased, a prominent lawyer of Canaan and afterwards a justice of the New Hampshire supreme court (see Blodgett, VIII). Mrs. Blodgett is now dividing her time between Franklin and Canaan, spending her summers in the last named town. She has been interested in philanthropic work, and to her the state of New Hampshire owes the law forbidding the detention of children at the Alms House, the creation of State Board of Charities and State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and has been for two years president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She has one daughter, Anna Geraldine, who was born August 13, 1862, and is a graduate of Wellesley College.

(III) Theodore, second and youngest child of Gamaliel and Jerusha (Mann) Gerould, was born in Wrentham, September 11, 1761, and died March 2, 1848, aged eighty-six years. He settled near his father's homestead where he and his wife lived a long and happy life. He married, February 10, 1788, Ruth Bowditch, born July 28, 1767, died January 30, 1861, aged ninety-three years. Her parents, Samuel and Rebecca (Byram) Bowditch, came from Brain-

tree and settled in Wrentham, where they lived and died at advanced ages. The children of Theodore and Ruth (Bowditch) Gerould were: Rebecca, Mary, Samuel Allan, Susanna, James Harvey, Joseph Byram, Jerusha Mann, and Elizabeth Rowe.

(IV) Samuel Allan, third child and oldest son of Theodore and Ruth (Bowditch) Gerould, was born in Wrentham, July 27, 1793, and died in Keene, New Hampshire, September 21, 1887, aged ninety-four years. He was brought up on a farm; was an industrious student and reader; bought his time of his father at seventeen; taught school; attained the rank of lieutenant in the militia; came to Keene in 1810 and engaged in trade where E. F. Lane's upper block now stands; built his brick store, on the west side of the square, in 1825; extended it to the south in 1835 for George Tilden's store; and took his son, Samuel A., Jr., as partner in 1844 (S. A. Gerould & Son). In 1857 the firm bought and the next season rebuilt the south half of the old brick courthouse, adjoining his block on the north. His brick house on West street was built in 1861, under the direction and plans of his son. Mr. Gerould was chairman of the committee in 1867 to establish the town water-works which were finally laid in accordance with the plan suggested by him. He was one of the early stockholders of the Cheshire Railroad, was interested in the Cheshire Provident Institution, and was active in projects for the benefit of the community. He was in business nearly fifty years. In political faith he was a Whig while that party lasted, and then logically became a Republican. His religious faith was Congregational, and he was one of the committee having charge of the alterations of the old First Church. He was much interested in obtaining a knowledge of his ancestry, and when, in 1867, Dr. Henry Gerould, of Pennsylvania, began to seek the facts necessary to compile the genealogy of the Gerould family in America, he found a warm friend and an ardent supporter of the project in Samuel A. Gerould, through whose influence and by whose aid a very complete genealogy of the descendants of James Jerauld was compiled. He married, May 3, 1820, Deborah, daughter of Hon. Samuel Holmes Deane, of Dedham, Massachusetts. She was born June 20, 1700, and died January 15, 1865, aged seventy-four years. Their children were: Samuel Allen (2) and Deborah Deane.

(V) Samuel Allen (2), eldest child and only son of Samuel Allan (1) and Deborah (Deane) Gerould, was born in Keene, February 1, 1821, and died in that town, March 26, 1890, aged seventy-eight years. He was educated in the common schools and Academy of Keene, early learned the jeweler's trade in his father's general store, and at the age of twenty-one became his partner. Samuel A., Sr., retired in 1867, and the son continued in business, as a jeweler, associating with him J. C. Richardson and A. B. Skinner, under the firm name of Gerould, Richardson & Skinner. Mr. Gerould was not a strong man and in 1860, three years subsequent to his father's retirement, he, too, went out of business. He was a practical jeweler, was fond of mechanical employment and machinery. He made a watch for himself when a lad, also an electrical machine which was bought by the academy in Fitzwilliam, and once having a French clock with which he was not satisfied, he separated the parts, removed some and altered others and thus changed the clock proved to be a valuable timekeeper. He was a Republican, and as such served as councilman one or two terms. He was a member of the Con-

gregational Church, and clerk of the church for many years. In all the relations of life he was a quiet, pleasant gentleman, always desirous of being on the right side and helpful in the community, and seldom erring in judgment.

He married, November 14, 1850, Susan Fales Fiske, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, born January 11, 1831, daughter of Henry Fiske and Susan H. (Fales) Fiske. The children were: Frances Elizabeth, Henry Fiske and Joseph Bowditch.

(VI) Henry Fiske, second child and oldest son of Samuel A. (2) and Susan F. (Fiske) Gerould, born in Keene, January 30, 1853, was educated in the public schools and at Meriden (New Hampshire) Academy. When a young man he was employed for about three years as a clerk in his father's store, and subsequently took charge of his father's affairs, which were principally entrusted to his care. He is a Republican in politics, and a man of quiet and studious habits.

(VI) Joseph Bowditch, third and youngest child of Samuel A. (2) and Susan Fales (Fiske) Gerould, was born in Keene, February 20, 1856. He was educated in the common schools, at New London Academy, Dartmouth College, and he took the degree of M. D. at Harvard Medical College in 1881. He settled in North Attleborough, Massachusetts, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He married, April 16, 1890, Grace Rose Ely, of Westfield, Massachusetts. She died January 20, 1895, aged twenty-eight years, leaving one child, Dorothy, born March 15, 1891. On April 18, 1896, he married (second) Florence R. Whiting, daughter of William D. Whiting, who was a silverware manufacturer in North Attleborough, Massachusetts, a great many years.

This name was early established in BINGHAM New England, and has been conspicuous in the annals of New Hampshire jurisprudence, past and present, and has contributed to the progress and welfare of the nation in many localities, especially throughout New England.

(I) The first of whom record has been found was Henry Bingham, who was admitted as a master cutler of the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, England, December 21, 1614, and he was granted a trademark by that organization. This has now come to be something of a social organization, but in his day it was a league of craftsmen. He married July 6, 1631, Anna Stenton, and had children, Abel, Steven, Edward, Robert, Elizabeth, Thomas and Ann.

(II) According to the records in the parish of St. Peter and Holy Trinity, of Sheffield, Deacon Thomas, the fifth son and sixth child of Henry and Ann (Stenton) Bingham, was baptized June 5, 1642. He died January 16, 1730, at the age of eighty-eight years, in Windham, Connecticut. His father died when he was small, and his mother married William Backus, Senior, with whom she and her son came to this country. They are first found on record at Saybrook, Connecticut, whence they removed to Norwich, with three daughters and two sons of Mr. Backus; and Thomas Bingham was among the first proprietors of that town. The mother died in May, 1670, having survived her second husband, William Backus, who died before 1664. Thomas Bingham is found among the landed proprietors of Norwich, as recorded in April, 1660. He was made a freeman by the General Court, in 1671. His name is found on the list of twenty-two

approved residents of Windham, Connecticut. May 30, 1693. In 1695, he was sergeant of the militia, and selectman of that town. He bought, April 21, 1693, one thousand acres in the southeast part of Windham. He was senior deacon of the church on its organization, December 10, 1700, and so continued until his death, being accorded the most honorable position at the seating of the church, April 17, 1703. He was married December 12, 1666, to Mary Rudd, supposed to have been a daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Rudd. She was born in 1648 and died August 4, 1726. Two of his children were born in Norwich and the others in Windham. They were named as follows: Thomas, Abel, Mary, Jonathan, Ann, Abigail, Nathaniel, Deborah, Samuel, Joseph and Stephen. All except the third son had families, and all lived in Windham except Thomas and Abigail, who resided in Norwich, and Steven in Albany, towns adjoining Windham.

(III) Thomas (2), eldest child of Thomas (1) and ——— (Rudd) Bingham, was born December 11, 1667, in Norwich, Connecticut, and died April 5, 1710. He settled in Norwich and succeeded his father as one of the proprietors of the town. He was married February 17, 1692, to Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant William Backus, and all of his children were probably born in Norwich, namely: Thomas, Abel, Jeremiah, Hannah, Mary, Dorothy, Jabez, Nathaniel and Joseph. (The last named and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(IV) Deacon Abel, second son and child of Thomas (2) and Hannah (Backus) Bingham, was born June 25, 1669, in Norwich, Connecticut, and died March 25, 1745, in Windham. He resided in Stratfield until 1707, when he removed to Windham and bought land in the south part of the town on the east side of Memaguage Hill, on May 21. He was an admitted inhabitant of the town January 12, 1708, and was deacon of the First Church in 1729. He was selectman and representative in the general court. He was a pious and honorable citizen, and his will was made April 25, 1734. He married Elizabeth Odell, and their children were: Abigail, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Abel, Ann, Jemima, Jonathan and David.

(V) Jonathan, third son and eighth child of Deacon Abel and Elizabeth (Odell) Bingham, was born August 17, 1712, in Windham, and died February 16, 1800. He was adopted by and lived with his uncle, Jonathan Bingham, in Windham, who was childless, and he inherited his homestead. He was married (first), May 9, 1734, to Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Abbe. She died March 4, 1735, being the mother of one child, Deacon Jonathan Bingham, who was born February 20, 1735. Mr. Bingham married (second), January 17, 1739, Sarah, widow of Malatiah Vinton, of Stoneham, Massachusetts. She died March 5, 1803, at the age of ninety-three years. Her children were: Mary, Malatiah, Elisha, Phoebe and Naomi.

(VI) Deacon Jonathan (2), only child of Jonathan (1) and Mary Abbe Bingham, was born February 20, 1735, and resided for a time in Mansfield, Connecticut, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha Warner, of that town. Subsequent to 1767 he removed thence to Cornish, New Hampshire, where he cleared up a farm in the wilderness and continued the remainder of his life, dying March 9, 1812. He was a man of strong influence, and was very firm in his religious convictions and was said to be gifted in prayer. In discussing some religious points with a neighbor he said: "It is planned that

one of us has got to go to Heaven." He is described in old age as being somewhat bald, with very white hair, and venerable appearance. It is evident that he was married a second time, as the records show that his wife Abigail died June 18, 1812, in her seventy-fourth year. They also record the death of his daughter Amy on April 5, 1801, in her twenty-third year. He had two children born in Mansfield, Connecticut, and two in Cornish (perhaps others), namely: Elisha W., Erastus (born April 17, 1767), Frederick and Amy.

(VII) Elisha Warner, eldest child of Deacon Jonathan and Elizabeth (Warner) Bingham, was born March 23, 1765, in Mansfield, Connecticut, and was a small child when he removed with his parents to Cornish, New Hampshire. There he grew up and engaged in farming. About 1797 he went to Concord, in Essex county, Vermont, and began the clearing of a farm. Not long after he settled there with his family, and while going down the river for supplies of some sort, he contracted measles, which caused his death at Concord, March 30, 1802, at the age of thirty-seven years. The maiden name of his wife, who was a native of Pomfret, Vermont, was Perry. She died at Concord in 1844 at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were: Perry, Warner, Tyler, Robert and Tracy.

(VIII) Warner, second son of Elisha W. Bingham, was born April 10, 1780, in Cornish, New Hampshire, grew up in Concord, Vermont, and was for many years a farmer in West Concord. His latter years were passed in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, where he had a small farm and where he died February 12, 1872. He was a man of much intelligence and worth, and served as state senator of Vermont in 1842; and in 1844 was elected assistant judge of Essex county. He was married (first) in 1814, to Lucy Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler. She was born October 1, 1794, in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and died October 23, 1830, in Concord, Vermont. Mr. Bingham married (second), in 1840, Laura H., daughter of John Rankin. She was born February 20, 1809, in Danville, Vermont, and survived her husband more than six years, dying June 15, 1878, in Bethlehem, New Hampshire. The children of the first wife were: John, Lorenzo, Harry, Lucy Ann, George Azro (mentioned at length below), Edward Franklin and Edith. The children of the second wife were: Horatio, Laura, and James Warner, all born in Concord. Lucy Wheeler, first wife of Warner Bingham, was a granddaughter of Joseph Wheeler, a native of Massachusetts, born about 1720. He settled in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, where he died about 1805. His son, Captain John, born May 1, 1770, in Chesterfield, died November 10, 1838. He was married in 1791 to Lucy, daughter of Thomas Holmes. She was born April 28, 1773, and died December 30, 1861, in Concord, Vermont. Their daughter Lucy became the wife of Warner Bingham, as above noted.

(IX) Harry, third son of Warner and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham, was born in Concord, Vermont, March 30, 1821. He was prepared for his collegiate course at the Lyndon (Vermont) Academy, and took his bachelor's degree at Dartmouth College with the class of 1843. He was subsequently a law student in the office of Hon. Harry Hibbard, of Bath, and was admitted to the Grafton county bar at Lancaster, in the spring of 1846. While a student at Dartmouth, and also during his legal studies, he earned a considerable portion of the means necessary for defraying his educational ex-

penses by teaching in district schools and academies at St. Johnsbury, Woodstock, Concord Corners, Waterford and Wells River, Vermont. In September following his admission to the bar he established himself in the practice of law at Littleton, New Hampshire, and resided there ever since. During the early years of his professional career he had as contemporaries Henry A. Bellows, Harry Hibbard and Ira Goodall, all of whom were legal lights of high magnitude at the Grafton bar, and although lacking the experience of those distinguished attorneys, he was otherwise fully equipped to meet them as opponents in the arena of law. In 1852 his brother, George A. Bingham, became associated with him in practice, they together constituting a law firm that in all probability has never been surpassed in the Granite State, and their business rapidly expanded into large proportions, calling them into many important cases, not only in the Northern circuit of New Hampshire, but also to the federal courts and those of other states. The Bingham Brothers practiced together exclusively until 1859, when the law firm of Woods & Bingham was organized, with offices in Littleton and Bath, and it continued until dissolved by mutual consent in 1862, in which latter year the old firm of H. & G. A. Bingham was re-established. Some ten years later the brothers considered it advisable to separate, and during the next thirty years Mr. Harry Bingham was associated at different times with several younger aspirants for legal fame, whose professional training was acquired under his careful guidance. At the present time he is the senior partner in the firm of Bingham, Mitchells & Batchellor, his associates being John M. Mitchell, Albert S. Batchellor and William H. Mitchell, and in addition to the home office in Littleton the firm maintains a branch office in Concord, New Hampshire, which is in charge of John M. Mitchell.

In politics Mr. Bingham is a Democrat, and has been regarded as one of the most astute and intellectual party leaders in this state for more than a quarter of a century. For a period of eighteen years he represented Littleton in the lower house of the state legislature; was a member of the state senate from the Grafton district for two terms; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876, in which he served as chairman of one of its most important committees, that of legislative affairs; and as such he wielded a weighty influence in the deliberations of that body. Upon three different occasions he has been a candidate for representative to congress; has many times been presented to the legislature as his party's candidate for the United States senate; has attended as a delegate three Democratic national conventions; and in numerous other ways has been the recipient of high honors in recognition of his ability and long-continued service in the interest of his party. His professional and political attainments are considered by many who are competent to judge, as superior to those of most of his contemporaries, and his labors both at the bar and in the halls of legislation have done honor to his state. In 1880 Mr. Bingham received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College.

(IX.) George Azro, fourth son and fifth child of Warner and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham, was born in Concord, Vermont, April 25, 1826. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native town, and at St. Johnsbury Academy. When twenty years of age he became a law student in the office of the Hon. Thomas Bartlett, Jr., of Lyndon, Vermont, a

leading attorney of his day in that locality, and was admitted to the Caledonia county bar in December, 1848. Naturally studious and eager to attain speedy advancement, his legal studies were marked by the same diligent application to the work in hand which ever characterized his professional efforts and constituted in no small measure the fundamental principle of his success. Soon after his admission to the bar he went to Burlington, Iowa, with a view of entering upon the practice of his profession there, but not being satisfied with the outlook, he returned to Lyndon in July, 1849, and entered into a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Bartlett, under the firm name of Bartlett & Bingham. Upon the election of Mr. Bartlett to congress some two years later, George W. Roberts was admitted to the firm, which then adopted the style of Bartlett, Bingham & Roberts. During the absence of the senior partner the preparation and direction of several important cases devolved upon Mr. Bingham, who brought them to a successful termination. Owing to the re-districting of the state in 1852, Mr. Bartlett decided not to seek a re-election to congress, and resumed his active connection with the firm. Mr. Bingham then found it advisable to dispose of his interest to his partners, and going to Littleton, Grafton county, New Hampshire, he became associated in practice with his brother Harry, as H. & G. A. Bingham. In 1850 they formed a law partnership with Hon. Andrew S. and Edward Woods, having offices in Littleton and Bath, the latter in charge of Judge Woods and George A. Bingham, while the Littleton business was managed by Harry Bingham and Edward Woods. This copartnership expired by limitation in 1862, when George A. Bingham resumed the practice of law in company with his brother in Littleton, and the firm of H. & G. A. Bingham, which was an unusually strong legal combination, continued to transact a prosperous and lucrative business until its dissolution in 1870. Remaining in Littleton, Mr. George A. Bingham practiced his profession successfully until 1876, when he was appointed an associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. His law business at this time was large and included about four hundred cases pending in the various courts. From a financial point of view it was certainly an inducement for him to remain at the bar, but he accepted the judgeship, for which he possessed marked qualifications, and remained upon the bench until 1880, when he resigned. In January, 1881, he associated himself in practice with Edgar Aldrich. In 1882, Daniel C. Remich was admitted to the partnership and the firm became known as Bingham, Aldrich & Remich. This firm continued until December, 1884, when its senior member was again appointed to the supreme bench. Although his second appointment, like the first, necessitated the exchange of his lucrative position at the bar for one of less financial remuneration, he considered it a recall to duty and accepted it as such. Upon the bench he applied himself just as diligently to the requirements of justice and equity as he had formerly done in the interests of his clients, and as a jurist he not only interpreted the laws impartially but upheld them with honor and dignity. As a lawyer Mr. Bingham's ability cannot be too highly estimated. A detailed account of the many important cases with which he was identified during his long career at the bar, would hardly come within the province of a work devoted almost exclusively to family history, but the magnitude of some of them makes it impossible to pass them unnoticed. As early as 1858 he

was retained to argue before a jury in a civil action known as *Russell vs. Dyer*, involving the title to the famous Fabyan House and adjacent property. Another of his many important real estate cases was that of *Wells vs. The Jackson Manufacturing Company*, commenced in 1860 to recover twelve thousand acres of land, including the summit of Mount Washington. He also figured in the famous *Dr. Samuel Bemis* contested will case; was for a number of years counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway Company in New Hampshire and Vermont, and for the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad.

Politically Judge Bingham was a Democrat, and was long recognized as one of its most sagacious leaders in New Hampshire. He was a member of the state senate for the years 1864 and 65; represented Littleton in the lower branch of the legislature in 1875 and 70; was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions at Baltimore and Charleston in 1860; and in 1880 was his party's candidate for representative to congress. From 1874 to 1886 he served upon the board of education for the Union School District in Littleton; was for eight years (1870 to 1879) a trustee of the State Normal School; and his services in behalf of public education have been exceedingly beneficial. He also served the community both ably and faithfully in various other ways, including the general business and financial interests of the town, having for many years been president of the Littleton Savings Bank, and a director of the Littleton National Bank. He died at his home in Littleton, January 22, 1895, in his sixty-ninth year. Judge Bingham was married (first) November 2, 1852, to Louise Smith, who was born in Newbury, Vermont, and died in Lyndon, same State, September 6, 1856. He married (second), January 6, 1859, Eliza Isabella, daughter of Chief Justice Andrew Salter Woods. She was born November 1, 1838, in Bath, New Hampshire, and died May 6, 1893, in Littleton. The only child of the first wife is Tracy Perry, who now resides in Lisbon, New Hampshire. Andrew Woods, eldest of the second wife's children, now resides in Littleton. George Hutchins is the subject of the following paragraph. Helen Eliza, the third, resides in Littleton, unmarried. Katherine, the youngest, is the wife of Fred-eric T. Walsh, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

(X) George Hutchins, third son of George A. Bingham and second child of his wife, Eliza I. (Woods) Bingham, was born August 19, 1864, in Littleton, New Hampshire, where he grew to manhood and attended the public schools. He was at Holderness School in the fall of 1880, and in December, 1881, entered St. Johnsbury Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. He entered Dartmouth in the fall of 1883 and was graduated from that institution in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this, he remained at home for a time, engaged in the study of law with his father. In the fall of 1888 he entered the Harvard Law School. Here he remained three years, completing his course of study in the spring of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In July of that year he was admitted to the bar at Concord, in this State. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Littleton in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Bingham & Bingham. This arrangement continued until the death of the senior member in 1895. Their business was successful and their relations most congenial and friendly. In the spring of 1898 he went to Man-

chester, and formed a partnership with the Hon. David A. Taggart, which continued until July 1, 1901, when he opened an office by himself. In July, 1892, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court. He has inherited the judicial qualities of mind which distinguished his father and his grandfather, Chief Justice Andrew S. Woods, and bears his share of the labors of the court in a manner creditable to himself and acceptable to his contemporaries. Judge Bingham is one of the most democratic of men, with genial and affable manners which endear him to those with whom he comes in contact. He is director of the Merchants National Bank and a member of Grace Episcopal Church, of Manchester, of which he is a vestryman. He has never taken any active part in political movements but adheres to the traditions of his family, affiliating with the Democratic party. He was married October 21, 1891, to Cordelia Pearmain Hinckley, who was born January 20, 1866, in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Elizabeth, the eldest child of Judge and Mrs. Bingham, was born July 22, 1892, in Chelsea, Massachusetts. George Hutchins, the second, was born January 6, 1895, in Littleton. Cordelia Pearmain, July 26, 1896, in Littleton. Sylvester Hinckley, May 22, 1901, in Manchester. Robert Pearmain and Helen Woods (twins), April 21, 1903, in Manchester.

(IV) Joseph, tenth child and sixth son of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Rudd) Bingham, was born in Windham, Connecticut, January 15, 1688, and resided in the same town, where he died September 4, 1765. The only record of him except as to his domestic relations is that of a transfer of land by him to his brother Samuel, of Windham, in 1717. He married first, December 14, 1710, Abigail Scott, who died March 30, 1741; second, November 30, 1742, Rachel Wolcott Huntington, of Norwich, widow of Daniel Huntington, of that town. She survived Joseph Bingham, and married second, Thomas Welch. The children, all by the first wife, were: Lydia, Gideon, Abigail, Elijah, and Joseph. Joseph, the youngest, married Sarah Wheelock, sister of Eleazer Wheelock, first president of Dartmouth College, and Joseph's daughter Jerusha became the wife of Samuel Kirkland, the Indian missionary, and the mother of John Thornton Kirkland, for years president of Harvard College.

(V) Deacon Elijah, fourth child and second son of Joseph and Abigail (Scott) Bingham, was born in Windham, June 1, 1719, and died in Lempster, New Hampshire, March 19, 1798. He was a carpenter and joiner, and was one of the deacons of the First Church in Windham, Connecticut. In 1770 he removed with his wife and six or seven children to Lempster, where he resided until his death. He married first, March 2, 1739, Theody or Theda Crane, She was the daughter of Jonathan Crane, Jr., of Lebanon, Connecticut, and died April 6, 1751. He married second, July 19, 1752, Sarah Jackson. His children by the first wife were: Elijah, Silas, and Abigail. By the second wife: Roswell, Tabitha, Eunice, James, Nathan (died young), Nathan, Calvin, Harris, Vine, Lucy, Daniel, Truman, and Lydia.

(VI) Harris, eighth child and sixth son of Deacon Elijah and Sarah (Jackson) Bingham, was born in Lempster, New Hampshire, November 17, 1763, and died there April 13, 1822. He married Phebe Rogers, in 1787. She died August 25, 1824, at the age of sixty. The children were twelve in number, of whom the fourth, Minerva, became the

wife of Allen Warden, of Windsor, Vermont, and their daughter, Helen Minerva, became the wife of William M. Evarts.

(VII) Courtney, eldest son and second child of Harri and Phebe (Rogers) Bingham, was born in Lempster, January 24, 1790, and died in Claremont, January 17, 1863. He married first, Rachel Howard, who died in 1830, and second, Lovey Ann Lebourveau, who survived him and died in Keene, New Hampshire, her native town, April 16, 1871. The children of the earlier marriage were three: Samuel Dexter, born in Swanzy, New Hampshire, January 19, 1817, died in New York City; Mary, born August 4, 1819; and Solon P., born August 28, 1820, died in Lincoln, Nebraska, 1905. The children of the second marriage were two—Charles H., died in Claremont, New Hampshire, October 2, 1840, at the age of four years; and George W., born in Claremont, October 23, 1838, and now resides (1907) in Derry, New Hampshire.

(VIII) George Washington, youngest son and second child of Courtney and Lovey Ann (Lebourveau) Bingham, was born in Claremont, October 23, 1838. He grew up on his father's farm a strong and active boy, attending the public schools until he began to fit for college, and from that time forward made his expenses by working at farming in summer and teaching school in winter. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, entered Dartmouth in the fall of 1859, and graduated in 1863. He was a diligent student throughout his college course, and was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa society at graduation. While in college Mr. Bingham was a prominent member of the religious societies of the institution, and took an active part in them. In the fall of 1863 he became principal of Gilmanton Academy, and held that position two years, doing thorough and acceptable work. Among the pupils in his graduating class in 1865 was Mary Upham Cogswell, who was born in Northwood, New Hampshire, September 6, 1845, daughter of Rev. Elliott Colby and Sophia Ann (Adams) Cogswell, of Northwood. Mr. Bingham watched her career as a student and came to admire not only her scholarship but also her excellent qualities as an energetic, active Christian woman. November 19, 1865, they were united in marriage, and Mr. Bingham became superintendent of the public schools of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, where his excellent record as an instructor led, at the end of two years, to his appointment to the position of principal of an institution in Pittsburgh.

From 1867 to 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Bingham were co-workers in the management of the Pittsburgh Seminary for young ladies, which they built up from a small school to a large and flourishing institution which had not room to accommodate all who applied for admission. The climate proved unfavorable, and in 1871 they reluctantly gave up their labors there.

They settled at Burlington, Iowa, where Mr. Bingham became a partner in the firm of Nealley, Bock & Bingham, nurserymen. There he remained until 1878, when Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, having fully recovered their health, took charge of Denmark Academy, at Denmark, Iowa, which they soon made one of the most popular and successful schools in the state. For six years they taught with gratifying success in this institution. In 1884, much to the regret of the trustees and patrons of the school, they were compelled for family reasons to sever their connection with the school and return to New

Hampshire to reside with Mrs. Bingham's parents in Northwood. There they remained a year; during this time Mr. Bingham was principal of Cole's Academy. He also supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church, a considerable part of the time. In the fall of 1888 he was elected principal of Pinkerton Academy at Derry, which has ever since been his field of labor. Pinkerton Academy is one of the oldest educational institutions of the state, and has always maintained a good reputation among New Hampshire schools. "When Mr. Bingham took charge its endowment was small, and the school building was ancient in style and accommodations. Soon things began to improve; a member of the Pinkerton family, dying within a few years, left a fund of over \$200,000 for an endowment and new buildings. A large and commodious edifice was soon erected, with all modern appliances for doing first-class school work; the corps of teachers enlarged, liberal salaries were secured for all of them, and the institution stepped to the forefront of high grade schools in New Hampshire." This great improvement in the home of the Academy and the increase of the teaching corps from three to ten, had a great effect on the attendance at the school, and within a short time the number of students was doubled.

Mr. Bingham's effort has been to raise young men and women to a higher plane of life. That he has succeeded is amply proved by the course of those who have gone out of his schools into life's work. Mr. Bingham has never been a theorist, has never wasted time on experiments; his ideas have been positive and certain, and his teaching well founded, direct and successful. Since he took charge of Gilmanton Academy, forty-two years ago, he has taught thirty-seven years, and made a flattering record as an instructor. During his term of service at Pinkerton he has declined tempting offers to go elsewhere, among them the presidency of Oahu College, in Honolulu, which was formally tendered him in the summer of 1890.

Mr. Bingham has been an earnest worker in the Sunday school and temperance causes. Elected president of the New Hampshire Sunday School Association in 1888, he represented New Hampshire in the World's Convention in London, England, in July, 1880. In the International Sunday School Convention held in Boston in July, 1896, he was elected to a second term of three years as a member for New Hampshire in the international executive committee. Mrs. Bingham accompanied her husband on his trip to Europe in 1889, and together they visited many scenes in England, Scotland, and France with which books had made them familiar. While the great convention was in session in London, Mr. Bingham spoke in a Sabbath service from John Wesley's pulpit in the old church in Bunhill Field, London.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Bingham died March 4, 1902. Through a large part of the seventeen years she lived in Derry, she was in charge of the Academy Library, where her wide reading, fine literary taste, and exalted character made her service invaluable. Her rare gifts were freely placed at the command of the students, many of whom bear testimony to the fact that their right use and keen enjoyment of books is largely due to her wise, capable, and enthusiastic guidance.

August 3, 1905, in Stratford, Connecticut, Mr. Bingham married Elizabeth Greenleaf Cogswell

Prescott, sister of his first wife, and widow of Charles H. Prescott (see Cogswell, IX). She is a woman of high culture and a teacher of experience.

When the first representatives of the WYMAN Wyman name reached New England is not known, but they were in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1640 or before. They were persons of means, and took a leading part in the town of Woburn, where they settled. Their course in religious matters shows that they were independent thinkers and not inclined to be coerced. Most of the men of this family have been of tall stature, with a military air. John Wyman was a lieutenant in the militia; one of his sons was killed in King Philip's war, and one of the sons of Francis was wounded in that war. Seth, a grandson of John Wyman, was killed in Lovewell's fight at Pequacket in 1725. In the Revolution the Wymans also did their part. Their record in civil life is a long and honorable one.

(I) The first of whom record is found was Francis Wyman, a resident of Westmill, Hertfordshire, England, whose will was made September 15, 1658, and proven February 14 following. One of the items in said will is as follows: "I do give and bequeath unto my two sons, Francis Wyman and John Wyman, which are beyond sea, 10 pounds apiece of lawful English money, to be paid unto them by mine executor if they be in want, and come over to demand the same." (See later paragraph for account of John).

(II) The above-mentioned sons of Francis (1) Wyman were among the earliest settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts, then called "Charlestown Village." They resided first in Charlestown, where John appears as a subscriber to town orders for Woburn in December, 1640. He was taxed at Woburn, September 8, 1645. In the year 1665 Francis and John Wyman, of Woburn, purchased for fifty pounds of Joseph Rock, the Coytmore grant of five hundred acres, which with a large adjoining farm they owned made them the largest proprietors of land in the town. This land was laid out to him in the westerly and northwesterly part of what is now Burlington, in 1667. The leather business was followed in Woburn from the beginning on a small scale. John and Francis Wyman were tanners, and tradition affirms that their tanyard was in Wyman Lane. During King Phillip's war (1665-66) Woburn taxes at one time were paid partly in shoes, manufactured from leather prepared in part probably by the Wymans. In 1671 Francis and John Wyman and eleven other members "in full communion with the church of Christ at Woburne" were prosecuted before the Middlesex county court for publicly manifesting their contempt for the ordinance of infant baptism, as administered in the church of Woburn; or for withdrawing from the worship or communion of that church and attending the assemblies of the Anabaptists (as they were called), which were not then allowed by law. Francis (2) Wyman appears to have always retained his partiality for the sentiments of the Baptists, and in 1668 bequeathed to the two elders of the Baptist Church in Boston "twenty shillings apiece." He died November 30, 1699, aged eighty-two years. Francis Wyman married (first), January 30, 1645, Judith Peirce, of Woburn, born in Norwich, England, daughter of John Peirce. She died without issue. He married (second), October 2, 1650, Abigail Reed, daughter of William and Mabel Reed, and sister of George (1) Reed. Their

children were: Judith, Francis, William, Abigail, Timothy, Joseph, Nathaniel, Samuel, Thomas, Benjamin, Stephen and Judith. (Mention of Timothy and descendants appears in this article).

(III) William, second son of Francis (2) and Abigail (Reed) Wyman, was born about 1656, in Woburn, and died 1705, in Billerica, Massachusetts. Like most people of his time, he was undoubtedly engaged in agriculture. He married Prudence, daughter of Thomas Putnam, and their children were: William (died young), Prudence, William, Thomas, Elizabeth (died young), Francis, Joshua, a daughter unnamed, Edward, Elizabeth, Deliverance and James.

(IV) Thomas, third son of William and Prudence (Putnam) Wyman, was born August 23, 1687, probably in Billerica, and died in Pelham, New Hampshire. He married Rachel, widow of Samuel Stearns (maiden name unknown). He disappeared from the tax list in Billerica in 1739, and probably removed at that time to Pelham.

(V) William, undoubtedly a son of Thomas and Rachel Wyman, resided in Pelham, New Hampshire, and had a wife whose Christian name was Phebe. Their children, born in Pelham, were: Jonathan, William (died young), William, Joshua, Sarah, Jesse (died young), Joanna and Jesse. The father died in Pelham, April 25, 1785.

(VI) Jonathan, eldest child of William and Phebe Wyman, was born June 25, 1771, in Pelham, and settled in the town of Greenfield, New Hampshire, where he cleared up land and reared a family. He married Ruby Richardson, and among their children was a son Ips Wyman.

(VII) Ips, son of Jonathan and Ruby (Richardson) Wyman, was born in the town of Greenfield, New Hampshire, in 1810, and died in the town of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, December 17, 1888, aged seventy-eight years. He married Lydia Ann Ward, of Vergennes, Vermont, born 1816, and died April 22, 1897, aged eighty years and nine months. About 1843 Ips Wyman and his family left Greenfield and lived for a time in Nelson, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, then removed to Antrim, New Hampshire, and lived there until 1867, when he removed to Hillsborough and located at Hillsborough Bridge. Ips and Lydia (Ward) Wyman had the following children: Amos Austin, Ruby B., Rodney D., Hiram E., Lydia Ann, Amanda O., Sarah C. and one other child who died unnamed.

(VIII) Amos Austin, eldest child of Ips and Lydia A. (Ward) Wyman, was born at Glenville, April 20, 1840, and was three years old when his parents removed from Greenfield to Hancock, New Hampshire. At the age of nineteen years he left home and went to Woburn, Massachusetts where he was at work when the Civil war began. In 1862 he entered the service, enlisting July 26 as a private in Company I, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. On August 25 the regiment left Concord, New Hampshire, for the front, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac. With his company he took part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the latter engagement he received a severe bullet wound in the thigh, which necessitated his removal to the Lincoln Hospital in Washington, D. C. All through the following winter he lay in the hospital, and in February, 1863, was finally discharged for disabilities. After his discharge Mr. Wyman was brought to his home in Hancock, New Hampshire, by his father, and it was not until the latter part of the year 1863 that he



Daniel Wymann,

recovered sufficiently to undertake any kind of hard work. He afterward went with his parents to Nelson, thence to Antrim, and from there to Hillsborough, in 1871, where he has since lived. For nearly twenty-five years he was engaged in business as dealer in fancy goods and musical instruments and supplies, and retired from active pursuits in 1895. Mr. Wyman married (first), December 3, 1803, Franceila A. Eaton, of Antrim, daughter of James and Mary H. (Caldwell) Eaton. She was born July 26, 1846, in Antrim, and died April 30, 1895. The only child of this marriage, Bestie, died aged four months. He married (second) Mrs. Mina Olive Gray, of Wilton, New Hampshire. She was born October 5, 1856, daughter of Dr. William Augustus and Harriette (Chency) Jones, of Wilton, a descendant of an old New Hampshire family of Massachusetts origin. Mr. and Mrs. Wyman have one daughter, Lena, born January 23, 1899.

(III) Timothy (1), third son and fifth child of Francis and Abigail (Reed) Wyman, was born in Woburn, September 15, 1661, and died in 1709. His wife's name was Hannah, and they had twelve children: Hannah, Timothy, Solomon, Joseph, Eunice, Anne, Judith, Eli, Ebenezer, Hesther, Elizabeth and Prudence.

(IV) Timothy (2), oldest son and second child of Timothy (1) and Hannah Wyman, was born in Woburn, April 5, 1691, and married, about 1716, Hannah (surname unknown). They had thirteen children. The sons who survived infancy were: Timothy, Amos, Solomon, Stephen and Jesse.

(V) Timothy (3), oldest of the sons of Timothy (2) and Hannah Wyman, was born in Woburn, September 9, 1721. He lived in Woburn, and from 1759 to 1765 in Billerica. He married, October 11, 1744, Sarah Locke, born in Lexington, 1723, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Locke. Their children were: Timothy, Hannah, Jonathan, Stephen and Ebenezer.

(VI) Timothy (4), oldest child of Timothy (3) and Sarah (Locke) Wyman, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1748. He settled first in Hollis, New Hampshire, but about 1777 or 1778 removed to Deering, New Hampshire, and lived about a mile and a quarter from Hillsborough Bridge, where he died October 31, 1830, aged eighty-two years. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and a man of influence in the community of his residence. He served as a private in Captain William Boyes' company of volunteers, Colonel Kelley's regiment, in the expedition to Rhode Island, August, 1778, from August 7 to August 27, at the rate of twelve pounds per month, for which he received three pounds sixteen shillings eight pence, and mileage for one hundred and twenty-nine miles, amounting to eight pounds twelve shillings, making a total of twelve pounds twelve shillings eight pence. He married, December 17, 1772, Elizabeth Shattuck, daughter of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Fiske) Shattuck, of Hollis (see Shattuck, V). She died in Deering, August 1, 1800, in her sixtieth year. Their children were: Timothy, Nathan, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Sybil, Reuben, Abel, Sally and Polly (twins), Hannah and Daniel.

(VII) Ebenezer, third son of Timothy (4) Wyman, was born in Deering, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, May 23, 1780, and died December 14, 1863. He was a trader and bought anything of any value that was offered which could be handled at a profit, from household and kitchen furniture and farm implements and stock to the farms them-

selves. As a judge of cattle he had no superior in the Granite State, and bought, fed, and sold farm animals in large numbers. His deals in lands were considered very large for his day, and he owned seven farms at one time. He had a large number of cows and made much butter and cheese, which he loaded into his wagon and took to market in the fall, and sold if he could get his price; if not he took his produce home and kept it until he could get what he thought was its value. He used to send great loads of rye and other grain to Charlestown, Massachusetts, drawn by four or six yoke of fat oxen and sell both the grain and the animals there for much better prices than he could get nearer home. He was a man who always had money enough for his business. At the time of his death he owed a dollar and a half, and when his estate was settled it was valued at nineteen thousand dollars, a large amount for a farmer in those days to possess. He had no education, and could not read, owing to feebleness in childhood, yet he could handle figures mentally with as great rapidity and as much precision as those who used pencil and paper, and seldom made a mistake. He married, September 17, 1820, Betsy Stanley, born in Hopkinton, January 19, 1796, died October 31, 1869. Their children were: Elizabeth S. Mehitable C., wife of Joseph W. Reed, died in Charlestown, Massachusetts. John S. Charles, died in Hillsboro. Daniel, died young. Abigail, wife of Samuel Gregg, died in Deering. Daniel, Sibyl, Cynthia, wife of Edwin Perley, died in Medford, Massachusetts. Almira, Almira, Moses, residing in Golden City, Colorado. One child died in infancy.

(VIII) Daniel, seventh child and fourth son of Ebenezer and Betsey (Stanley) Wyman, was born in Deering, September 10, 1829. He was educated in the public schools, and after attaining his majority spent four years on the road as a traveling merchant, selling at wholesale from his two-horse wagon cotton yarn, twine, and wicking, covering four times a year a territory including parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts, from 1850 to 1854. He owned and lived on the Webster farm in Concord at the foot of Diamond Hill, twelve years. He inherited his father's ability to judge cattle, and bought and sold a great deal of stock. He also owned seven farms. Besides the usual farming operations he carried on dairying to quite an extent all the time, and after his removal to Concord supplied fresh meat in large quantities to consumers. He sold in two years to St. Paul's school twenty-two thousand dollars' worth of meat. Mr. Wyman has lived in the suburbs of Concord since 1867, when he bought twenty-six acres of land on the heights in the western part of the city, one-half of which he has since sold in small parcels for residence lots, and many handsome houses have been built upon them. For eighteen years after moving into Concord, Mr. Wyman carried on dairying. In 1882 he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he and his brother Moses conducted a dairy of eighty-five cows. This was a profitable business, but on account of the effect of the altitude on Mr. Wyman's health he was obliged to return to Concord at the end of eight months. Mr. Wyman has always manifested a lively interest in public affairs, civil and political, and represented ward seven in the legislature in 1873-74. He has been a Free Mason over forty years, having joined Harmony Lodge, No. 38, in Hillsboro, in 1865. He was a charter member of Capitol Grange, No. 113, of Concord, of which he was master one term—1890.

He attends the Episcopal Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

He married, November 30, 1854, at Concord, Ann Rebecca Webster, born in Concord, October 10, 1830, died in Concord, January 3, 1897. She was the daughter of Atkinson Webster, born in Atkinson, Massachusetts, 1801, who came to Concord when two years old. He was an accomplished carpenter, and is said to have erected the first building in Concord framed by "square rule." He married Rebecca Smart, born in Hopkinton, in 1800, and they had three sons and three daughters. Daniel and Ann R. (Webster) Wyman had six children: 1. Clara Louise, born February 18, 1856, married George L. Lincoln, and lives in Concord. Their children are: Wyman F., born December 20, 1882; Robert W., January 4, 1892, died November 11, 1901; and Eleanor Louise, born March 15, 1894, died December 18, 1894. 2. Ida Vanette, born October 9, 1858, single. 3. Alice Perley, born August 5, 1860, married Ford T. Sanborn, of Tilton, and has one daughter, Ethel Sanborn, born January 31, 1886. 4. Lizzie Luella, born August 26, 1862, died in infancy. 5. Lizzie Adella, born April 28, 1866, married Alonzo C. Willis, June, 1905. 6. Annebec Proctor, born October 29, 1868, married Lyman B. Foster, of Farmington. All except the youngest child were born at Hillsboro Bridge.

(II) John, son of Francis Wyman, and brother and partner of Francis Wyman, frequently mentioned as Lieutenant John Wyman, was a man of note in the settlement of Woburn. After his trouble with the council over religious matters, he became reconciled to the church, and took an active part in the settlement of Rev. Jabez Fox as colleague of Rev. Thomas Carter, in 1679; and in his will, dated March 10, 1684, he left a legacy of forty shillings to each of them, styling them his "Reverend Pastors." John Wyman, Jr., of Captain Prentice's troop was killed in the Swamp fight in King Philip's war, and Lieutenant Wyman petitioned the general court in 1676 that his servant, Robert Simpson, a tanner by trade, whom he had "bought on purpose for the management of his tanyard" but who had been long in the war, might come home to him, "so his leather now in the fatts may not be spoiled." He married, November 5, 1644, Sarah Nutt, whom her father, Myles Nutt, had brought with him from England. Their children were: Samuel, John, Sarah, Solomon, David, Elizabeth, Bathsheba, Jonathan, Seth and Jacob. Lieutenant Wyman died May 9, 1684, and his widow married Thomas Fuller, August 25, 1684.

(III) Jonathan, fifth son and eighth child of John and Sarah (Nutt) Wyman, born in Woburn, July 13, 1661, died December 15, 1736. He was known as Cornet Jonathan. He married (first), July 29, 1689, Abigail Fowle, daughter of Lieutenant James Fowle. She died January 3, 1690, and he married (second), July 13, 1690, Hannah, daughter of Peter Fowle. Their children were: Abigail, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Sarah and Zachary.

(IV) Jonathan (2), oldest son and fifth child of Cornet Jonathan (1) and Hannah (Fowle) Wyman, born in Woburn, September 13, 1704, succeeded his grandfather, John, and great uncle, Francis Wyman, in business, and had a tannery in the same vicinity as theirs was. He married Martha Thompson, who was born December 7, 1706, and died November 24, 1785.

(V) Ezra, son of Jonathan (2) and Martha

(Thompson) Wyman, was born February 2, 1736, in Woburn, and died May 28, 1811. He married, May 3, 1758, Eunice Perkins, who was born October 14, 1739, and died July 7, 1808.

(VI) Nancy, daughter of Ezra and Eunice (Perkins) Wyman, became the wife of Asa Holden. (See Holden, V).

There seems to be no available information on this side of the ocean relative to the English ancestors of this distinguished family. Thus far no Colonial record has been discovered which mentions their place of abode or their position in society, but there is some reason for believing that they were of the gentry. Three emigrants, Henry, Nicholas and Edward Phelps, presumably brothers, came to New England from London in the ship "Hercules" (Captain John Kidder), which arrived April 16, 1634, and as each married and had posterity, three distinct families were therefore established. Several of this name in America, both men and women, have acquired prominence through their intellectual attainments. Those about to be referred to are a branch of the family established by Edward.

(I) Edward Phelps, probably the youngest of the above-mentioned emigrants, may have been a resident of Bolton, in England, but there is no positive evidence to verify that supposition. He first located in Newbury, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Andover, and his death occurred in the last named town October 3, 1689. The Andover records state that he was made a freeman there in 1678. He was married about the year 1645 to Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, nee Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, and probably the widow of Samuel Sharp, of Salem, and his children were: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Joseph Ballard. Samuel, mentioned below. John. Eleanor, became the wife of William Chandler. Edward. All of these were probably born in Newbury.

(II) Samuel, second child and eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth (Adams-Sharp) Phelps, was born in Newbury in 1651. He took the oath of allegiance in 1678 at Andover, whither he accompanied his father, and his occupation was that of a weaver. He was among the twenty-one residents of Andover who served in Captain Gardner's company raised for defence against the Indians in 1695, and the same year he, his wife Sarah, his brother Edward and the latter's wife Ruth, conveyed a piece of property to Thomas Abbott. In March, 1682, he married Sarah Chandler, who was born in Andover, December 20, 1661, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Brewer) Chandler. She united with the South Church, Andover, in January, 1713, and died in that town, April 5, 1757, at the advanced age of over ninety-five years, having been the mother of ten children whose names were: Sarah, Samuel, John, Joseph, Hannah, Henry, Thomas, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jonathan Lovering; Deborah, became the wife of Stephen Blanchard; and Anna, became the wife of John Stevens.

(III) John, second son and third child of Samuel and Sarah (Chandler) Phelps, was born in Andover, April 28, 1686. He was a tailor and acquired considerable property. He died April 23, 1739. His will was made February 14, 1738-9 and the value of his estate according to the inventory was eight hundred pounds, his personal property being reckoned at three hundred and twenty-two pounds and six shillings. He was married November 4, 1714,

to Sarah Andrews, and with her joined the South Church, 1716. Their children were: Sarah, who became the wife of Reuben Muzzy. John. Lydia, died young. Jonathan. Hannah and Nathan, twins, the former of whom became the wife of Hezekiah Lovering. Lydia.

(IV) John (2), second child and eldest son of John (1) and Sarah (Andrews) Phelps, was born in Andover, March 12, 1718, and was baptized on March 16. (Another account states that he was born May 12, 1718). Prior to 1751 he and his brother Jonathan went to Hollis, New Hampshire, as pioneers and settled upon adjoining farms. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He spent the remainder of his life in Hollis, but the date of his death is not at hand. The christian name of his wife was Deborah. He had a family of seven children, namely: John, Deborah, Sarah and Nathan, who were born in Andover; Henry, Samuel and Abigail, who were born in Hollis.

(V) John (3), eldest child of John (2) and Deborah Phelps, was born September 12, 1743, in Reading, Massachusetts, and accompanied his father and family on their removal to New Hampshire. He resided for sometime in Amherst, where the birth of four of his children are recorded, but removed to Hollis between 1780 and 1783. He married Mary Lakin and their children were: Polly, Deborah, Sybil, John Lovejoy, born in Amherst; Simeon Lakin, Sarah, Luther and Betsey.

(VI) Luther, youngest son and seventh child of John (3) and Mary (Lakin) Phelps, was born June 17, 1787, in Hollis, New Hampshire. He was styled in the record of his birth, "Luther, Jr." He settled in Deering, New Hampshire, where he resided for many years, and was a farmer. He was married, October 23, 1813, in Hancock, New Hampshire, by Rev. Reed Paige, to Betsey Brooks, both then styled as of Hollis. Their children were: Luther, Betsey, John Lovejoy, born in Hollis. It is apparent that his first wife died and he had a second wife, Mary, whose children, born in Deering, were: Mary, William, Almira and Andrew Jackson.

(VII) Andrew Jackson, youngest child of Luther and Mary Phelps, was born March 23, 1833, in Deering, New Hampshire, and resided in Goffstown. His principal occupation has been working at his trade of stone mason. In politics he is a Democrat. He married Almira Pierce, of Goffstown, New Hampshire; both are living and they were the parents of five children: Mary E., wife of Walter Colby; George A., Charles E., Eugene L., Lena J.

(VIII) George Andrew, eldest son and second child of Andrew Jackson and Almira (Pierce) Phelps, was born January 23, 1865, in Goffstown, New Hampshire. He was educated at Goffstown graded school. He began when very young to work at the saw mill business, and was a good sawyer when sixteen years old. At the age of twenty-three he owned a saw mill, and has been in the saw mill and lumber business ever since. He is a successful business man, conducting a portion of each year an extensive business, employing on the average about forty hands. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church. He was married, November 9, 1892, to Gertrude Whipple, who was born in Goffstown, a daughter of Otis E. and Orozina (Heseltine) Whipple, of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have a son, Chase Whipple, born January 11, 1896. Otis E. Whipple was born October 18, 1844, at Goffs-

town, New Hampshire, and his wife was born October 30, 1852. Mr. Whipple has followed farming all his life. They are the parents of five children: Gertrude, Arthur E., Moses O., Ethel E., died in infancy; Alice May.

This name appears among the early POORE names of New England and of New Hampshire, in which state it has been honored and is still borne by many worthy citizens. The line which traces to the early settlement of Goffstown was located in northwestern Massachusetts until the close of the Revolution.

(I) John Poore, emigrant ancestor of those bearing the name in this country, was born 1615, in Wiltshire, England, whence he came to America in 1635. He settled in Newbury, on the south side of Parker river, on that portion known as "The Neck." In 1661 he had sixty-one acres assigned to him, and in 1678 built a house which was still standing and in possession of his descendants in 1878. Eight generations were born in it down to that time, and it had been used at one time as an inn. He served as juryman in 1654-55-58-61-70-74-78. He acted as attorney for Daniel Poore, of Andover, (supposed to have been his brother) in an action tried March 26, 1667, and again in 1681. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity in 1678, and served on important committees. In the seating of members he was assigned to the front seat in the church. He owned over one hundred acres of land, and was among the most substantial citizens. He died November 21, 1684, from exposure, while lost on a hunting expedition. Before the distribution of his property thirty pounds was reserved for debts and "legacies." His widow died December 3, 1702. Their children were named: John, Hannah (died young), Elizabeth, Hannah, Henry, Mary (died young), Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Lydia, Edward and Abigail. The last two died in infancy.

(II) Henry, second son and fifth child of John Poore, was born December 13, 1650, and was made a freeman, March 7, 1681. He settled in the southern part of Newbury, a part of his farm lying in Rowley. In 1693 he sold out and purchased a farm in the western part of Rowley, and his descendants were still occupying this land in 1879. He was drafted as a soldier in King Philip's war, December 6, 1675, was often tythingman in Rowley, bought and sold much land and often assisted in settling estates. His will was dated April 2, 1741. He was married September 12, 1679, to Abigail Hale, who was born April 8, 1662, and died before 1729. She was a daughter of Thomas Hale, Junior, who was born in England about 1633, son of Thomas and Thomasin Hale. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, and was baptized December 28, 1630, in North Muskham, Nottinghamshire, England. Henry and Abigail (Hale) Poore had the following children: Abigail, Henry, Jeremiah, Mary (died an infant), Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Daniel, Samuel and Lydia.

(III) Samuel, fifth son and eleventh child of Henry Poore, was born April 28, 1706, in Rowley. He was a housewright, and had land inherited from his father, besides some which he purchased. He seems to have been possessed of sixty-eight acres and a pew in the upper meeting house in Rowley. He died September 21, 1748, exactly one week after making his will, which indicates that he died of fever or some acute disease, his age being over

forty-two years. He was married, November 10, 1730, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Searl. She was born January 20, 1712, and after the death of Mr. Poore, married George Little and went to New Boston, this state, where she died May 28, 1779. Samuel Poore's children were: Elizabeth, Hepzibah, Joseph, Sarah and Eliphalet.

(IV) Joseph, elder son and third child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Searl) Poore, was born August 24, 1737, in Rowley, and settled on the west part of the homestead of his great-grandfather, John Poore. He secured the other half by purchase from his brother, Eliphalet, April 4, 1767, for one hundred and twenty pounds, and thus had a farm of one hundred acres. The records show that he purchased many small parcels of land adjoining his own, and in 1782 purchased one hundred and forty acres in Goffstown, being lot 3 in the range north of the Piscataquog river. He was a cordwainer by trade, but became an extensive farmer, often served as selectman, and was frequently called upon to settle estates. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and was at Lake George in 1757. His life was often in peril, and on one occasion he was stripped of his clothing by the savages. He served in the Revolution, and was captain of a company that marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 20, 1775. He was a deacon of the Byfield Church, and received a shock of paralysis while attending divine services February 18, 1795, from which he died the same day. Deacon Poore was married April 22, 1756, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Boynton) Bailey. She was born January 28, 1738, not far from her husband's birthplace, in the east parish of Bradford, and was akin to the families of Webster, Trumbull and Halstead. She died January 28, 1818. Their children were: Elizabeth, Samuel, George, Ruth, Jesse, Job, Joseph and John. (Mention of George and descendants appears in this article).

(V) Samuel, eldest child of Joseph and Margaret (Bailey) Poore, was born December 13, 1758, in Rowley, in that part of the town which was then called New Rowley, and eighty years later was incorporated under the name of Georgetown. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served with General Gates at Saratoga in October, 1774, when he captured General Burgoyne's army. Samuel Poore settled in Goffstown, New Hampshire, in that part of the town which is now the southwestern portion of Hooksett. He was a farmer, and appears to have been a man of some education as indicated by his signature which has been preserved. He was married October 21, 1784, to Anna Bridges, of Rowley, who was born February 1, 1762, and died April 21, 1853, over ninety-one years of age, having survived her husband nearly twelve years. He died August 21, 1841. Their children were: John, Samuel, Job, Benjamin, Peggy, Jesse, Ira, Erie, Asa and Joseph.

(VI) Joseph, youngest child of Samuel and Anna (Bridges) Poore, was born November 9, 1805, in what is now Hooksett. He resided on the homestead of his father until 1853, when he removed to Manchester and for eighteen years lived on Orange and Bridge streets. About 1871 he moved on his farm about two and one-half miles south of the Manchester City Hall, and there he died aged about sixty-five. He was married December, 1832, to Arria, daughter of Nathaniel and Alice (Parker) Mitchell, of Hooksett (see Mitchell, VI). She was born January 8, 1804, in Hampstead, New Hampshire, and was remotely related to her husband

through his grandmother. Their children were: Silena, Winter, Julia S., Joseph Augustus and Frank Pierce. The elder daughter became the wife of Samuel Alexander, of Hooksett. The second died before she was four years old. The younger son died when three months old.

(VII) Joseph Augustus, elder son of Joseph and Arria (Mitchell) Poore, was born June 26, 1840, in Hooksett, and resided on the homestead of his father and grandfather in the southwestern part of that town until 1866, when he removed to the southern part of Manchester and lived in the vicinity of his father until he died May 14, 1902. His education was limited to that supplied by the district school, but he was an intelligent and well-informed man. He became a voter soon after the organization of the Republican party, and he gave his allegiance to that organization in matters of public policy. He was a member of the school committee in Hooksett a number of years, also a member of the Amoskeag Grange, in which he took an active interest. He was married September 15, 1871, to Mary Vienna, daughter of his cousin, Samuel Poore, Junior, of Boston. She was born July 21, 1844, and her children were: Charles Marshall, Joseph Lewis and a son who died in infancy.

(VIII) Joseph Lewis, second son of Joseph Augustus and Mary V. (Poore) Poore, was born August 18, 1874, in Manchester. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Manchester, and learned the electrical business at Lynn, Massachusetts. He was employed for a time at electrical work in Manchester, and spent a year on a farm near San Francisco, California, and six months in that city following the electrical business. Returning to his native town he went on the home farm which he is still engaged in cultivating. His chief industry is market gardening, and he maintains a hot house in which plants are rapidly advanced for the early markets. He also owns another farm nearby. Mr. Poore is a progressive citizen and endeavors to keep abreast of the times; he is a member of the Amoskeag Grange. He is also identified with the Congregational Church, and is an earnest Republican in political principle. He is occupying the homestead where his grandfather lived, and is a worthy representative of an honorable ancestry.

(V) Lieutenant George, second son and third child of Joseph and Margaret (Bailey) Poore, was born January 22, 1761, in Rowley, and settled in the northeastern part of Goffstown, that portion which was set off to Hooksett in 1822. He lived on several farms in that section and subsequently built a house at Goffstown Centre. Later he located on a farm on the plains, one mile southeast of that village, his land lying on both sides of the Piscataquog river. This was sold by his son to Hillsboro county in 1849. He died there April 20, 1833, and was survived over sixteen years by his widow. He was married December 11, 1783, to Mary, daughter of Moses and Polly (Stevens) Little. She was born June 5, 1764, and died September 16, 1849. Their children were: Moses, Joseph, George, Thomas, Stephen, Noyes, Lydia, Polly, David Morrill and Jane Wallace (twins), Ebenezer Parsons and Betsey. The last died in infancy. The eldest daughter married (first) David L. Morrill, and (second) Nathaniel Goodhue. The second daughter married David Worthley. David Morrill, one of the twins died when ten years old and the other became the wife of Isaac Parker.

(VI) Noyes, sixth son and child of George

and Mary (Little) Poore, was born June 2, 1795, and became one of the leading citizens of his town and county. He was a large farmer and was extensively engaged in lumbering for about forty years. As his means increased he purchased land adjoining the paternal homestead, which also became his by purchase, and had about three hundred acres at the time he sold to the county of Hillsboro in 1849. He immediately purchased a lot in the village of Piscataquog, in the town of Bedford, upon which he erected a home and moved in April 1, 1850. This was subsequently included in the city of Manchester, so that his death occurred in that city, July 6, 1855. He filled many positions of responsibility, such as captain of militia, selectman and justice of the peace. He was seven years in the state legislature, being representative from Goffstown in 1834-35 and 1842-43, from Bedford in 1853 and was a member of the senate in 1847-48. Mr. Poore was married April 3, 1817, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Kennedy) Chamberlain. She was born September 1, 1799, in Cavendish, Vermont, and died May 2, 1862, at the home of her daughter in Newport, this state. She had only two children, namely: Harrison, who died at the age of seven years, and Nancy Frances.

(VII) Nancy F., daughter of Noyes and Mary (Chamberlain) Poore, born June 22, 1819, in the town of Goffstown, was married June 12, 1838, to John Little, of Newport, New Hampshire, who died March 7, 1841. She was married (second) May 5, 1842, to William Butler Johnson (see Johnson, VI).

(Second Family.)

(1) Samuel Poore, "perhaps a brother of John," of Newbury, was one of the early settlers of Newbury. He bought a house and land of Tristram Coffin, April 15, 1652, but the description of the land is so indefinite that it is now impossible to locate it. He died December 31, 1683, aged sixty. The name of his wife is not known. His children were: Rebecca, Mary (died young), Samuel, Edward, Elizabeth, Joseph, Sarah, Benjamin and Mary.

(II) Samuel (2), third child and eldest son of Samuel (1) Poore, was born October 14, 1653, and died November 29, 1727, aged seventy-four. He owned a house and land on the west bank of the Merrimack river, afterward occupied as a shipyard. The narrow way, now Merrimack Court, was formerly known as Poore's Lane, and is so designated in deeds written in the eighteenth century. The records show a sale of land in Newbury by him to his son, March 9, 1708. His will, dated January 20, 1726, and proved January 1, 1728, gave all his real estate and most of his personal property to his wife Rachel. On the same day the will was proved, Samuel (3) Poore, Sarah, widow of Joseph Brown, Timothy and Eleanor Putnam, Thomas and Rebecca Smith, conveyed "to our mother, Rachel Poore, the widow of our father Samuel Poore, our interest in our father's estate, real and personal." Samuel Poore married, February 16, 1680, Rachel Bailey, and they had children: Rebecca (died young), Samuel, Judith, Sarah, Eleanor and Rebecca.

(III) Samuel (3), second child and eldest son of Samuel (2) and Rachel (Bailey) Poore, was born in Newbury, June 3, 1682, and died July 11, 1760, aged eighty-five. He lived for several years after his marriage with his father, in the old homestead near the Merrimack river. The deed

records of Newbury show purchases of land by him. The first land which he bought in the vicinity of Indian Hill was called the "rate lot." Other lots were added later, and now constitute what is known as the "Indian Hill" Farm. The house formerly standing on this lot was probably erected during the years 1700 and 1710, and Samuel Poore and his family were living there in 1729. Some years later the house was struck by lightning and burned. A new house was built on the same site, and Samuel Poore continued to reside there the remainder of his life. His will, dated December 19, 1768, and proved August 28, 1760, after making some small bequests, gave the remainder of his estate, including the farm upon which he then lived, to his son Benjamin. He married, in September, 1705, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Morse, and they had

(IV) Samuel (4) Poor, probably a son of Samuel (3) Poor, born in West Newbury, died in Raymond, New Hampshire. He removed about the time of the Revolutionary war with his sons Ebenezer and Samuel from the vicinity of Indian Hill, in Newbury, Massachusetts, to Raymond, New Hampshire, where he cleared a large tract in the wilderness in what is called the Branch district, which on his death went to his two sons. He was an energetic and industrious man, an upright and worthy citizen and many of his descendants have been local leaders. He married in Newbury, and had children, two of whom, Samuel and Ebenezer, settled in Raymond.

(V) Ebenezer, son of Samuel (4) Poor, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 2, 1752, and died in Raymond, New Hampshire, February 16, 1819, aged sixty-seven. He came in young manhood with his father and brother to Raymond, and received from his father half of his land. He was a thrifty, hard-working man, and enlarged the estate he inherited. He married Sarah Brown, who was born in Poplin (now Fremont), New Hampshire, November 29, 1757, and died January 8, 1852, aged ninety-four, daughter of Captain Nathan Brown, who was a soldier of the Revolution. She was a woman of unusually vigorous constitution, lived to a great age, and was of assistance in ascertaining dates and facts of ancient times for the town history. The children of this union were: Mary, Nathan, Sally, Ebenezer, Rebecca, Ruth, Benjamin and Dennis.

(VI) Benjamin, seventh child and third son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Brown) Poor, was born September 24, 1795, and died aged ninety-seven years, six months. When a boy he had a strong desire to learn to be intelligent and improved all his opportunities to get an education. One day he found a torn copy of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, which interested him, and desiring to have the paper each week he earned money by hunting muskrats and selling their skins, and with it paid the subscription for the Patriot, of which he was many years a subscriber. He served at Portsmouth in the war of 1812, and afterward drew a pension from the United States on that account. Farming was his occupation through life. He resided all his life in Raymond, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Ben. F. Poor (see sketch below). He had a substantial estate and was satisfied with his calling. He was a cooper and charcoal burner. He burned considerable charcoal, and took it by ox-team to the Newburyport (Massachusetts) market, where he exchanged it for goods he required on the farm. In 1852 he traveled in the west for the pur-

pose of locating land claims which he had bought of former United States soldiers to whom they had been granted. He was a staunch Democrat, and once entertained Franklin Pierce as an over-night guest, while he was a candidate for the presidency, in 1852. He was active in political affairs and filled public office for many years. He was elected and filled the office of selectman, 1829-30-31 and 1842; moderator, 1836-42-47; justice of the peace, of Raymond, in which office he served many years; road commissioner of Rockingham county, 1843-4. He married Alice Moore, of Chester, daughter of Lieutenant William Moore. They had four children: Sarah J., married Stephen Moar; Rufus, Melinda K., and George S., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) George Shepard, youngest child of 'Squire Benjamin and Alice (Moore) Poor, was born in Raymond, March 28, 1828, and died there August 4, 1905. He was educated in the common schools, and when a young man went to Wisconsin, where he remained a short time. After his return he resided on the home farm, which contained between three hundred and four hundred acres. He was a citizen in good circumstances, a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics a Democrat. He married Nancy Marden Stevens, who was born in Chester died in Raymond, aged forty-two years, daughter of John and Roxanna (Marden) Stevens. They had one child, Ben Frank, next mentioned.

(VIII) Ben Frank, only child of George S. and Nancy Marden (Stevens) Poor, was born on the old homestead in Raymond, April 1, 1867. He attended the common schools in Raymond, and later in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he lived for a time with his aunt, Mrs. Moar. He then returned to the ancestral abode, where Pooors have lived for one hundred and thirty years, and has since had charge of the farm. He is a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson, like his ancestors, but is not a politician. He has served as chairman of the board of supervisors, but has steadily refused to fill any other office. He attends the Congregational Church. His father's sisters, Sarah J., the widow of Stephen Moar, and Melinda K., reside on the same farm.

(Third Family.)

(I) Daniel Poor came from the south of England in 1638 as a passenger in the ship "Bevis," and joined his older brothers John and Samuel, who were already residents of Newbury, Massachusetts. Six years later he was one of the first settlers of Cochichewick, which in 1646 was called Andover, Massachusetts, after the English town whence so many of its inhabitants had migrated. Daniel Poor built a garrison home for his family on the east bank of the Shawshen river, a mile above its junction with the Merrimack. He was an honest, industrious and deeply religious man, one of the early selectmen of the town, and a member of the first military company for protection against the savages. Daniel Poor married Mary Farnham, who had come to Andover from England in 1635, and they had eleven children, two sons and nine daughters, among them Daniel (2), whose sketch follows. Daniel Poor died in 1713, aged eighty-five years.

(II) Daniel (2), son of Daniel and Mary (Farnham) Poor, lived at Andover, Massachusetts, where he was born about 1656. He married Mehitable Osgood, and they had nineteen children, including

five sons: Daniel, John, Samuel, Joseph and Thomas. One of these sons, John, lived to the age of ninety-four, and ate seventy-two Thanksgiving dinners with his wife after their marriage. Daniel (2) Poor died in 1735, aged seventy-nine years.

(III) Thomas, one of the nineteen children of Daniel (2) and Mehitable (Osgood) Poor, was born near the beginning of the eighteenth century, at Andover, Massachusetts. He was at the siege of Louisburg under General Phipps, afterwards Sir William Pepperell. The name of his wife is unknown, but there were several children, including five sons. These were Colonel Thomas, who lived at Methuen, Massachusetts; General Enoch, whose sketch follows; Deacon Daniel, who lived in the South Parish of Andover; Deacon Joseph, of Danvers, and Abraham.

(IV) General Enoch, son of Thomas Poor, was born at North Andover, Massachusetts, June 21, 1736. His early life was that of a farmer's boy of the time with plenty of hard work and little schooling. He served his time as a cabinetmaker, and a desk which descended to his grandson, the late Bradbury Poor Cilley, of Manchester, New Hampshire, gives fine evidence of his skill in woodwork. This desk is elegantly finished in cherry wood, and the seven secret spring drawers betoken great patience and ingenuity. Another priceless relic of General Poor, owned by Mr. Cilley, is a miniature portrait of Poor, painted by his fellow-officer, Thaddeus Kosciuszko. In 1755 Enoch Poor as a private, and his brother Thomas as a captain, enlisted in the French and Indian war, joining the expedition under General Winslow for the subjection of the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia. About 1760 Enoch Poor removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and there engaged in shipbuilding, a flourishing business at that time and place. His name appears in connection with various patriotic petitions and committees, and in 1775 was a member of two of the Provincial congresses. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, Enoch Poor was appointed colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, and Joseph Cilley, of Nottingham, two of whose sons afterwards married Poor's daughters, was major. From the receipt of his first commission, dated May 24, 1775, until his lamented death in 1780, Enoch Poor was always in command of a regiment or a brigade. Of the New Hampshire troops only Stark's and Reed's regiments were at the battle of Bunker Hill, while Poor's soldiers were assigned the duty of guarding the sea-coast and Exeter river. During the fall and winter of 1775-76 the New Hampshire regiments were with the forces near Boston, and after the evacuation in March they were ordered to New York. Then came the invasion of Canada and Crown Point and Ticonderoga. In March, 1777, the Continental congress made choice of Colonel Enoch Poor for brigadier-general. Upon this Colonel John Stark resigned, claiming that the position belonged by right to him, as senior officer. There has been a long and bitter controversy over the matter, though it is said there were never other than cordial and friendly relations between the two men themselves. Poor's brigade was in the thick of the fight at Stillwater, and in the second battle of Saratoga, most hard fought in the Revolution, Poor and his men bore a leading part. It was this battle that determined the surrender of Burgoyne, ten days later. Poor's brigade was then ordered to join Washington at Philadelphia, and they spent the succeeding

winter at Valley Forge. The hardships of this awful time are vividly depicted in a letter, accompanied by a stirring appeal for aid, from General Poor to the authorities in New Hampshire. The remaining events of his career must be sought in the histories of the time. In 1779 Poor accompanied General Sullivan into the wilderness as far as the Genessee on the expedition against the Five Nations, and in 1780, he commanded a brigade under La Fayette. The untimely death of General Enoch Poor occurred from fever, September 8, 1780, at Hackensack, New Jersey. He was buried with full military honors, and his funeral was attended by both Washington and LaFayette. The eulogy was pronounced by Rev. Israel Evans, chaplain of the brigade, who was afterwards the second pastor of the Old North Church at Concord, New Hampshire. Washington in his announcement to congress says of Poor: "He was an officer of distinguished merit, one who as a citizen and a soldier has every claim to the esteem and regard of his country." On LaFayette's last visit to America in 1824, he was called upon for a sentiment at Concord, New Hampshire. He rose, and with deep feeling, gave this toast: "Light Infantry Poor and Yorktown Scammell." Although Poor was only forty-four when he died, he seems to have been a father to his men, and high testimonials to his moral virtues are on record from Chaplain Evans and Governor William Plumer. A suitable monument over his grave, replacing the original sandstone tablet, has recently been erected with appropriate ceremonies by the Sons of the Revolution of New Jersey and New Hampshire.

About 1761, not long after his removal to Exeter, Enoch Poor returned to his native town of Andover, Massachusetts, and married Martha Osgood, daughter of Colonel John Osgood. General Poor left no sons to continue his name. Of his three daughters, Martha or Patty, married Bradbury Cilley, of Nottingham, and Harriet married Jacob Cilley, of the same town. Both these men were sons of General Joseph and Sarah (Longfellow) Cilley, of Nottingham. (See Cilley, V.) Mary Poor became the wife of Rev. John Cram, of Exeter, New Hampshire. The widow of General Poor died at Exeter, in 1830, aged eighty-three years.

This frequent surname is borne
WOODWARD by persons of several different lineages, in no way connected by consanguinity. The surname is from the name of an officer in England, who duty was to protect the wood, and who was sworn to present all offences against vert and venison at the forest courts.

(I) Richard Woodward, aged forty-five, with his wife Rose, aged fifty, son George, aged thirteen years, and son John, aged thirteen years, embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, in the "Elizabeth." William Andrews, master. Richard Woodward was admitted freeman September 2, 1635, and his name is on the earliest list of proprietors of Watertown. In 1642 he had a homestead of twelve acres, the bounds of which are given in the ancient records. At the same time he owned another homestead of ten acres; also twelve other lots, amounting to three hundred and ten acres. September 8, 1648, Richard Woodward, then said to be of Boston, bought of Edward Holbrook and wife Anne a mill in Boston, which he sold December 26, 1648, to William Aspinwall. He resided in Cambridge

in 1660. His wife Rose died October 6, 1662, aged eighty, and he soon after married (second) Ann Gates, born 1603, widow of Stephen Gates of Cambridge. The marriage settlement was dated April 18, 1663. Ann died in Stow, February 5, 1683. He died February 16, 1665. (Mention of his son John and descendants is part of this article.)

(II) George, son of Richard and Rose Woodward, was born probably in England, about 1621, and came to America with his parents in 1634. He was admitted freeman May 6, 1646. He died May 31, 1676, and administration was granted June 20, 1676, to his widow Elizabeth and son Amos. The inventory of his property amounted to £143 10s. His first wife's name was Mary and by her he had eight children. He married second, August 17, 1659, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hammond of Newton. Her father in his will, proved November 5, 1675, gave her one hundred acres of land on Muddy river (Brookline). By this wife he had five children. The widow Elizabeth married second, Samuel Truesdale. The children of the first wife were: Mary, Sarah, Amos, Rebecca, John, Susanna, Daniel and Mary; and those of the second wife were: George, Thomas, Elizabeth, Nathaniel and Sarah. It appears that George Woodward, Sr., had a daughter Sarah by each wife, and that both of these daughters were living at the same time.

(III) John, fifth child and second son of George and Mary Woodward, was born March 28, 1649, and lived in Newton. He married Rebecca, daughter of Richard Robbins, of Cambridge. A record says she died in 1696; the date should probably be 1686. He married, July 7, 1686, Sarah Bancroft, born in Reading, 1665, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Bancroft, who died September 22, 1723. The death of John Woodward is not recorded. His will, dated February 26, 1728, mentions the following named children: John, Richard, Daniel, Jonathan, heirs of son Joseph, Ebenezer, Rebecca Hunting and Abigail Greenwood of Sherburne.

(IV) Daniel, son of John (3), was born September 24, 1681, in Newton, Massachusetts, and died there February 27, 1755. He was married in Newton January 27, 1704, to Elizabeth Grundy, who died February 4, 1750.

(V) Jonas, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Grundy) Woodward, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, February 8, 1712. He left Newton and presumably removed to Sutton. He was married April 25, 1734, in Needham, to Mary Cook, of that town, and the births of their children occurred in Newton. Their sons, Solomon, Samuel and Daniel, settled in Marlborough, New Hampshire.

(VI) Solomon, son of Jonas Woodward, born April 12, 1738, married in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1762, Priscilla Holmes, born in Worcester, March 3, 1742-43, daughter of Jacob and Ruth Holmes. They lived for a few years in Worcester, Massachusetts, and about the year 1770 settled in Marlborough, New Hampshire. He was a prosperous farmer. He was one of the signers of the Association Test in Marlborough, 1776. Late in life he removed to Keene, New Hampshire, where his death occurred in the year 1838. The record of the birth of his eleven children is found in the History of Marlborough.

(VII) Josiah, son of Solomon Woodward, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 15, 1766, resided in Marlborough, New Hampshire, Spencer, Massachusetts, and Roxbury, New Hampshire. He

removed to Roxbury, and improved the channel of the brook flowing from Woodward Pond, and erected mills, which he conducted for many years. He was a charter member of the Congregational Church, and at all times a good citizen. He married February 20, 1800, Kezia McCollester, born December 1, 1774, died July 31, 1810, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Goddard McCollester. He married (second), October 17, 1811, Sally (Mason) Wakefield, born October 15, 1783, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Prentiss) Mason, of Dublin, New Hampshire, and widow of Cyrus Wakefield, of Dublin.

(VIII) Cyrus Wakefield, son of Josiah and Sally (Mason) Woodward, was born in Roxbury, New Hampshire, July 4, 1813. He conducted a saw and grist mill in Roxbury for almost thirty years, and then moved to Pottersville, now Chesham, and engaged in the same business, also performed some carpentering and building, continuing along these lines until 1864. He then located in Keene, New Hampshire, and was employed in the manufactory now known as that of Whitney & Company, and continued there until 1877. He retired from active pursuits about five years prior to his death, which occurred August 22, 1894. He married Mary H. Gore, and six children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy; the surviving members were: Herbert Ashley, Albert, Sarah M., Nellie L.

(IX) Herbert Ashley, son of Cyrus Wakefield and Mary H. (Gore) Woodward, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, May 20, 1856. He was educated in the common schools of Keene, and in 1872 entered the employ of the Spencer Hardware Company, continuing until the spring of 1887, when he became a member of the firm and has continued his interest up to the present time (1906). Mr. Woodward is a director in the Keene National Bank. He attends the First Congregational Church of Keene. He married (first) Mary Robertson and (second) Mattie, daughter of Jason Woodcock.

(II) John, son of Richard and Rose Woodward, born 1626, in Cambridge, died in Watertown, Massachusetts, February 17, 1666. He lived successively in Cambridge, Watertown, Sudbury and Charlestown. He married (first) Mary White, who died in Sudbury, were: John, Daniel, Isaac, Josiah, Jobigail (Benjamin) Stubbs, daughter of John Benjamin and widow of Joshua Stubbs of Watertown.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Abigail (Benjamin) Woodward, was born December 12, 1661, in Sudbury, and lived in Watertown, and Sudbury, where he died December 26, 1736. He married Susannah Grout, daughter of Captain John Grout. She died April 2, 1727. They had sons: John and Daniel.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Susannah (Grout) Woodward, was born April 17, 1692, in Sudbury, and was married August 1, 1721, to Saphira Moor, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Moor. She was born August 4, 1701, in Sudbury, and died February 9, 1739.

(V) Isaac, son of John (3) and Saphira (Moor) Woodward, was born April 13, 1732, in Sudbury, and lived in that town. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war in 1757. His wife's name was Susannah Parmenter, and their sons, born in Sudbury, were: John, Daniel, Isaac, Josiah, Joseph and Ichabod.

(VI) Isaac (2), son of Isaac (1) and Susannah (Parmenter) Woodward, was born March 20,

1762, and removed to Swanzev, New Hampshire, and was a farmer in the southeastern portion of that town. He married (first) Polly Brackett, who died October 28, 1811, and he was married (second) October 15, 1814, to Lucy Whitcomb. She was born May 10, 1774, in Swanzev, daughter of Elisha and Johanna (Whitcomb) Whitcomb. Mr. Woodward died August 12, 1819, and his widow subsequently married Ziba Nason of Marlboro. Isaac Woodward's children were: Daniel, David, John, Solomon, Lucy, William and Elizabeth.

(VII) John, third son and child of Isaac and Polly (Brackett) Woodward, was born July 23, 1792, in Swanzev, and died in that town October 12, 1871. He was married January 17, 1822, to Rebecca, daughter of Ezekiel Osgood. She was born March 3, 1797, and died October 12, 1871. Their children were: Ezekiel P., John B., Elisha O., Ellen R., Clara S. and Arvilla A. (Mention of Elisha O. is a part of this article).

(VIII) Ezekiel Page, eldest child of John and Rebecca (Osgood) Woodward, was born July 7, 1822, in Swanzev, and died March 23, 1897. He was employed for about ten years in the pail factories in Swanzev, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of crickets and knife trays, and his last years were passed on a farm. He was a stone-cutter by trade, and was a most exemplary citizen. He was married November 28, 1854, to Mary W. Bradford of Acworth, who was born February 18, 1824, and died March 22, 1901, in Swanzev.

(IX) Arthur Andrew, only son and child of Ezekiel and Mary (Bradford) Woodward, was born December 2, 1858, in Swanzev, New Hampshire, and received his primary education in the public schools of that town and Marlboro. He subsequently attended the Comer's Business College of Boston, and prepared himself for the active business career which has occupied his time. He has been actively engaged in public affairs for many years, and served as postmaster of East Swanzev, eight years, and also tax collector, three years. He has served as selectman and representative in the state legislature, and is justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the United Order of the Golden Cross. He was married October 17, 1883, to Nancie, daughter of Chiron and Mary A. (Holbrook) Holbrook. She was born July 27, 1856, in Swanzev, and is the mother of two children: Leon Arthur, born April 13, 1891; and Mary Eunice, born June 20, 1890.

(VIII) Elisha Osgood, third son and child of John and Rebecca (Osgood) Woodward, was born August 15, 1828, in Swanzev, and was educated in the common schools of that town and Saxton's River Seminary, Vermont. His first regular employment away from home was that of clerk in the stove and tin store of E. R. Osgood, at Saxton's River, Vermont, and here he continued about two years. Removing to Marlboro, he erected much of the Protective Union Store, retaining this position for about four years. At the end of this period he bought out the property and continued the business as proprietor from 1858 to 1874, when he sold out and retired from active business for two years. In 1875 he purchased a farm in Grafton, Massachusetts, and occupied himself with its tillage for two years. Returning to Marlboro in 1877, in partnership with William M. Mason, he bought out a store and again entered the mercantile business in which he continued until 1886. He spends his winters in Deland, Florida, where he has a home.



J. R. Woodward

He takes an active interest in the progress of affairs and politically is a Republican. He was elected town treasurer and clerk in 1858-59, and continued in this office seventeen years. For sixteen years he served as postmaster of Marlboro, and also served one year in the legislature. He has been a member of the Board of Education and superintendent of the Sunday school, and is a member in good standing of the Baptist Church. He was married April 12, 1852, to Mary C. Wilder, who was born May 15, 1832, in Ludlow, Vermont, daughter of Asa and Mary A. (Barry) Wilder. They have one daughter, Ida M., born February 19, 1858, in Marlboro.

(Second Family.)

Family tradition makes this WOODWARD line of Woodwards to be of Irish extraction, and unconnected with the early English family of the name in Massachusetts. They have been active and enterprising citizens, ever ready to serve their country in time of need.

(I) The immigrant ancestor is said to have come from Ireland before 1750, and settled in Maine, and to have been in the Revolutionary war.

(II) Stephen Woodward, the son of the immigrant, served in the war of 1812.

(III) Jesse, son of Stephen Woodward resided in Maine.

(IV) Daniel, son of Jesse Woodward, resided in Salisbury, New Hampshire, at the beginning of the last century, and served one year in the war of 1812 in Captain Thomas Currier's company, in Colonel Davis' regiment. He afterward removed to Maine, where he raised a family.

(V) Daniel S., son of Daniel Woodward, was born in 1803, in Maine, and died in Hill, New Hampshire, January 18, 1892, aged seventy-eight years. His education was acquired in the common schools. He grew up on a farm, and was by occupation a farmer, and stone mason. When a young man he left Maine and returned to his father's early home, Salisbury, where he owned land amounting to one hundred acres, and resided on the south road, very close to the Webster line. In 1848 he removed to Penacook, where he resided four years; and while there was principally engaged in bridge building, an enduring monument to his skill being the abutments of the "twin bridges" at Penacook, which he built. In 1852 he removed to Franklin and worked at his trade, and also kept the old "Hotel Boarding House." In 1862 he removed to Hill and bought a farm of one hundred acres, three miles west of Hill Center, where he lived until a short time before his death, when he moved into the village. He married in Salisbury, Dorcas Adams, who was born in Salisbury, July 19, 1797, and died March 10, 1877, aged eighty years. She was the daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Russell) Adams, of Salisbury. Enoch Adams was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 29, 1755. He enlisted in Captain Gerrish's company, of that town, in April, 1775, and afterwards served five other enlistments during the revolution. After the close of the war he went to Salisbury, where he lived the remainder of his life. He received a government position. He married Elizabeth Russell, who was born June 27, 1759, and died in August, 1802. He died February 27, 1842, aged eighty-seven. The children of Daniel and Dorcas were: Elizabeth, Hannah, Phebe, Daniel R., Stephen, Alvin A., Dorcas, Diana,

Paulina A., and Frank R., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VI) Frank Ross, youngest child of Daniel S. and Dorcas (Adams) Woodward, was born in Salisbury, February 9, 1845. His boyhood was passed with his parents. He attended the district school in winter, and assisted his father with his work the remainder of the year. His mother was a devoted christian woman, and earnestly desired that should be educated for the ministry, but unavoidable circumstances prevented. After a course of study in the old Noyes school, otherwise known as Franklin Academy, he began working in the Taylor mill at Franklin, and contributed his wages towards the support of the family. In 1868 he went to Manchester and entered the employ of H. Forsaith, in a needle factory. He made rapid progress in acquiring a knowledge of the business, and showed so great aptness in comprehending all the details of the work that he was appointed superintendent, and filled that position with satisfaction to himself and profit to his employer. In 1870 he purchased the business of Mr. Forsaith and installed it in Hill, and there carried it on until a more profitable enterprise developed. In 1872, he sold out the needle works and devoted himself to the manufacture of certain novelties in hardware, especially a rotary steel glass-cutter, axle washer-cutter, etc., which he had brought to perfection. In this industry Mr. Woodward achieved great success, his business constantly increased, and in the course of a few years his works became the largest of the kind, and his name became familiar to the members of the hardware trade throughout the civilized world, his goods being taken as the standard of excellence. Mr. Woodward began life in a small way, and has steadily and swiftly come into possession of a large property. His success is not fortuitous, though it depended on an invention. His ingenious mind conceived an idea which he developed to perfection by persistent effort. Then with an ability to manage an industry and its financial affairs which is by no means a usual concomitant of inventive genius, he has made a fortune. This he has not devoted to his own selfish pleasure, but has expended large sums to beautify the village where he resides, and contributed to the edification and enjoyment of his fellow townsmen. After the death of his daughter, Mary F., a beautiful and beloved child, she was laid to rest in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, which he laid out as a public cemetery, and dedicated in her memory. He erected a handsome block, thirty-two by sixty-two feet in dimensions, two and one-half stories high, containing a store sixteen by sixty-one feet, and a room in which is located the postoffice, eight by twenty-four feet, and a tenement. In this building is located as fine a hall as can be found in any country town; the size of it is thirty-one by fifty-three feet, fifteen feet posts, and a gallery, eight by thirty-one, in addition to which are two fine reception rooms. This building was destroyed by fire in 1887. When the Christian Church at Hill, was being built, he contributed handsomely, and in many other ways has contributed to the social welfare of the people of his town. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which he is a life director, and is superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a Democrat; his party is in the hopeless minority in Hill, but he has been elected to various political and non-partisan offices. He was representative in 1884-5, has been road

agent, and under the present law relating to elections has been inspector of ballots. His abiding interest in education has caused him to be made a member of the school board. He was appointed postmaster September 5, 1885, and served four years. He is a Mason, and a member of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 22. He is also a member of Merrimack Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and St. Andrews' Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias, of Franklin. He married, (first), Lydia Gordon, of Bristol, and they became the parents of five children; all of whom are now deceased. They were: Edwin Chase, Mary F., Flora A., Lillia, and Eugene S. He married (second), in Hill, March 29, 1886, Ella Hilpert, who was born in Hill, October 16, 1852, daughter of William H. and Mary F. (Trumbull) Hilpert, and by this marriage there is one child, Harold A., born April 29, 1888.

This old English family which takes

YEATON its name from a place in England, from which probably came the first

Yeaton, was early represented by resolute men in New England.

(I) Joseph Yeaton, probably one of the New Castle family, was a resident of Rye. By his first wife he had two daughters, Mary and Sarah. He married (second), July 17, 1751, Susannah Lang. They had William, Joseph, Anna, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Susannah, Philip, Susan and Deborah.

(II) William, eldest child of Joseph and Susannah (Lang) Yeaton, was born in Rye, in 1756, died in Epsom, 1831. He served in the navy during the Revolution. He married, September 17, 1780, Hannah Towle, born 1762, daughter of Jonathan, Jr., and Elizabeth (Jenness) Towle, of Rye. (See Towle, V). They lived on Sandy Beach road in Rye. Their children were: Sally, John, Hannah, William, Jonathan, Joseph, Samuel Towle, Hopley and Levi.

(III) John, eldest son and second child of William and Hannah (Towle) Yeaton, was born in Rye, 1780, and died in Epsom, 1861, aged eighty-one. He was a prosperous farmer, and gave each of his sons a farm, and had ninety acres which he retained till his death. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Congragational church. He married (first) Rebecca Bickford, who was born in Epsom, and died when about twenty-five years old; (second) Betsy Towle, and (third) the widow of William Yeaton. The children of the first wife were: John, Samuel, William and Daniel; and of the second: Solomon, Warren and Sallie. There were no children by the third wife.

(IV) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Rebecca (Bickford) Yeaton, was born in Epsom, November 29, 1804, and died there in 1881, aged seventy-six. He was a farmer and lived all his life on his farm. He was a member of the Free-will Baptist Church, and in politics first a member of the Free Soil party and later a Republican. He married (first), December 25, 1828, Sarah Bickford, who was born in Epsom in 1806, and died in 1855, aged forty-nine. She was a daughter of Samuel Bickford, of Epsom. He married (second), Caroline Cilley, the widow of Samuel Cilley, late of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a sister of his first wife. She was born January 25, 1824, and died August 9, 1894. The children by the first marriage were: William, James, Daniel, Sarah E., Vienna R., and Betsie A.; and by the second: Estella, born

in Epsom, July 16, 1862, married R. A. Edwards, and died in Epsom, June, 1896. Frederick W., whose sketch follows.

(V) Frederick William, second child of John (2) and Caroline (Bickford) (Cilley) Yeaton, was born in Epsom, July 30, 1865. He lives on the farm of ninety acres which was the homestead of his father and grandfather, and is engaged in farming and lumbering. He is a man of sterling character and correct habits, in whom his neighbors have much confidence. In politics he is a Republican, but pays little attention to political matters. He has been supervisor of the check list. He is an Odd Fellow, and is past grand of Evergreen Lodge, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Short Falls. He is also a member of McClary Grange, No. 102, of which he has been three times elected master, but never accepted the office. He married, October 11, 1898, Florence L. Fowler, born in Epsom, May 27, 1879, daughter of William and Sarah E. (Kelley) Fowler. Mr. and Mrs. Yeaton are members of the Free-will Baptist Church. Their children are: Matthew F., Millard J. and Frederick W.

(III) Samuel Towle Yeaton, seventh child and fifth son of William and Hannah (Towle) Yeaton, was born in Rye, 1789, and died in Epsom, 1844. He followed the example of his ancestors and was a cultivator of the soil. His religious faith was that of the Congregational denomination of Christians, and in politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He married Sallie Cochran, who was born February 8, 1794, daughter of Nchemiah and Joanna (Noyes) Cochran, of Pembroke. She died in Hooksett, March, 1873. Their children were: Eliza, Sarah and James C., whose sketch follows.

(IV) James Cochran, son of Samuel T. and Sallie (Cochran) Yeaton, was born in Epsom, February 5, 1828, and died June 8, 1884. He owned four hundred and fifty acres of land in Epsom, where he was extensively engaged in farming and other pursuits. He resided and died in the house built by his father and in which his sons and daughters now reside. He was a Democrat, and filled the offices of highway surveyor and school committeeman. He married, March 18, 1856, Hannah Drake Towle, who was born in Barnstead, November 28, 1832. She is the daughter of Robey M. and Abigail (Nelson) Towle. She died October 25, 1906. There were five children born of this marriage: Samuel R., Elizabeth H., Mary A., deceased, Nettie A., and James H. Samuel R. is the subject of the next paragraph; Elizabeth H., born August 6, 1861, resides in the homestead; Mary A., born May 25, 1865, married Will D. Hutchins, and died in Concord, January 20, 1900; Nettie A., born September 25, 1866, married William A. Smith, of Manchester; James H., born February 14, 1875.

(V) Samuel Robie, eldest child of James C. and Hannah D. (Towle) Yeaton, was born in Epsom, October 16, 1857. He received his education in the common schools and the academies of Northwood and Pembroke. He is a lifelong farmer, and a prosperous and highly respected citizen. He has the large place his father owned, and carries on farming on a large scale. He is a member of the Free-will Baptist Church, is a Democrat, and as such has been elected to and filled the offices of selectman two years, town treasurer one year, and road agent four years, when the town was all in one district. He married, in October, 1882, Mabel E. Stewart, born in Epsom, October 21, 1864, daughter of

Alenson and Mary A. (Colton) Stewart. They have six children: Florence E., married Charles Bartlett, December 25, 1906; Josie M., died January, 1905; Sophronia M., Russell S., George S. and Maurice A.

As the name Yeaton does not appear YEATON in the Colonial Records before the eighteenth century, and is long time established in Rochester, it is probable the immigrant ancestor first settled in Southeastern New Hampshire, after the year 1700.

(I) Theodore Yeaton was born Rollinsford, Strafford county, in 1764, and died there in 1856, aged ninety-two years. He spent his entire life in the same town, and was engaged in farming. He married Susan Warren and they had a son Oliver, and other children.

(II) Oliver, son of Theodore and Susan (Warren) Yeaton, was born in Rollinsford, in 1805, and resided all his life on the old homestead, engaged in agriculture. He died in 1894, aged eighty-nine. He was a Republican in politics, and one of the selectmen of Rollinsford for some years. He was known as Captain Yeaton. He married Caroline Cressey, who was born in Gorham, Maine, in 1809, and died in 1851. They had eight children: Ebenezer, William H., John C., Nahum, Mary E., Arianna, Susan E., and Caroline.

(III) Nahum, fourth son and child of Oliver and Caroline (Cressey) Yeaton, was born in Rollinsford, May 17, 1842. He worked on the old homestead that has been in possession of the family over one hundred years, and went to school until he was nineteen years old. He then enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth United States Infantry, for three years, and served until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. He saw service with the hard fought Army of the Potomac, and took part in the siege of Yorktown and battles of Gaines Mill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Lectown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness Spottsylvania, siege of Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad.

After another year on the farm he was elected register of deeds for Strafford county, and by successive elections held that office five years, making a fine record for faithful and efficient service. In 1875 he engaged in the brick and store business which he carried on until 1899, when on account of poor health he gave up business for four years. January 1, 1903, he was appointed postmaster of Gonic, and has since officiated in that position. He is a member of Sampson Post No. 22, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rochester. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and as such represented Rochester in the legislature in 1880-81. He has been assessor for fifteen years past, and has held the office of justice of the peace continuously since 1867—forty years. He married, April 22, 1873, Helen Sawyer, who was born in Dover, New Hampshire, daughter of Thomas E. and Elizabeth (Moody) Sawyer, of Dover. They have two children: Alice H., born July 24, 1875, who married James L. Estey and they have a daughter, Helen Lee Estey, born April 24, 1907; and Edward H., born October 31, 1877, now of Seattle, Washington.

Yeaton is one of the old names in YEATON Portsmouth, and it is found in several towns on the east side of the state. There are many references to the family in

"Brewster's Rambles." Captain Hopley Yeaton commanded a company of the Sons of Liberty, just before the beginning of the Revolution. Captain William Yeaton a seaman, was living in Portsmouth about the year 1800. He married a descendant of President Chamney, of Harvard. Robert Yeaton owned a pew in the old North Church in Portsmouth in 1812. William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration and Daniel Webster, were worshippers there at the same time. On account of the absences of records it is impossible to connect the present branch with any of these people or with the lines whose history has previously been recorded.

(I) John Yeaton was born about 1764, probably in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and died there September 19, 1838, aged seventy-four years. He was a tobacconist for many years in that city, and in his later years conducted a mariner's hotel there. The baptismal name of his wife was Jane. She died April 4, 1842, aged seventy-three years.

(II) Richard Carter, son of John and Jane Yeaton, was born December 25, 1807, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked with Thomas Martin many years. He also worked in the Portsmouth navy yard, doing cabin ship work, which occupation he conducted up to the time of his death, May 27, 1881. He was married August 23, 1829, to Eliza Frost Bell, who was born December 8, 1807, and died December 2, 1882. They had six children: two infants, who died young, Eliza, Jane, James Richard, Sarah Caroline and George Henry.

(III) James Richard, fourth child of Richard and Eliza Frost (Bell) was born August 14, 1836, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools of that city, and afterwards learned the tin plate trade from Ezra A. Stevens. He continued in that occupation for about three years, and in 1858, started in the grocery business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He has also been interested in farm lands outside the town. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Saint John's Lodge, and a warden in the Christian Church. On December 7, 1858, James Richard Yeaton married Susan Emma Tripp, daughter of Elisha Tripp, of Portsmouth. They had two children: Maud and Clarence. Maud married Charles A. Loughton of Portsmouth. Clarence died in infancy.

There are numerous descendants of YEATON this old family which appears to have originated in Newcastle, New Hampshire. They are found mostly in southeastern New Hampshire and southwestern Maine. No records have been discovered which make it possible to trace the line herein treated in full.

(I) The first of whom we have any knowledge was Captain Moses Yeaton, who was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and died previous to 1770. The records show that on April 7, 1748, and August 9, of the same year, he was a private in Captain Job Clement's "gard" for the towns of Rochester and Barrington, New Hampshire.

(II) Captain Moses (2), son of Captain Moses (1) Yeaton, lived and died in Somersworth, New Hampshire. He was a hotel keeper probably all of his life. Two receipts held by Mr. George H. Yeaton show that Moses was treasurer of the town of Somersworth. They are signed by George Jaffray, treasurer of Province of New Hampshire, and are for £474-28-09 and £55-198-2p, and state for prov-

ince tax of Somersworth for the year 1756. He was captain of the state militia, deputy sheriff and his commission as such, signed by J. W. Parker, sheriff of Rockingham county, which included what is now Strafford county is still preserved and bears the date of 1771. Another similar commission bears the date of 1765, given by Sheriff Thomas Parker. Another, dated 1779, appoints him deputy sheriff of Strafford county by Theophilus Dame, high sheriff. The following bill of sale shows his purchase of slaves in 1762. "Know all men & soforth. That I Joseph Pattinson of Newington in province of Newhampshire Husbandman Doth Grant bargain & Sell unto Mr. Moses Yeaton of Somersworth, Vintener a Sertan Negro woman Named Vilot & a boy child named Grigg for the full & just sum of Eleven hundred fifty-five pounds. The receipt here of I acknowledg this 14 Day of Desember, 1762. Joseph Pattinson." Many of his papers are now in the possession of his great grandson, George H. Yeaton of Rollinsford. The latter also preserves a mariner's compass and chart, which belonged to Captain Yeaton, which would indicate that he was to some extent a seafaring man. The date on the chart is September 5, 1763. Captain Yeaton was a patriot and an officer of the revolution. His official return to the provincial authorities shows, of date November 5, 1775, that Captain Moses Yeaton's company, stationed at Pierce's Island; and in a return of the companies of New Hampshire militia in service in the continental army in December, 1775, is found the name of Moses Yeaton. He also was first lieutenant of Captain David Copp's company, mustered by Captain George Turner, November 27, 1775. Of date August, 1778, the pay roll of Captain Moses Yeaton's company of Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment of volunteers shows that he and his men marched from the stote of New Hampshire and joined the continental army in Rhode Island, serving from August 6 to August 28. On August 8, 1778, Moses Yeaton receipted for ten pounds lawful money for his bounty claim, as also on the same date did Moses Yeaton, Jr.

Captain Yeaton was a merchant at Rollinsford, which was originally a part of the town of Somersworth. There he also taught school and served as sheriff. He married and reared a large family of children, including the following which are known to have been his: Moses, Frances, Samuel, Nahum, Theodore and Ebenezer. He held a commission from King George for service in the English army previous to the war of 1776. It was dated June 1, 1772. The great depreciation of currency immediately succeeding the revolution is shown by a few items which are here given which appear in the papers of Captain Yeaton. In 1780, the tax on Philip Yeaton Right No. 91, in paper money was £103, 10s, and 4p. equal to silver to the amount of one pound and nine shillings.

(111) Lieutenant Moses (3), eldest child of Captain Moses (2) Yeaton, was born October 13, 1753, in Somersworth, New Hampshire, now Rollinsford. He was a farmer and took an active part in town affairs, being prominently employed in the settlement of estates. He was much looked up to by the citizens of that town. The present soldier's monument in Rollinsford is located on what was his farm. He was commissioned lieutenant and served as such in the Revolutionary army. He died February 8, 1842. He married Sarah P. Hill, and they reared the following children: Lucy Plummer, 1780; Mary Norton, Mahala, Susan, Betsey, Leavitt

and Moses. Three these, Mahala, Susan and Betsey, all became the wives in succession of Thomas Clapman, who was a widower before having married two sisters previously from another family. (Mention of Moses and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) Leavitt H., elder son and seventh child of Moses and Sarah P. (Hill) Yeaton, was born February 27, 1807, in what is now Rollinsford, New Hampshire, and there grew up. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a thrifty and respected citizen. He was a prominent abolitionist and aided in transferring many negroes from the south to a life of liberty in Canada. Like all his line of ancestry he was a Baptist in religion. He did active service for his town in various official stations. He married Mary J. Wentworth, a daughter of George and — (Brown) Wentworth. She was born March 4, 1812, in Somersworth, and died June 7, 1894 (see Wentworth). They had a family of twelve children, namely: Francis H., Cyrus Freeman, Susan, Arthur Tappan, Elizabeth Stacey, George Edward, Martha Ann, Sarah Emma, Mahalia, Charles Herbert (died young), George Herbert, and Mary Adeline. Most of these died in infancy.

(V) George Herbert, fourth son and eleventh child of Leavitt H. and Mary (Wentworth) Yeaton, was born March 24, 1852, in Rollinsford, New Hampshire, and grew up on the paternal farm there. He attended the district schools of that neighborhood, South Berwick Academy in South Berwick, Maine, and Franklin Academy of Dover, New Hampshire. For four years he engaged in teaching in the various divisions of the old town of Berwick, Maine, and in Rollinsford. After his marriage he settled down upon the farm, and has since given his attention chiefly to agriculture. He is a general farmer on an extensive scale and makes a specialty of rearing blooded Ayrshire cattle. His farm, known as the "Hickory Hill" farm, is the mecca of all lovers of the "Ayrshire" and is known to breeders from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His herd contains some of the finest and best bred stock in America, and a list of prize winners in the various contests held by state agricultural societies and experimental station reads like a roll call at "Hickory Hill" farm. In 1902, Mr. Yeaton went to Scotland and brought home six pure blooded Ayrshire for breeding purposes. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the conduct of affairs. In 1877-78 he served as selectman and represented the town in the legislature from 1880 to 1891 inclusive. From 1897 to 1901 he was county commissioner. For more than twenty years he has been director of the Rollinsford Savings Bank, and for eight years has served as a member of the local school board. He is a charter member of Hiram R. Roberts Grange, past master of the Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, has served as district deputy of the New Hampshire Grange, and is now serving his fourth year as a member of the executive committee of the organization. Mr. Yeaton's success in farming and his high standing in the esteem of the community are the result of his energetic and judicious use of the gifts given him by nature. He was married May 24, 1881, to Fanny W. Miles, daughter of Charles and Carrie (Dockham) Miles of South Berwick, Maine, where she was born November 2, 1861.

(IV) Moses (4), youngest child of Moses (3) and Sarah P. (Hill) Yeaton, was born June 9,

1813, in Somersworth, New Hampshire, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 31, 1892. In early life he followed the sea about three years, and later learned the carpenter's trade, after which he settled down and followed building and contracting in Portsmouth all the remainder of his active life. He was a man of considerable prominence in town affairs. He was a Democrat up to the time of the formation of the Republican party, ever after holding to that political faith. He held various municipal offices, such as council alderman, and chief of the fire department. He was married July 24, 1836, to Caroline Norton, daughter of John Norton of Portsmouth. She was born December 29, 1815, in that town, and died there September 16, 1891. They had seven children: John H., died in Brooklyn, New York, 1903; Henry A., Susan H. (Mix), died in Boston, Massachusetts, 1894; Thomas E., lost at sea, 1865, in early manhood; Kate P., died in infancy; Moses, at present and for many years a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and Caroline (Hodgdon), died in 1888.

(V) Henry Augustus Yeaton, who has been prominently identified with the civil, political and business history of the city of Portsmouth and the county of Rockingham for the last more than forty years, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 6, 1840, and has spent almost his entire life in that city. He was educated in its public schools, and after leaving school engaged as a clerk in the hardware store of Hon. John H. Bailey, leaving this for a few years of sea life, returning home to learn the trade of a carpenter under his father's instruction. In 1864, while working at this trade at the United States navy yard at Portsmouth, he met with an accident that made it impossible for him to follow his chosen vocation, and he became local agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, with marked success. In 1865 he entered the office of Joshua Brooks, flour and grain merchant, and became a partner in this business the following year under the firm name of Joshua Brooks & Co. This was the real beginning of his career as a business man, and he has continued such to the present time, although during the interval of forty years changes have taken place in the personnel of the old firm as originally established. Mr. Yeaton eventually succeeded to the interest of his former partner, and when his own son came to his majority he became junior partner in the present firm, which for many years has been known in all trade circles as H. A. Yeaton & Son.

Mr. Yeaton is a successful and substantial business man, and while his time has been pretty well occupied with private affairs he has also taken an earnest interest in local and state politics, a pronounced Republican, he never has been regarded as being in any sense a politician. He has served as selectman and member of the board of aldermen of Portsmouth, representative to the general court, and in 1890-1900 was a member of the New Hampshire state senate. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of Piscataqua Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Baptist, a member of the Middle Street Baptist Church and chairman of its board of wardens, a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention, and chairman of its finance committee. For many years he has been a director in the First National Bank and a trustee of

the Piscataqua Savings Bank, both of Portsmouth; a director in the local Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Cottage Hospital and of the Howard Benevolent Society. Since its organization in 1891 he has been managing director and treasurer of the Piscataqua Navigation Company and is credited by his fellow directors as being largely instrumental in the uniform success that has attended that company.

In January, 1861, Mr. Yeaton married Ara Abby Brooks. She was born November 23, 1840, a daughter of Joshua Brooks, with whom Mr. Yeaton became associated in business. Of this marriage two children were born: 1. Winifred, who became the wife of Albert E. Rand, a grocer of Portsmouth; of this union four children were born: Margaret, Norman E., Wallis S., and Elinor. 2. Harry B., who married Mary E. Ferguson, to whom have been born Ruth A., Philip O., Dorothy, Donald F., Carolyn F., and Frederick T.

This family has furnished a governor to the state of New Hampshire, as well as many other worthy and valuable citizens. It is represented in the early settlement of several different points in Massachusetts, and has been long identified with New Hampshire. Among the pioneers of Salem, Massachusetts, was Francis Weston, who was made a freeman there in 1633 and was representative to the general court in the next year. Soon after he removed to Providence, and in 1639, was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church in America. John Weston came to Salem in 1644, and Edmund Weston to Duxbury in 1645. It is presumed that these and Thomas Weston, mentioned hereinafter, were relatives, but no certain information in this regard is afforded by the records. The first of the name in Massachusetts was Thomas Weston, a merchant, who came from London and commenced a colony at Wessagaset, now called Weymouth, in 1622. This colony was superintended by Richard Green, a brother-in-law of Weston, who died very suddenly, and soon after this Thomas Weston returned to London, and not long after he died at Briston, England. After his death his widow remained in England. It is not believed by modern genealogists that John Weston, of Salem, was a relative of Thomas above named, and we shall therefore begin with the next named as the first generation. Descendants now use two forms in spelling the name—Wesson and Weston.

(I) About the year 1644, during the Civil war in England, John Weston came from Buckinghamshire, England, to Salem, Massachusetts. He left his widowed mother, and secured a passage to America by concealing himself in a emigrant ship until well out to sea. He was then thirteen years of age. He was a member of the First Church in Salem in 1648, and about the year 1652 removed to Reading. He lived in that part of the town named Wakefield. He was a large landed proprietor, his property adjoining the meeting house square and bordering on the southeast part of the Reading pond, extending thence southerly. He was a man of great industry and wealth, being the largest taxpayer in the town, and became distinguished for important services and active participation in the formation and administration of the Colonial government. Deeply interested in religious matters, he frequently penciled down sermons, in which he exhibited a good degree of skill. He died about the year 1723, at the advanced age of more than

ninety-two years. He was married April 18, 1653, to Sarah Fitch, daughter of Deacon Zachary and Mary Fitch, of Reading, and they were the parents of eight children: John (died young), Sarah, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Stephen and Thomas. (The last named and descendants are mentioned at length in this article.)

(II) John (2), second son and fourth child of John (1) and Sarah (Fitch) Weston, was born March 9, 1661, in Reading, which town was his home through life. He was married November 26, 1684, to Mary Bryant, and they were the parents of fourteen children, namely: John, Abraham, Samuel, Mary, Stephen, Zachariah, James, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Timothy, a still-born son, Jonathan, Sarah and John. The first of these, born 1685, was killed during the French war in an engagement at Casco Bay, June 11, 1707. The last was born in 1709.

(III) Samuel, third son and child of John (2) and Mary (Bryant) Weston, was born July 10, 1689, in Reading, and settled in that town, where he died November 6, 1745. He was a tiller of the soil. He was married April 8, 1718, to Joanna Hill, and they were the parents of four children as follows: Samuel, Sarah, Jonathan and Joanna.

(IV) Jonathan, second son and third child of Samuel and Joanna (Hill) Weston, was born April 13, 1731, in Reading, and passed his life in his native town. He was married December 18, 1753, to Ruth Flint, and they had eight children, namely: Ruth, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Samuel, James, Amos, Experience and Louis.

(V) Amos, fifth son and sixth child of Jonathan and Ruth (Flint) Weston, was born April 21, 1767, in Reading, and died April, 1843, in Manchester, New Hampshire. As a young man he located in what was then Derryfield and had a farm in the southeastern part of the town. He was a man of strong character and much influence, and was a member of the committee of the town, chosen in March, 1810, to secure the name of Manchester instead of Derryfield.

(VI) Amos (2), son of Amos (1) Weston, was a child when he came with his parents to Derryfield. He located upon land adjoining that of his father, and cleared up of the wilderness a farm subsequently known in Manchester as the Weston place. He was a man of sound judgment and active mind, and was often employed in the public service. For five years he served as town clerk, was selectman fifteen years, eleven years of this period being chairman of the board. He represented Manchester in the legislature three times, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. He was married to Betsy Wilson, daughter of Colonel Robert Wilson, of Londonderry, and granddaughter of James Wilson, the Scotch-Irish founder of the family in Londonderry. They were the parents of five children.

(VII) Governor James Adams Weston, youngest child of Amos (2) and Betsey (Wilson) Weston, was born in Manchester, August 27, 1827, and died there May 8, 1895. He passed his childhood and youth on the homestead, where he assisted his father in the labor of caring for the farm, and attended the district school and the Manchester and Pisataquog Academies. His forte was mathematics, and he directed his energies to acquiring a practical knowledge of civil engineering with a view of making that his vocation for life, meantime teaching school winters. He applied himself assiduously to his studies, made rapid advancement in them, and

at the age of nineteen secured the position of assistant civil engineer of the Concord railroad. This was in 1846, and immediately after receiving his appointment he took charge of the laying of the second track of the road. Three years later the faithful performance of his duties caused his promotion to the position of chief engineer, which he held for many years. For some time, in addition to the performance of the duties of his office as engineer, he also filled the position of road master and master of transportation of the Concord, and Manchester & Lawrence railroads. While chief engineer of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad, he had charge of the construction of a large part of the line. In 1861-62 he superintended the construction of the Manchester and Candia railroad and the Hooksett Branch railroad. In 1869 he superintended the building of the Suncook Valley railroad, and later made the surveys of the Manchester & Keene railroad. During the time he was employed on these public works he was frequently engaged in private matters of importance, both as a practical and as an advisory engineer, and in cases where controversy had arisen. Soon after being appointed chief engineer of the Concord railroad he moved to Concord to live, on account of his principal business, but in 1856 returned to Manchester, where he continued to reside as long as he lived. Besides railroad work he was engaged in other works of a public nature, prominent among which was the construction of the Concord water works which supply Concord with water from Penacook lake.

Mr. Weston was a Democrat. His thoughtful preparation and thorough way of doing business made him a successful man. His party in Manchester recognized in him a strong man whose business methods and well deserved popularity would make an acceptable candidate for office and a successful officer if elected. In 1862 he was persuaded to accept the Democratic nomination for mayor of Manchester, which up to that time had always been a Whig or Republican city, and in it the year before the Republican candidate had been elected by nearly four hundred and fifty majority. Mr. Weston ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by a majority of about two hundred and fifty votes. In 1863 he was again induced to become the nominee for the mayoralty, and although the same intensely partisan campaign was made by his opponents, and party spirit ran higher than before, he failed of election by only eighteen votes. He was again his party's candidate in 1867, and although the relative strength of the two parties was about the same as before, he was elected over Joseph B. Clark, the then mayor, by a majority of two hundred and seventy-two, and by a larger vote than had ever been received by any previous candidate except that of Mayor Abbott, in 1855. In 1869 he was again the candidate of the Democrats, and although the Republicans had carried the city for General Grant for president at the election a few weeks before by about six hundred majority, the ward returns at the municipal election gave Mayor Weston a majority of seven votes over his Republican opponent, Isaac W. Smith, and it took a carefully revised official count to determine the result which was eventually declared to be in favor of Mr. Smith by twenty-three majority. In 1870 Mr. Weston defeated Mayor Smith, and in 1871 was again elected. In 1874 he was a third time elected to the mayoralty by an overwhelming majority. During Mayor Weston's tenure of office great improvements were made

in the city. An improved system of sewerage was established and partly completed; a general plan for street and sidewalk grades was arranged; the public commons were commenced and carried on as far as public interests permitted; and a general plan for systematic ornamentation of the parks and public grounds was inaugurated. Of the necessity and manner of obtaining a plentiful supply of pure water for the city of Manchester. Mr. Weston had a comprehensive knowledge which but few if any of his fellow citizens had. To his theories as a practical engineer, he added a full practical knowledge of the situation gained from his own surveys. After obtaining the necessary legislation, though opposed by many citizens, he prepared and carried through the municipal legislature the necessary ordinances which enabled the enterprise to take shape, and the plan was placed in the hands of a board of commissioners. Mr. Weston's clear understanding of the needs of the city in regard to water and his intelligent handling of his plan resulted in the present water works system, which has been of inestimable benefit to the city. Mayor Weston was the first city officer to recommend the erection in Manchester of a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil war, and it was through his influence that the present design was adopted. The proposition brought to full fruition and the noble shaft which commemorates the deeds of the heroes of that great struggle was placed where it is a constant reminder to the living of the virtues of the noble dead.

Mayor Weston's exceptional success as the leader of his party in Manchester, and his wise and beneficent administration of the city's affairs attracted to him the attention of the leaders of the Democracy in the state, and he began to be spoken of as an exceptionally desirable candidate for governor; and at the state convention in January, 1871, he was made the nominee of his party for that position. In the contest which followed he met the well organized and determined opposition of the Republican party, which, however, he would have overcome had it not been for the introduction into the political field of a third candidate. This prevented the election by the people by one hundred and thirteen votes, although Mr. Weston had a large plurality. The election went to the legislature which was Democratic, and he was elected by that body in June following and inaugurated on the 14th of that month. "The governor's administration was characterized by economy and the most conscientious observance of official honor and integrity. Even the most zealous partisan never questioned his faithful discharge of duty, and his official term closed with the highest respect of the whole people." In 1872 the Republican party nominated as their gubernatorial candidate Ezekiel A. Straw, agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, a man of much ability, great resources and unparalleled influence throughout the state. Mr. Straw received the full support of his party, and was the favorite of the manufacturing interests which he was supposed to favor as against other branches of business in the country, and his election was a matter of no surprise to either party. The following year the same candidates were nominated and Governor Straw was again elected. In 1874 Mr. Weston was again the standard bearer of his party, and received a handsome plurality of votes, and was elected by the legislature in June following. This election followed his fourth election as mayor of Manchester, which

office he resigned before taking his seat as governor. Partisan feeling ran high during Governor Weston's second administration, but he retained the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens and his personal character and official honor were never called in question." In every instance where Mr. Weston was the candidate of his party, it was when his opponent started in the race with a majority, and with numerous party advantages. He fought his campaigns against numbers and against prestige. He contested the ground with opponents who were no mean adversaries, and his successes were alike honorable to him and the party to which he belonged."

Governor Weston's success in both business and political life led to his receiving appointments to many places of honor and trust, and to many requests to take responsible positions in many local business enterprises. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the New Hampshire centennial commission, of which body he was chairman, and as such he worked with great zeal and efficiency to promote the success of New Hampshire's exhibit. He was also placed by Congress on the centennial board of finance. He was chairman of the board of water commissioners from its beginning; on the establishment of the state board of health he was selected one of its members, and retained the position up to the time of his death. He was treasurer of the Elliot Hospital Corporation, chairman of the trustees of the cemetery fund, treasurer of the Suncook Valley railroad, one of the directors and clerk of the Manchester Horse railroad corporation, president of the Locke Cattle Company, but his main business was bank management. In 1877 he was chosen president of the City National Bank, which in October, 1880, was changed to the Merchants' National Bank, and continued at the head of that institution during his life. On the organization of the Guaranty Savings Bank, he was made its treasurer. These two banks have been successful, and are second to none in financial reputation. He was one of the organizers of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and had always been its president and a member of the directorate except a few of the earlier years of its existence, when he was the vice-president. He was actively concerned in the management of this company, and devoted much of his time to its affairs. In August, 1880, the supreme court appointed him chairman of the board of trustees for the bondholders of the Manchester & Keene railroad, and he filled that place till his death.

Governor Weston's life was one that any young man might select as an example to imitate. Born on a farm of parents in only moderate circumstances, he began early to make his own way in the world, and by unceasing industry and the use of that excellent common sense with which nature plentifully endowed him, he grew stronger and more capable with the passing of the years, succeeded in everything he undertook, gained the reputation of being a man who knew no such word as fail in business, was called to positions of responsibility and trust because of his unsullied integrity and power to succeed, went into politics against his own desires, won where others of his party had failed, and finally was called to fill the highest office within the gift of the people of his state, and in the discharge of the duties of that office added lustre to his already resplendent reputation.

In recognition of his public services Dartmouth

College conferred on him in 1871 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. The divisions of that body to which he belonged are: Washington Lodge, No. 61; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was treasurer for thirty-one years. His religious associations were with the Franklin Street Congregational Church, of which society he was many years an active member and treasurer. His entire life except seven years in Concord, 1849 to 1856, was spent in his native town.

James A. Weston married, in Concord, February 23, 1854, Anna S. Gilmore, who was born in Concord, December 14, 1833, and died in Manchester, August 20, 1892, daughter of Mitchel Gilmore, of Concord. Five children were born of this union: Herman, October 1, 1858, died April 14, 1863. Grace Helen, July 1, 1866, married Frederick H. Eames, and resides at Somerville, Massachusetts. James Henry and Edwin Bell are mentioned below: Anna Mabel, April 26, 1876, died March 26, 1904. Charles Albert, November 1, 1878, is manager of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, and resides at Concord.

(VIII) James Henry, second child and eldest son of Governor James A. and Anna S. (Gilmore) Weston, was born in Manchester, July 17, 1868. He graduated from the Manchester high school in 1887, and entered Dartmouth College the same year, and remained there two years. In March, 1889, he entered the service of the New Hampshire Trust Company, of Manchester, where he was employed until the financial depression of 1893. He then became a bookkeeper in the Merchants' National Bank, where in addition to the performance of his routine duties, he learned practical banking. On the death of his father in 1895 he became joint executor of the estate, with his brother. In the latter part of 1903 he took a position as clerk with the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, which he filled until December, 1905, when he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Derry, which was organized December 11, 1905. The bank building was fitted up and furnished under his direction. Mr. Weston's genial disposition and careful training have made him a very popular and efficient bank officer, and both banks have proved themselves substantial and successful financial institutions with a constantly increasing business. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or held office. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61 Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Mt. Nebo Council, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is treasurer, succeeding his father in 1895; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret.

He married, in Manchester, April 16, 1902, Alice Carey Hathaway, who was born in Morrisville, Vermont, April 18, 1873, daughter of Fernando Cortez and Hattie (Woodbury) Hathaway.

(IX) Edwin Bell, third child and second son of Governor James A. and Anna S. (Gilmore) Weston, was born in Manchester, March 15, 1871. For three years he attended the Manchester high school, then Phillips Andover Academy, graduating in 1880; and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He matriculated at Boston University Law School in 1894,

took a three years' course and graduated as Bachelor of Law with the class of 1897. Soon afterward he was admitted to the Suffolk County (Massachusetts) bar, and opened an office in Boston, where he practiced three years, and then removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he remained till 1903, when he removed to Derry, where he has since devoted himself to professional business, and has a good law practice, chiefly in Rockingham county. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; and also Derry Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Derry. Mr. Weston married, August 8, 1907, Lena A. Ellison, of Randolph, Vermont.

(II) Thomas, youngest child of John and Sarah (Fitch) Weston, was born in Reading, November 20, 1670, and lived in Reading. His wife, whose forename was Elizabeth, died June 26, 1715. Their children were: Ebenezer, Elizabeth, and Josiah.

(III) Ebenezer, eldest child of John and Elizabeth Weston, was born January 28, 1702. In 1752 he removed to the then backwoods and settled in Souhegan West, where the remainder of his life was spent. He married, November 29, 1726, Mehitable, daughter of Isaac Sutherick, who was born in October, 1706. Their children were: Mehitable, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Ann, Daniel, Hepsibah, Sarah, Judith, Thomas, Isaac, Tabitha, and Sutherick. (Mention of the last named and descendants is a feature of this article).

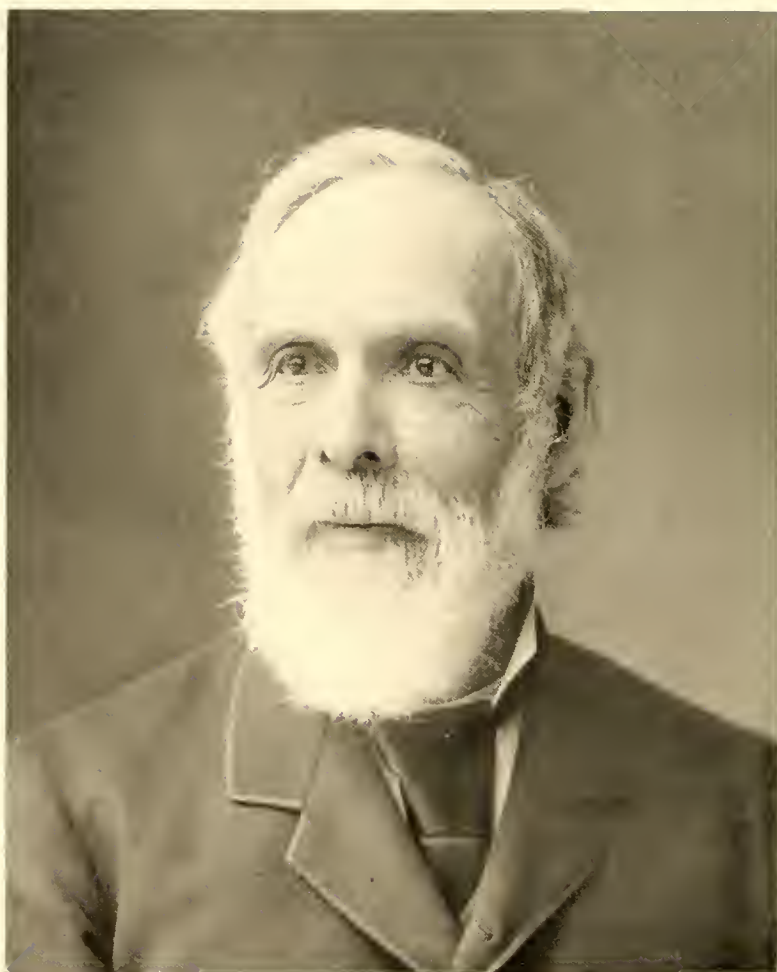
(IV) Isaac, eleventh child and fourth son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Sutherick) Weston, was born in Reading, May 11, 1746, and with his father and brothers moved to Souhegan West, where he was a farmer. He married Hannah Cole, who died June 1, 1831, aged eighty. Their children were: John, Hannah, Betsey, Susannah, Isaac, Luther (died young), and Luther. Hannah married Daniel L. Herrick (see Herrick, VI).

(V) Isaac (2), fifth child and second son of Isaac (1) and Hannah (Cole) Weston, was born November 27, 1784, and died January 23, 1869, aged eighty-five. He was a farmer, and resided in Pond Parish near the great Pond. He married, August 20, 1812, Mehitable Batchelder, who was born August 25, 1788, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thompson (Shirwin) Bachelor, of Amherst. He died April 18, 1871, aged eighty-three. Their children were: Isaac Plumer, Luther, and Mehitable J.

(VI) Isaac Plumer, eldest child of Isaac and Mehitable (Batchelder) Weston, was born in Amherst, December 20, 1812, and died January 23, 1879. He resided on the ancestral acres left him by his father. He married Mary J. Howard, who was born in Amherst, November 25, 1808, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Stanley) Howard, of Amherst. She died April 15, 1801. Their children were: Caroline E., Martin P., Luther, Emeline, Helen M., Arabella, George W., Marietta, and Georgianna A., who married George S. Eaton, of Amherst (see Eaton, II).

(IV) Deacon Sutherick, youngest son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Sutherick) Weston, was born November 19, 1751, and was about a year old when his parents moved to Amherst. He was one of the patriots of the revolution, and suffered many hardships in the course of that struggle. He went from Amherst to Bunker Hill, and was among those who crossed the neck and shared in the close of the battle. At the battle of the Cedars, in Canada, he was





D. M. Weston,

taken pri-oner by the Indians and nearly starved. When he appeared much reduced he was given an opportunity to run for his life, for the amusement of the savages, and not from promptings of mercy. Being a very muscular man he plunged at once into a swamp, and succeeded in escaping pursuit. He was finally discovered and rescued by a scout from his regiment, in a wretched state of starvation and laceration from his experience in the wilderness. Tradition also says that he was once regularly exchanged for British prisoners. After the war he engaged in farming, and moved from Amherst to Antrim in 1786. In 1807 he and his son built a large house on his farm, which is still standing. He was appointed a deacon of the Presbyterian Church in 1800, and was ever an upright and able man, faithful to every obligation. He died in Antrim, May 11, 1831, over seventy-nine years of age. He was married January 20, 1779, in Amherst, to Mary DeLancy, and they were the parents of: Mary L., Sutheric, Rebecca, Leonard, Sophia and Lancy.

(V) Captain Sutheric (2), eldest son of Sutheric (1) and Mary (DeLancy) Weston, was born March 8, 1783, in Amherst, and lived some years after attaining man's estate with his father. He subsequently occupied and tilled two different farms in Antrim, and moved to Nashua in 1836, dying in that town May 30, 1850. He held a captain's commission in the cavalry militia in 1819, and was familiarly called by the title. In 1808 he was married to Sally S. McCauley, who died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1854. Their children were: Esther M., Sarah, David (died young), Mary D., Sutheric J., David M., Rebecca J., Harriet N., Eliza A., Leonard and Sarah Jane.

(VI) David McCauley Weston, sixth child and third son of Sutheric (2) and Sally S. (McCauley) Weston, was born May 20, 1818, in Antrim.

The Weston family was among the WESTON early settlers of the New England colonies, and both those who came from England as well as those who came from Scotland, were stanch adherents of the Presbyterian faith. They were brave and enterprising, and were prominent in the various generations. Sutheric Weston was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Antrim in 1800, and is mentioned in the history of the town as a "faithful, able, and good man."

(VI) David McCauley Weston, grandson of Sutheric Weston, mentioned above, was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, May 20, 1818. He inherited the excellent characteristics of perseverance, energy and integrity, which were so distinctive of his ancestors. He was reared in a Christian home, and although not devoting much of his personal attention to religious matters until later in life, he was grateful "that he had never fallen into skepticism." He was unusually gifted with mental and moral qualities, and these, combined with rare executive ability, enabled him to take a commanding position in every station of life he was called upon to fill. From early childhood he displayed remarkable aptitude as a mechanic, and became exceedingly skilled in making a practical use of his attainments in this direction. He made mechanical art his chosen profession, and held valuable patents in this country and Great Britain. Among them was a machine for drying sugar, which was patented in 1866, which was almost universally adopted in this country, and extensively used in Great Britain,

France, Germany, and other sugar producing countries. This invention has never, up to the present time, been superseded by any other. The same principle which was applied to it was also developed in his "laundry machine," "salt machine," and "cream separator." He has added considerably to the wealth of the world, and many are now reaping the results of his labor and genius. His charities were many and unostentatious, and always wisely directed. Among them, the one in which he took the deepest personal interest, and to which he devoted a great part of his time and attention, was the "Northfield Seminary." With the laying of the corner-stone of "East Hall" his interest was aroused toward this undertaking and it never wavered until his last and most munificent gift toward a permanent fund for its support. He built and furnished "Weston Hall," which stands among the school buildings at East Northfield, and is a fitting monument to his memory. A still more fitting tribute is the living memorials in the hearts and minds of those who go forth from this institution to fill places of responsibility in the world and bear witness to the glorious gospel of the Son of God. In earlier life Mr. Weston had spent much time in travel, and introduced his inventions personally in various countries. He spent considerable time in the Sandwich Islands. After his return he became greatly interested in the religious movements of which D. L. Moody was the head, and became an interested worker in the evangelistic work of the Tabernacle. A new world seemed to have opened before him, and from day to day he grew more and more into the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. From that time he sought the society of Christian people, and in the sanctuary, Sabbath school and meeting found the rest and recreation which his soul craved. He was devoted to the teachings of Moody, and attached to him personally by a sincere and lasting affection. He contributed liberally of his time and money to home and foreign missions, churches, schools, ministers and students. He supported a missionary in Boston and another in northern New England, and his last act was the generous gift to the Northfield schools. His death occurred, April 27, 1890, and many were the tributes of respect paid to his memory, among them being: Resolutions adopted by the American Tool and Machine Company, Boston, May 8, 1890; resolutions adopted by the trustees of Northfield Seminary at their annual meeting, held June 9, 1890; resolutions adopted by the teachers and students of Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, May 8, 1890; a letter from H. E. Sawyer, of Mount Hermon School, May 8, 1890; resolutions adopted by the faculty and students of the Evangelistic Association of New England, Boston, Massachusetts, May 21, 1890; resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the City Missionary Society, Boston, May 12, 1890; letter from D. L. Moody, April 28, 1890; letter from Mrs. D. L. Moody, October 2, 1890; letter from Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., July 22, 1890; and many other testimonials of respect and affection. Of Mr. Weston it may well be said that a noble life is ended, a nobler life begun. He served his generation well, and entered into that rest and reward which awaits all those who are found faithful.

YOUNG Is an English cognomen first bestowed on its bearer to distinguish him from someone older having the same

christian name, the name becoming a fixture in the next and succeeding generations without reference to its original signification. The Youngs both in England and in America are from different forbears—but how many is not known. The family written of in this article have been so far as known almost without exception tillers of the soil, hardy, industrious, energetic, worthy and upright men, whose lives were spent in contributing something of value to the world's great stock. Many of them have been church members, and all had the respect and confidence of their neighbors. Five succeeding generations of this branch of the Young family have lived on the same farm, situated about two miles west of Province Pond, in Effingham. The house built by the early settler still stands. The frame, heavy and strong, is covered with wide pine boards hewed smooth with an adze and fastened perpendicularly to the frame with hand forged nails. On both the nails and the boards the blows of the artisan's tools are still visible.

(I) Jonathan Young, born July 11, 1729, died November 2, 1807, is said to have come from England and settled in York, Maine. His wife's name was Mercy. She was born in 1736, and died June 29, 1800. They were the parents of seven children: Lydia, Joseph, Mercy, Dorcas, Jonathan, Jabez, Timothy, next written.

(II) Timothy, youngest child of Jonathan and Mercy Young, born April 13, 1776, died April 10, 1841, is supposed to have come from York, Maine. He settled in what is now Effingham, New Hampshire, on the old homestead where he lived and died, and where he and his wife were buried. He cultivated his farm of one hundred and fifty acres with diligence and skill and made a good living. In his time Portsmouth and Portland were better markets than those nearer, and he often took loads of produce to them, the journey to Portland and back generally requiring a week's time. He was an attendant of that branch of the church that the Rev. Mr. Bullock, of Maine, established, and was also an uncompromising Democrat. He married, April 27, 1802, Molly D. Hobbs, and they were the parents of five children: Sally, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mercy, Mary.

(III) Jonathan (2), second child and only son of Timothy and Molly D. (Hobbs) Young, born December 21, 1805, died December 10, 1888, succeeded to his father's homestead and position in life. He married, January 29, 1835, Sarah Buzzell, and they had three children. Amanda, Timothy B. and Jonathan L.

(IV) Timothy Benjamin, eldest son and second child of Jonathan and Sarah (Buzzell) Young, was born on the old homestead, November 10, 1840. His education was acquired in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one he went to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was employed in teaming for about three years. Returning to his home he resumed the cultivation of the farm, which he continued till 1894, when he sold it and moved to Wolfboro Falls. Subsequently he opened a store there, and is now engaged in trade. He is a Republican in political faith, and attends the Free Baptist Church. He married, November 4, 1872, Sarah Isabel Buzzell, born November 10, 1840, daughter of Joseph and Betsey Y. (Sanders) Buzzell. They have one child, Oscar L.

Following is the line of descent of Sarah I. (Buzzell) Young: (1) Joseph Buzzell, born June

5, 1728, married, February 25, 1755, Sarah Evans, born December 5, 1738. Their children were: Deborah, Robert, Andrew, John, Abigail, Dorothy, Charity, Sarah, Joseph, Betsey, Lydia, Jonathan and David.

(2) John Buzzell, fourth child and third son of Joseph and Sarah (Evans) Buzzell, born in Madbury, New Hampshire, March 1, 1762, died December 25, 1840. He settled in Effingham. He married (first), 1783, Elizabeth Randall, born in Newcastle, December 18, 1763; (second), in 1805, Betsey Tasker, born 1783; (third), October 7, 1810, Susan Allen, born February 13, 1768. The children by the first wife were: Mary, Elizabeth, Benjamin R., John, Charlotte, Joseph, died young, and Joseph; and by the second wife: William, Sarah and Lenora.

(3) Joseph Buzzell, seventh child and fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Randall) Buzzell, born in Effingham, New Hampshire, May 3, 1803, died in Ossipee, March 10, 1866. He moved to Ossipee Pocket after 1827. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious belief a Free Baptist. He married, November 22, 1827, Betsey York Sanders, born in Strafford, May 28, 1805, died February 3, 1878, and they had six children: Mary Lois, Elizabeth R., Susan M., John M. V., Albina C. and Sarah I.

(4) Sarah I., fifth daughter and youngest child of Joseph and Betsey York (Sanders) Buzzell, was born in Ossipee Pocket, November 10, 1849. She is a member of the Wolfboro Falls Baptist Church, is (1900) president of the local branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a past grand of Myrtle Rebekah Lodge, No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Wolfboro.

(V) Oscar Lyman, only child of Timothy B. and Sarah I. (Buzzell) Young, was born at the home of his maternal grandparents in that part of Ossipee known as "the Pocket," September 11, 1874. His early life was spent on the ancestral homestead. After attending the common schools, Oscar's father removed his family to Wolfboro, so that the son might have the benefit of the school privileges there. In 1895 he graduated from Brewster Free Academy, Wolfboro. In order to pay his expenses while attending school, he worked a part of the time at the Wolfboro depot. From February 11, 1896, until the fall of 1898, he studied law in the office of Judge Sewell W. Abbott, of Wolfboro. At the latter date he entered the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1900 with the degree of LL. B. In March previous he had taken the required examination at Concord, passed and been admitted to the practice of law in New Hampshire. Immediately after graduation he opened a law office at Wolfboro, and one year later removed to Laconia where he was associated in practice with Edwin H. Shannon until April, 1903. Since this last date he has been alone in the practice. Mr. Young is an energetic and studious lawyer, correct in his habits and deportment, conscientious and reliable in the conduct of cases intrusted to him, and is rapidly advancing in his profession. Mr. Young is a Republican in politics, and since September 5, 1903, has been justice of the police court of Laconia. He is a past grand of Fidelity Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wolfboro, which he joined in 1896; a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wolfboro; of Myrtle Rebekah Lodge, No. 48, Wolf-

boro; of Mount Washington Lodge, No. 13, Order of the Eastern Star, Laconia; of Laconia Grange, No. 120, Patrons of Husbandry, of Laconia.

There can be little doubt that this YOUNG line is an offshoot of the old family of which an account precedes this. A diligent search in the vital records of New Hampshire has failed to show the connection.

(1) Jonathan Young was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, in 1777. The first of whom his descendants have knowledge was a Jonathan Young, who resided in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided for a time in the town of Manchester. He was married on Christmas day, 1794, at Goffstown, by Rev. Cornelius Waters, to Mary (Polly) Perham, who was born May 9, 1779, in Manchester, New Hampshire, third daughter and fourth child of John (2) and Hannah (Moors) Perham, of Manchester. John (2) Perham was probably a son of John (1) and Hannah Perham, of Hudson.

(11) Edward, son of Jonathan and Mary (Perham) Young, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, April 6, 1799, and died in Dracut, Massachusetts, June, 1881, aged eighty-three. At the age of thirty he went to Dracut, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering. He married Edna Emerson, born in Manchester, 1804, and died in Dracut, 1890, aged eighty-six years. The children born of this union were: Edward, Jonathan, John P., Morse, Joseph H., Josiah, Sikes, Sarah, Mary, Johanna, Velvina.

(111) Edward (2), elder son of Edward and Edna (Emerson) Young, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, November 6, 1832. He was educated in the public schools, and at twenty-five years of age engaged in farming for himself. In 1802 he settled in Pelham, New Hampshire, where has since resided on a farm. He has been prosperous and has a well cultivated and attractive place. In political faith he is a Republican. He married, in Dracut, March 10, 1855, Mary Elizabeth Woodbury, born in Pelham, July 30, 1838, daughter of Hiram W. and Maria (Webster) Woodbury, of Pelham. Three children were born of this union: Laura, James E. and Amy Effiebell. Laura married Timothy Shea. deceased.

(1) Abiathar Young was a farmer YOUNG in Sunapee, where he settled on virgin soil and made a farm in the woods. He was well off for the time, was a member of the Methodist Church and was elected to town offices. He married Mary Moses, and died January 14, 1827, aged eighty-seven. She died May 10, 1841, aged eighty-three. Their children were: John, Sally, Hannah, Abiathar, William and Andrew, next mentioned.

(11) Andrew, fourth son and youngest child of Abiathar and Mary (Moses) Young, was born in Sunapee, November 5, 1799, and died March 14, 1873, aged seventy-four. He grew up on a farm and for a time was a tiller of the soil, but the last twenty years of his life were spent in the village of Sunapee where he owned and operated a grist mill. For three years previous to his death he was an invalid, and not able to work about his mill, though he operated it as did his widow for a time after his death. He was a Methodist, and what was almost always concomitant fifty years ago, a Republican. He married Lydia Ferrin, born 1803, died December 19, 1883, aged eighty. They had six

children: Hannah, Abiathar, Guy B., Elvira, George A. and Lydia.

(111) George Almon, third son and fifth child of Andrew and Lydia (Ferrin) Young, was born in Sunapee, November 28, 1834, and died in Concord, November 11, 1904, aged seventy years. He was educated in the public schools of Sunapee, but early left the farm to learn the profession of dentistry. In August, 1801, he removed to Concord, where he became a partner in the dental business with his brother-in-law, Dr. E. G. Cummings, under the firm name of Cummings & Young. This relation continued about twenty years. Both were skillful dentists and they had a large practice. In 1870 Dr. Young took a course in the Boston Dental College, and the following spring was graduated from that institution. He was held in high esteem by his professional brethren in the state and elsewhere, and was elected president of the New Hampshire Dental Society, of which he was a charter member, and served for ten years or more before his death as treasurer of the society. He was a popular man and active in politics. For a long time he was chairman of the Concord Republican city committee, served a term in the state legislature in 1878, and was appointed postmaster of Concord, December 13, 1903, and filled that position until his death less than a year later. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He was a Mason of the thirty-second degree, Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Select Princes of the Royal Secret, and a member of the following divisions of that order: Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 11; Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2; Horace Chase Council, and Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, at Acworth, August 26, 1858, Mary Jane Cummings, born in Acworth, April 17, 1835, daughter of Alvah and Polly M. (Grout) Cummings, the father born in Swansea and the mother in Acworth. They had two children: Mary Ellen, born in Concord, October 1, 1865, married Fred E. French, of Concord; and William A., the subject of the next paragraph.

(1V) William Andrew, only son and second child of Dr. George A. and Mary J. (Cummings) Young, was born in Concord, September 25, 1876. He attended the common schools of Concord, and was three years under a private tutor, and then began the study of dentistry, and May 4, 1900, graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College. Returning to Concord he was associated with his father in the practice of his profession until the latter was appointed postmaster, and since that time has successfully practiced alone. Dr. Young is a member of the New Hampshire Dental Society, of which he has been treasurer, and is now (1906) president. Also a member of the North Eastern Dental Society, and a member of the executive committee for 1906. In political faith he is a staunch Republican, and in religious creed a Congregationalist. He married, March 4, 1903, Nellie A. Bailey, born in Belmont, Massachusetts, March 20, 1878, daughter of Milton G. and Olive (Berry) Bailey.

In the days when names were being YOUNG bestowed, a large class referring to age, size, shape and capacity, embraced every possible, and well-nigh impossible, feature of human life. A glance over the old records shows

"Lusty" and "Strong," "Long" and "Short, High" and "Low," "Big" and "Little," and many more of the same sort.

(I) William Young was born in Cheltenham, England, came to this country in 1844, and settled in Troy, New York, where he was a furniture dealer and where he lived until his death at the age of ninety-three years. He married, in England, Martha Lane, who was born in the same city with himself, and to whom he was wed before their coming to the United States. They were the parents of these children: James, Mary, Josiah and William Henry.

(II) William Henry Young, son of William and Martha (Lane) Young, was born in Cheltenham, England, June 15, 1834, and came to America with his parents, when he was ten years old. He learned the trade of marblecutter in Rutland, Vermont. After working there some years he engaged in the marble business, and later in private business, on his own account. In 1885 he discovered the present quarry property in Milford, New Hampshire, which he bought, also continuing his Troy business in connection therewith. As senior member of Young, Sons & Company, granite quarriers and dealers, he has had charge of a profitable and constantly growing business. The Milford granite is conceded by experts to have no superior in the world for the finest of monumental work, of a blue cast, and very fine in grain and texture. It has made Milford just celebrated as the producer of as fine monumental granite as any known to man. Mr. Young married Martha J. Stanhope, who was born in Troy, New York, daughter of Thomas Stanhope. Ten children have been born of this marriage, of whom six are living: Minnie E., wife of E. F. Melzer, of Milford; William H., of Troy, New York; Martha J., James F., Sarah L., and Fred J. William Henry Young died February 26, 1907, and his wife died February 17, 1907. Both were members of the Episcopal Church.

(III) James Thorne Young, son of William H. and Martha (Stanhope) Young, was born in Brunswick, New York, May 17, 1868. After attending the Troy Academy he learned marble cutting and quarrying in his father's establishment, and has been engaged in those lines of business ever since, having become a member of the firm. He is a member of the Republican party; and is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He married, October 23, 1896, at Milford, Ethel L. Billings, who was born in Milford, June 7, 1877, daughter of Lewis C. and Sarah E. (Foss) Billings, of Milford. They have a child, Muriel B., born April 24, 1898.

(I) Robert Young was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1839. He removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he had charge of a brewery for some time. Afterward he engaged in the retail liquor business for himself in Manchester, continuing in that line for some years. About 1865 he removed to Franklin, and for a short time was in the employ of Thomas Burleigh, with whom he later formed a partnership, and conducted an eating house for two or three years. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Young alone continued it until 1880. He then bought what is now known as the Young Hotel, of which he was proprietor until 1899, when he retired from business. He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He married Mary Jane Donnelly. Two children were born of this mar-

riage: Mary Jane, now the wife of W. H. Darling, of Newton, Massachusetts; and Robert J., whose sketch follows.

(II) Robert J. second child and only son of Robert and Mary Jane (Donnelly) Young, was born in Manchester, November 8, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and Franklin, and graduated from the high school of the latter place. He subsequently took a year's study at Bryant and Stratton's Business College. He was a clerk in his father's hotel until the retirement of the latter, and then organized a show with which he gave entertainments through New England for three years following. He went to Lancaster and was employed as a clerk in the Lancaster House for about a year, and then engaged in the retail liquor business for himself a year or two at Tilton. In the spring of 1905 he took charge of the Young House at Franklin, which, with a bar in connection, he has since conducted. Since the completion of the Franklin Opera House in 1892, he has been its manager. He is a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 146, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, of Franklin. He married, July 10, 1902, Margaret Deviney, who died October, 1903.

This name is found among the earliest in Newbury, Massachusetts, with the history of which it has been more or less identified down to the present time, thence it spread to other towns in the vicinity and is now still represented throughout the United States. It was early identified with the history of New Hampshire, and is still honorably connected with the progress of events in that state. There were two men of this name very early in Newbury, and they are supposed to have been brothers, namely: Edward and Archelaus. The latter was a "mercier," born somewhere between 1612 and 1618. He came from Malford, England, in the ship "James," in June, 1635.

(I) Edward Woodman, born about 1614, is supposed to have been a brother of Archelaus, and to have come from Malford. He settled at Newbury in 1636, and was made a freeman in that year, and in the same year was representative to the general court, as well as the following year and in 1639 and 1643. He was also chosen "commissioner to end small causes," which was equivalent to the justice of the peace in later times. He died before 1694. He and his wife, Johanna, were members of the Newbury Church in 1678. Their children were: Edward, John, Joshua, Mary, Sarah, Jonathan and Ruth.

(II) Edward (2), eldest child of Edward (1) and Johanna Woodman, was born about 1628, probably in England, and was married December 20, 1653, in Newbury, Massachusetts, to Mary Goodrich. Both were members of the Newbury church in 1674. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity in 1678. His will was made December 16, 1693, and proved in the September following, which approximately indicates the time of his death. His children were: Mary, Elizabeth (died young), Edward (did young), a child unnamed, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, Judith, Edward, Archelaus, a daughter died sixteen days old and Margaret.

(III) Archelaus, third son and tenth child of Edward (2) and Mary (Goodrich) Woodman, was born June 9, 1672, in Newbury, and died there



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March 17, 1766. He was married, about 1695, to Hannah (surname unknown), and their children were: Mary, Edward, Archelaus, Hannah, Judith, Joshua, John, Elizabeth, Joseph and Benjamin. (Mention of John and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Joshua, third son and sixth child of Archelaus and Hannah (Woodman), was born June 6, 1708, in Newbury, and settled in Kingston, New Hampshire. He was married in March, 1736, to Eunice Sawyer.

(V) Samuel, son of Joshua and Eunice (Sawyer) Woodman, was born November 19, 1744, in Kingston, and resided in Lee, New Hampshire. Records of that town show that his wife's name was Lydia, and gives the births of the following children: Martha, Susanna (died young), Samuel, Edward, Susanna, Lydia, Mehitable and Sally.

(VI) Samuel (2), eldest son and third child of Samuel (1) and Lydia (Woodman), was born May 4, 1774, in Lee, and resided in Durham, New Hampshire.

(VII) Samuel (3), presumably a son of Samuel (2) Woodman, was born in Durham and resided in Dover, New Hampshire. He was married September 23, 1835, to Lydia A. Rollins, daughter of Captain James and Dorothy Rollins, of Somersworth. (See Rollins, VII).

(VIII) Theodore W., youngest son and third of the four children of Samuel (3) and Lydia A. (Rollins) Woodman, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, and has passed his entire life in that town, and has had much to do with the upbuilding of the city. He has been for many years a dealer in real estate, and at the present time over one hundred tenants occupy his buildings. He has provided many homes for the poorer classes at low rentals. In 1898 he built the imposing block which bears his name, at the corner of Central avenue and Hale street. He owns the building where the Merchants' National Bank is located; and was the chief organizer of this bank, and has been a director ever since, and had the same connection with the Merchants' Savings Bank. He has been much in public life. During the Civil war Mr. Woodman held a responsible position in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington under General O. O. Howard, and had many men under his charge. In Dover he has been selectman, councilman and alderman of ward four, which he represented in the state legislature for four years. For the last four years he has been one of the street and park commissioners, chairman of executive committee and is also chairman of tree wardens. Among his other and varied services to the city of his birth he has been a member of the board of education, president of the board of trade, and president of the Bellamy Club. He was one of the incorporators of the Wentworth Home for the Aged, of which he is now trustee. His judgment and foresight were of special service to the institution when he was chairman of the building committee, and to him is due in a large measure the credit of the moderate cost of the fine structure. Mr. Woodman has been markedly successful in business, and is one of the leading citizens of Dover. He is the surviving member of his branch of the Woodman family, and has never married.

(IV) John, fourth son and seventh child of Archelaus and Hannah Woodman, was born June 20, 1710, in Newbury, and spent his life in that town. He was married in 1741 (intention published November 11), to Abigail Tarr of Georgetown.

Their children were: Abigail, James, Joseph and Jonathan.

(V) Joseph, son of John and Abigail (Tarr) Woodman, was born November 5, 1747, in Newbury, and died in Newburyport, August 3, 1835, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting July 3, 1780, and being discharged October 10 following. He was a private in Captain Richard Titcomb's company of Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regiment. His first wife was Elizabeth Plummer, whose children were: Hannah and Daniel. The former married Solomon Titcomb and resided in Newburyport. The latter was a ship master, sailing from that port. Mr. Woodman married (second), Elizabeth Dole, a native of Newburyport, who was born May 23, 1758, and died April 27, 1841, near the close of her eighty-third year. Following is a brief mention of her children: William was president of the Strafford County National Bank and treasurer of a savings bank at Dover, New Hampshire, where he died. John died in Newburyport, where he was a shoe dealer. Hannah was the wife of Major Nathaniel Cochran, of Newburyport, and Phoebe married Captain Thomas Disney, of the same place. Elizabeth was the wife of Captain Daniel Lunt, of that port. Edna M. and Abbie died unmarried in Newburyport. Joseph resided and died in Boston, as did also Thomas.

(VI) Daniel, eldest son of Joseph Woodman and second child of his first wife, Elizabeth Plummer, was born June, 1800, in Newburyport. He grew up there and became a painter both of ships and signs. About 1855 he retired from active labor and removed to East Concord, New Hampshire, where he dwelt a few years and thence to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. He married Sarah Hall, who was born 1799, in Canterbury, New Hampshire, a daughter of Stephen and Nancy Hall, and died December, 1852, at Newburyport. Mr. Woodman was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and an old line Democrat. He had five children. Sarah, the eldest died at the age of twenty-four years in Newburyport. Caroline married Samuel Jones, a merchant of Boston, and died in that city. Alfred is mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Mary and Charles reside in Woburn, Massachusetts.

(VII) Alfred, eldest son and third child of Daniel and Sarah (Hall) Woodman, was born March 9, 1834, in Newburyport, and received his education in the public schools of that city, including the high school. He then began to learn the tailor's trade, at which he continued about two years. In company with several other adventurous youths he shipped on board the "Oliver Putnam," bound for Havre, France. When three days out this vessel met with a serious mishap and was towed into the harbor of New York. Young Woodman then proceeded to Concord, New Hampshire, where he finished his trade with Lincoln & Shaw, one of his apprentices at that time being the after governor, Hiram Tuttle, of Pittsfield. He soon became seized with a desire to see the world, and from Newburyport he shipped on board the "Castilian," for a voyage to Peru. This trip consumed some fifteen months, and he again shipped upon the same vessel for Liverpool. He made five separate trips to South America on board the "Castilian."

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Woodman yielded to his patriotic impulses and became a mem-

ber of Company B, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Drury's Bluff, Williamsburg, Oak Grove, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Glendale, Fair Oaks and Gettysburg. These included many of the most sanguinary engagements of the Civil war. He was made a prisoner and confined in Libby and Belle Isle prisons, which caused permanent injury to his health, and he is now in the enjoyment of a pension, which a liberal and grateful nation has bestowed upon its defenders.

After the completion of his military service he shipped as mate on the schooner "Hiawatha," which was commanded by his cousin, Captain Disney, who was employed for a time in coasting trips. Returning once more to Concord he embarked in the tailoring business, which he continued successfully for a period of eight years. The indoor confinement which this necessitated was irksome and proved injurious to his already impaired health, and he once more sought an open air life as most conducive to his comfort and enjoyment. About 1877, he settled on a farm in the town of Plainfield, New Hampshire, which was the property of his wife's family from colonial times and made his home thereon about twenty years. He now resides in Richmond, Virginia. This estate embodies about three hundred acres of land and is one of the most valuable in the town. It is located on the west bank of the Connecticut river, in a picturesque location, with alternating valley and mountain, and is a fruitful and handsome property. He has given much attention to the rearing of sheep for wool, and has found this a profitable undertaking. He occupies a substantial and handsome brick residence and the farm is well supplied with commodious and convenient buildings. Mr. Woodman is identified with E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of Concord. He attends the Baptist Church, and is a supporter of the Republican party. Though he has no desire for political preferment, he takes an active interest in the actions and proceedings of his party and his voice is sure to be heard in protest when he deems that it strays from the correct principles or the proper practice. His business dealings are guided by strict principles and he enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellows. His adventurous experiences afford a fund, from which many interesting narratives may be drawn and his native wit and descriptive powers make his recitation of events in his life both interesting and instructive.

Mr. Woodman was married, August 16, 1866, to Miss Maria F. Gallup, who was born July 10, 1838, in Plainfield, New Hampshire, daughter of Captain Thomas F. Gallup. (See Gallup, VII). Mr. and Mrs. Woodman were the parents of three children: Ellen Edna, Frederic T. and Kate K. The first is a graduate of Kimball Union Academy and is now the wife of Roscoe J. Grady, residing in Plainfield, New Hampshire, on land which was granted to her ancestors in colonial days by the King of England. Frederic T. is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. The youngest daughter is also a graduate of Kimball Union Academy and of the Boston Art School, and is very much interested in art work. She is now the wife of Edward E. Leighton of Claremont, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Frederic Thomas Woodman, only son and second child of Alfred E. and Maria T. (Gallup) Woodman, was born June 28, 1872, in Concord, and received his primary education in the public schools

of that city. He was a student at Kimball Union Academy and Norwich University and began the study of law with Hon. John L. Spring, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. This was continued in Albany, New York, and Chicago, Illinois, and he was admitted to the bar in 1898, and in that year he began the practice of his profession in Concord, sharing an office with Hon. George M. Fletcher, present city judge of Concord, and this relation has continued to the present time. Mr. Woodman is industrious and attentive to the interests of his clients, and is meeting with the success which always comes to earnest and true effort. He is a student, and takes high rank among his professional brethren in Concord. He is a member of the Woonsocket Club and other social organizations of his home city, and of the State Grange of the United Order of American Mechanics. He has filled the principal chairs in White Mountain Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now commander of the New Hampshire division, Sons of Veterans. While he was commander of the local camp it received very great additions in membership, and has ever since indicated a highly flourishing condition. From the time of attaining his majority Mr. Woodman has been very active in political work affiliating with the Republican party. From the time of his becoming a voter, he has been a member of every Republican convention for the nomination of governors. He is especially active in ward work in the sixth ward of Concord, where he resides, and was elected moderator in November, 1906. In 1902 he was elected as representative of that ward in the state legislature, and was a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on liquor laws in the succeeding session. He was made clerk of the judiciary committee and chairman of the Merrimack county delegation. He is destined to be an active factor in the direction of New Hampshire affairs, and will yet be heard from in the history of the state.

The name Tracy, which was brought to the shores of New England in the very early days of the colonies, originated in France, where it was borne three hundred years ago by one of the leading citizens of that country. The Tracys of America are not all the progeny of one immigrant couple.

(I) Richard Tracy, of Stanway, England, was sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1550, and received from his father the Manor of Stanway, a part of the land of the Abbey of Tewksbury, which he had obtained by grant from the Crown at the time of the suppression of the monasteries.

(II) Sir Paul Tracy, a son of Richard Tracy, was created a baronet by King James I, June 29, 1611, being the thirteenth created from the institution of that order.

(III) Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, born in Tewksbury, in 1610, was a son of Sir Paul Tracy, and a direct descendant of the Saxon Kings of England. He emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was a carpenter. He removed soon to Saybrook, Connecticut, and went thence in a few years to Wethersfield or Hartford, Connecticut, perhaps both, but at last took up a permanent residence at Norwich, of which he was a patentee. He was a representative in 1662, and was almost always afterward ensign or lieutenant. In King Philip's war he was commissary. He died November 7, 1685.

The name of his wife is not known. His children were: John, Jonathan, Thomas, Solomon, Daniel, Samuel and Miriam.

(IV) Thomas (2), third son of Lieutenant Thomas (1) Tracy, was born in 1644, in Connecticut, where he resided throughout his life. He had eight children.

(V) Jeremiah, second son of Thomas (2) Tracy, was born October 14, 1682, and married, October 13, 1713, Mary Witter, who was born March 2, 1696, daughter of Ebenezer Witter, of Preston, Connecticut. They had nine children.

(VI) Andrew, third son of Jeremiah and Mary (Witter) Tracy, was born February 15, 1721. He married, March 30, 1743, Ruth Smith, daughter of Captain Elijah Smith, of Barnstable, Massachusetts. They had eleven children.

(VII) Andrew (2), son of Andrew (1) and Ruth (Smith) Tracy, was born March 17, 1750, and married Anna Bingham, daughter of Lemuel and Hannah (Perkins) Bingham. She was a descendant on her mother's side from William Bradford, "Mayflower" pilgrim, and distinguished governor of Plymouth colony. Eight children were born of this marriage.

(VIII) Stephen, third son of Andrew (2) and Anna (Bingham) Tracy, was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, July 2, 1782. He was a cabinet and chair maker. He removed from Lisbon, Connecticut, to Cornish, New Hampshire, and was a farmer, and for many years a deacon of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Whig. He married (first), Rebecca Tracy, of Lisbon, Connecticut; (second), Betsey Boardman, of Norwich, Vermont; and (third), Sarah Alden, who was born November 1, 1790, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Alden, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. She was a direct descendant of John Alden, who came to Massachusetts in the "Mayflower." She died October 14, 1867. They had three children.

(IX) Stephen Alden, son of Stephen and Sarah (Alden) Tracy, was born in Cornish, October 31, 1833, and was educated in the common schools and at Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vermont. In 1854 he went to Wisconsin and spent three years there in the lumber business, at Fond du Lac. In 1857 he returned to New Hampshire, and since that time has been engaged in agriculture, carrying on a farm of two hundred acres and doing considerable in the way of cutting and sawing lumber. Being a man of good judgment, he has been called upon to settle estates. He was a member of the board of selectmen five years, was supervisor of the check list, member of the school board one year, representative 1875-6, deputy sheriff several years, and justice of the peace. He is a member of Cheshire Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cornish Flat; and master of First Grange of Patrons of Husbandry organized in Plainfield. He married (first), May 25, 1859, at West Lebanon, Emily Elizabeth Norris, daughter of Philo and Angeline Norris. She died June 10, 1859. He married (second), October 31, 1863, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, Agnes Bailey, who was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, February 25, 1843, and died April 27, 1904, daughter of John and Eliza (Nichols) Bailey, of Grafton. She was educated in the public schools and at the Academy at Barre, Vermont. Seven children have been born to Stephen A. and Agnes (Bailey) Tracy:

1. Franklin Bliss, born October 15, 1866, educated in the common schools and at Kimball Union Academy, is a member of the Stone, Tracy Com-

pany, Windsor, Vermont. He married Ida Stone of that place.

2. Emily Norris, born September 12, 1868, received her higher education at Kimball Union Academy and at the Normal School at Plymouth. She is a teacher.

3. Evelyn Agnes, born October 2, 1870, received her education in the common schools of Cornish and New London, New Hampshire, and at the Business College, Worcester, Massachusetts. She is a stenographer in an office in Claremont.

4. Charles Alden Tracy, fourth child and second son of Stephen A. and Agnes (Bailey) Tracy, was born in Cornish, November 16, 1872. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy in 1893, and from Dartmouth College in 1897. Selecting teaching for his vocation, he has made it a gratifying success. He taught at Middletown Springs, Vermont, two years; at Hillsborough Bridge, New Hampshire, two years; was superintendent of schools at Claremont four years; and in 1905 was called to the position of principal of Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden (Plainfield), New Hampshire. He is an earnest, energetic instructor who loves his profession, and Kimball Union, like all the other schools of which he has had charge, shows good results from his wise management. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Meriden, and is one of its deacons and treasurer and president of its board of trustees. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. While at Dartmouth he was made a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Society. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons of Claremont; of Webb Royal Arch Chapter; and of Blow-me-down Grange, No. 49, Patrons of Husbandry of Plainfield. He married, January 1, 1902, at Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire, Grace Powell, who was born in Penacook, New Hampshire, August 8, 1873, daughter of John and Sarah (Farrand) Powell, of Penacook, New Hampshire. They have two children: Elizabeth Alden and Stephen Powell.

5. Ellen Nancy, May 8, 1875, after leaving the common schools, attended Kimball Union Academy and the Normal School at Johnson, Vermont. She married Clarence Bailey, farmer, and resides at North Charlestown.

6. William Bailey, October 24, 1877, was educated in the common schools and at Kimball Academy, and is a carpenter in Cornish. He married Pearl E. Hadley, of Plainfield.

7. Sarah Eliza, April 20, 1881, received her education in the common schools of Cornish, New Hampshire, the Windsor, Vermont, high school, and Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. She is a teacher.

(Second Family).

Like the majority of Irish-American families the Tracys are descended from a long line of sturdy ancestors, whose origin dates from a very remote period in Irish history. The family was transplanted in the United States some fifty years ago, and has made good use of its opportunities for acquiring prosperity on this side of the ocean.

(I) Andrew Tracy resided in Galway, Ireland.

(II) Michael, son of Andrew Tracy, was probably a native of Galway. The maiden name of his wife was Julia Shannon.

(III) John Edward, son of Michael and Julia (Shannon) Tracy, was born in Galway, August 1, 1844. He emigrated to America in his boyhood, and

about the year 1860 became an employee in the repair shop of the Grand Trunk Railway at Island Pond, Vermont. He was subsequently advanced to the position of fireman, and still later was promoted to the staff of regular locomotive engineers, in which capacity he served continuously and with ability for nearly thirty years. Withdrawing from the Grand Trunk service, in 1902, he engaged in the grocery business at Lancaster, New Hampshire, as a member of the firm of Richardson & Tracy, but their store was destroyed by fire some three months afterwards and the partnership was dissolved. The business was almost immediately resumed, however, under the firm name of Tracy & Son, and he was connected with it for three years or until his retirement. He is still residing in Lancaster, and is highly esteemed by his fellow town-men. Mr. Tracy married Elizabeth Connary. The children of this union are: Julia E., Edward A., M. D.; Arthur E., Martha H., Zita C., Simon C., and Patrick, who died in infancy.

(IV) Edward Andrew, M. D., second child and eldest son of John E. and Elizabeth (Connary) Tracy, was born in Island Pond, Vermont, September 19, 1876. He was prepared for college at the St. Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy; took his bachelor's degree at Yale University with the class of 1899; and was graduated in medicine at McGill College, Montreal, in 1902. Locating in Keene he built up a large and profitable general practice, and is rapidly advancing to the front rank in the medical profession. Dr. Tracy is a member of the Cheshire County and the Connecticut River Medical societies, the New Hampshire State and the American Medical associations, the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He worships at St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church.

This old English family was transplanted to Massachusetts at a very early period, and was active in the development of the eastern towns of that colony. Its members have been distinguished for their highly religious character, and many of the descendants down through the generations have served as deacons for the various churches scattered through New England. It is remarkable that the ruling characteristics of the family have been so well preserved and passed on down from father to son in the midst of all that has taken place to change the course of men's lives.

(1) The first of whom we have knowledge was John Damon, of Berkshire county, England, who remained in that region and there died.

(II) Deacon John (2), son of John (1) Damon, was baptized in the parish of Reading, in Berkshire England, January 25, 1620. He came to America in youth and settled in the town of Lynn, Massachusetts. His homestead was included in the town of Reading when the latter was severed from the town of Lynn in 1634. He was a selectman and a deacon of the church in Reading, and died in that town, April 8, 1708. Near the close of his eighty-eight year he married Abigail Sherman, daughter of Richard and Eliza Sherman. She died in 1713. Their children were: John (died young), John, Abigail, Samuel and Joseph.

(III) Samuel, third son and fourth child of Deacon John and Abigail (Sherman) Damon, was born July 23, 1656, in Reading, and was among the stalwart young men of that town who served in

King Philip's war. He was one of the grantees of lands given for service in that war, and his share included a right in the Narragansett township, No. 2, now Westminster, Massachusetts. This land was subsequently occupied by his heirs, but he lived in Reading, and died there as the result of a fall from his horse, June 12, 1724. He married Mary Davis, who survived him, and died November 29, 1727, aged seventy-one years. Their children were: Samuel, Mary, Ebenezer, Abigail, Esther, Benjamin, Mercy, John and Tabatha.

(IV) John, fourth son and eighth child of Samuel and Mary (Davis) Damon, was born in 1679, in Reading, in which town he passed his life, and died there in 1755. He was married in 1722 to Rebecca Platt, who was born in 1698, daughter of John and Sarah (Batchelder) Platt. She survived her husband and spent the last years of her life in Amherst, New Hampshire, where her death occurred February 15, 1767. Of this union there were ten children, whose names were: John, who did not live to maturity; Samuel; Hephzibah; Timothy, who died in infancy; Hannah; Rebecca, who died in infancy; John and Timothy (twins); Rebecca, and another.

(V) Samuel, second child and son of John and Rebecca (Platt) Damon, was born in Reading in 1726, and resided in that town. In 1754 he married Abigail Smith, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Pierce) Smith. She was born 1725, and was the mother of Samuel, Daniel, Benjamin, Abigail, John and Rebecca.

(VI) Benjamin, third child and son of Samuel and Abigail (Smith) Damon, was born in Reading, June 4, 1760. He served seven years in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. He afterwards went to Amherst, settling in the easterly part of the town, near what has since been known as Damon's pond, and he resided there until his death, which occurred November 11, 1846. He was married January 16, 1783, to Mary Hosea, who was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 30, 1704, and died in Amherst, July 31, 1840. Their children were: Benjamin, Mary, Stephen, Sarah, Lucy, Anna, Rebecca, Calvin, Carver and Clarissa Harlow.

(VII) Stephen, second son and third child of Benjamin and Mary (Hosea) Damon, was born July 31, 1788. Although his educational advantages were limited, he made good use of his opportunities, and when a young man he taught for some time in the district schools. For many years he was engaged in farming. In 1849 he came to Bedford, where his two sons, Charles A. and Stephen C., had previously come; here he purchased and operated a saw mill. In politics he acted with the Whig party. He was accidentally killed in his mill, May 3, 1854. In September, 1815, he married Nancy Fisk, who was born June 17, 1794, daughter of William and Eunice (Nourse) Fisk, of Amherst. She was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of William Fisk, a native of Suffolk county, England, who with his wife Bridget (Musket) Fisk, emigrated in 1637, and settled in Wenham, Massachusetts. William Fisk was made a freeman in 1643; was town clerk in 1644; and represented Wenham in the general court from 1647 to 1652. William Fisk, of Amherst, who was born in Wenham, April 20, 1755, and died in Amherst, June 4, 1831, married for his first wife, October 28, 1774, Eunice Nourse, of Danvers, Massachusetts. She died in Amherst, March 13, 1810. Their daughter Mary, who became the wife of Stephen Damon, as previously mentioned.





J. C. Damon

died in Bedford, December 7, 1854. She was the mother of six children, namely: Frances S., Lucy Ann, William E., Charles A., Stephen C., and Sarah Jane, all of whom are deceased but Stephen C. Charles A. Damon, who was born August 28, 1823, went to Bedford in 1840 with his brother Stephen C., and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 4, 1863. In 1845 he married Mary E. Low, of Amherst, who afterwards became the wife of Edson Davis, of Nashua. Charles A. Damon and Mary E. (Low) Damon had four children, three of whom are living: George, Frank and Edgar; Frank and Edgar are in Nashua, and George is in Florida.

(VIII) Stephen Churchill, fourth son and fifth child of Stephen and Nancy (Fisk) Damon, was born in Amherst, March 31, 1826. He attended school in Amherst, Andover and Franconstown, and after completing his studies was for a time engaged in teaching. In early manhood he turned his attention to manufacturing, and in 1840 he purchased jointly with his brother (Charles A.) previously referred to, a saw mill located on Riddle's brook, in the town of Bedford, near his present residence. The brothers also acquired possession of another mill in the immediate vicinity, which they used as a wheelwright's and wood-turning shop, and thus laid the foundation of what afterwards developed into an extensive and prosperous business enterprise. After the death of his brother, Stephen C. Damon became sole proprietor of the establishment, and he carried on the lumber manufacturing business successfully and continuously until 1893, when the lower mill (so called) was destroyed by fire. Shortly afterwards he sold his entire business to Frederick G. Holbrook, and retired. Politically he is a Republican. For a period of forty years he has been a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and in various other ways has labored earnestly and effectively in behalf of the moral and religious welfare of the community.

On January 30, 1851, Mr. Damon was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary I. McClellan, nee Elliott, daughter of Richard Elliott, of Bow, New Hampshire. She died May 7, 1903, aged seventy-six years. Of her first union there were two daughters, Gertrude and Augusta McClellan, neither of whom are now living. Of her union with Mr. Damon there are no children.

The name Rollins in the United States, as a family name, is remarkable as to the character of the men who have the Rollins blood in their veins. History furnishes the facts that they were prominent in all the walks of life—notable as pioneers, mariners, shipmasters, statesmen, professional men, business men—and from the first that we know of the name they have been brave and valiant soldiers, and above all else worthy and honorable citizens wherever found. The name was probably Scandinavian, then Norman, and then English. The Rawlins family in England is very ancient and numerous, and has been a well authenticated name, as records show for nearly six hundred years, and is scattered over England, Ireland, Scotland and America. It is an old family name in Cornwall, England, and still more ancient in Hertfordshire, England.

(I) James Rawlins was born in England, and was probably of the family of that name in Cornwall, England. The arms of the Cornwall family

are Shield Sable: three swords paleways, points in chief, argent (silver, hilts and pommels, gold crest, an arm embowed in armor, the elbow resting on wreath, holding in the gauntlet a falchion, argent, hilt and pommel, gold). James Rawlins emigrated to America in the year 1632, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He did not, however, remain long at that place, for two years later he was a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts. He is next of record at Dover, New Hampshire, where he was located as early as 1644, as he received a grant of land from the town July 10, 1644. Another grant of one hundred acres "was layed out for him" November 26, 1656, and he received grants of land at various times. He resided in that part of the ancient town of Dover called Bloody Point (now Newington) until his death. His will was dated Dover, December 16, 1685, and gave property to his wife Hannah, to his oldest son Ichabod, to Benjamin and his other children not named in the will. The names of his children were as follows: Ichabod, Thomas, Samuel, James, Benjamin, Joseph, and Deborah. (Thomas and Joseph and descendants receive extended mention in this article). The will was proved July 25, 1691. Mr. Rawlins was one of the hardy pioneers of New Hampshire, a sturdy farmer, a man of practical ideas, one who thinks and acts for himself, and was truly one of the founders of the state.

(II) Ichabod Rawlins (or Rollins), the eldest son of James and Hannah Rawlins, was one of the early inhabitants of Bloody Point, where he was a taxpayer in 1665. He married Mary Tibbetts, daughter of Jeremiah Tibbetts. She died before the age of thirty, leaving one son, Jeremiah. Mr. Rawlins married for his second wife Elizabeth ———, by whom he had one daughter, Hannah, who was born July 16, 1706, and who is probably the Hannah that married Job Hardy, of Bradford, Massachusetts, September 24, 1744. On May 22, 1707, Mr. Rawlins was killed by the Indians, being attacked by a party of twenty or more while driving a team in company with John Bunker from Lieutenant Field's garrison to James Bunker's for a loon.

(III) Jeremiah, only child of Ichabod and Mary (Tibbetts) Rawlins, was born in the old town of Dover, in that part which is now Newington, and resided in that part of Dover which was subsequently incorporated under the name of Somersworth. He was one of the petitioners in 1729 for the incorporation of Somersworth as a separate parish. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Heard) Ham, and granddaughter of William Ham, of Exeter and Portsmouth, who emigrated from England. She was born January 29, 1681. Their children were: Mary, born January 23, 1714; Lydia, March 18, 1716; Deborah, January 26, 1719; Ichabod, July 18, 1722; Sarah, baptized April 7, 1728, married Edward Walker, of Newington, July 16, 1761; and Elizabeth, baptized April 7, 1726. Jeremiah Rawlins died prior to 1768; his will dated December 7, 1752, was proved June 29, 1768. Ichabod, his son, was principal heir and executor of his will.

(IV) Hon. Ichabod Rollins, fourth child and only son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ham) Rawlins was born in that part of the town of Dover, New Hampshire, now Somersworth, July 18, 1722. He resided in that part of Somersworth which was subsequently incorporated and named in honor of him, Rollinsford. He was a member of the revolutionary conventions at Exeter, April, May and De-

ember, 1775: one of the committee to prepare and bring into the convention a plan of ways and means for furnishing troops, and was also one of the committee on supplies. On June 20, 1775, he was sent in company with Hon. Timothy Walker, of Concord, a member of the committee of supplies, to ascertain the losses sustained at the battle of Bunker Hill by each of the officers and soldiers of New Hampshire forces, and in behalf of the colony to make them compensation; also to secure to them supplies, and advance a month's pay to such as had enlisted or might enlist in the continental service. The action of the provincial congress upon the report subsequently made of their doings affords evidence that their duties were performed to their acceptance. Mr. Rollins was a member of the convention, January 5, 1776, when it resolved itself into an independent state government; a delegate to the legislature, October, 1776; and the first judge of probate under the new government, which office he held from 1776 to 1784. He was also a member of the executive council of New Hampshire, 1789. During his public life he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his colleagues, and when he finally retired to private life it was with the grateful acknowledgement of his constituents and colleagues alike that his service had been eminently wise and useful, and that he had in all things maintained the standards of an incorruptible public servant. It is a well established fact that more than one hundred and fifty of the descendants of James Rawlins were found in 1861-65 defending the old flag which Judge Rollins aided in throwing to the breeze in 1775, and their lives were freely offered on a vast number of battlefields of the great Rebellion. Judge Rollins married (first) Abigail, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Elizabeth Wentworth, of Dover, New Hampshire. She died October 17, 1790, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. His second marriage occurred in the summer of 1792, to Margaret (Colton) Frost, widow of Joseph Frost, of New Castle, New Hampshire. Judge Rollins died January 31, 1800. His widow died at Rollinsford, July 5, 1813. His children, all of whom were by his first wife, were as follows: John Ichabod, James, Daniel, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Mary. (Mention of James and Daniel and descendants appears in this article).

(V) John, eldest of the children of Judge Ichabod Rollins for whom the town of Rollinsford, New Hampshire, was named, and his first wife, Abigail Wentworth, of Dover, was born March 22, 1745. He lived at Somersworth, New Hampshire. He represented that town in the state legislature of 1789. He married Mary Carr, daughter of Dr. Moses Carr, of Newbury, Massachusetts. He died at Somersworth, January 23, 1820, aged seventy-five, and his widow died April 16, 1823, aged seventy-eight. They had eleven children: Hiram, born July 6, 1767; Mary, February 21, 1769, married Major Andrew Wentworth, son of Colonel John Wentworth, president of the first Revolutionary state convention of New Hampshire; John, January 26, 1771; Elizabeth, died in infancy; George, November 5, 1774; James (mentioned with descendants below); Elizabeth, October 20, 1778, married (first) Captain Tilly Wentworth; (second) Benjamin Pike; and (third) Christopher Howe; Abigail, married John Dearborn; Sarah, married Gilbert Trufant, of Path, Maine; Paul, died in infancy; and Paul, born February 11, 1787, died April 2, 1797.

(VI) John (2), second son and third child of John and Mary (Carr) Rollins, was born in

Somersworth, January 26, 1771. In August, 1791, he married Elizabeth Shapleigh, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Waldron) Shapleigh, and in the following year he settled in Lebanon, Maine. He was the father of eleven children, namely: Moses, Elisha, Daniel G., John, Richard, Paul, David Legro, Caroline, Elizabeth Waldron, Samuel Shapleigh and Andrew Wentworth.

(VII) David Legro, seventh son and child of John (2) and Elizabeth (Shapleigh) Rollins, was born in Lebanon, April 22, 1805. He resided in Great Falls, New Hampshire, and died in that town in 1858. On October 25, 1835, he married Martha Jane Shapleigh, daughter of Elisha Shapleigh, of Elliot, Maine. She died May 1, 1869. They were the parents of but one child.

(VIII) Mary Abbie, only child of David L. and Martha J. (Shapleigh) Rollins, was born in Great Falls, April 9, 1844. March 11, 1869, she became the wife of Dr. John Alfred Hayes, then of Biddeford, Maine, and now of Somersworth (see Hayes, VI).

(VI) James, fourth son and sixth child of John (1) and Mary (Carr) Rollins, was born on the same day as our country, July 4, 1776. He lived at Somersworth, New Hampshire. He was thrice married. On August 7, 1804, he married Dorothy Folsom, who died September 13, 1818; on October 24, 1819, he married Sarah Wingate, who died April 19, 1827; and on September 7, 1828, he married her sister, Abigail Wingate. The last two were daughters of Captain Moses and Joanna Gilman (Wentworth) Wingate, of Dover, who was great-grandson of John Winget, of England, one of Dover's early settlers. James and Dorothy (Folsom) Rollins had eight children: Harriet, the first born who died young; Lydia A., mentioned below; Mary B., married Hosea Clark, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Theodore F.; Charles; Elizabeth, married Richard Drew, of Dover; Olive P.; Dorothy A., born July 9, 1817, married Samuel Gault, of Pembroke, New Hampshire. By his second wife, James Rollins had one child, James W., whose birth caused his mother's death April 10, 1827.

(VII) Lydia A., second daughter and child of Captain James and Dorothy (Folsom) Rollins, was born at Somersworth, New Hampshire, September 17, 1806. She married Samuel Woodman, of Dover, September 23, 1835. They had four children: Charles S., who lived several years in Lawrence, Massachusetts, was a dealer in crockery and glassware, and died unmarried, September 27, 1872. James Rollins lived at Dover, dealt also in crockery, glassware and carpets, and died unmarried in October, 1871. Theodore W., whose sketch follows. Lizzie C., who died unmarried. Samuel Woodman died August 1, 1863, and Mrs. Lydia A. (Rollins) Woodman died December 31, 1866.

(V) James, third child and son of Judge Ichabod and Abigail (Wentworth) Rollins, was born in Rollinsford, New Hampshire, between the years 1747 and 1750, and resided in Somersworth. He married (first) Hannah Carr, daughter of Dr. Moses Carr, of Newbury, Massachusetts. She was born June 26, 1749. After her decease he married Lucy Gerrish, of Dover. Of his two marriages there were in all thirteen children: Nathaniel, born 1780; Abigail, 1782; Mary, May, 1783; Moses, 1786; Samuel, 1790; Hannah; Daniel, May 30, 1797; Lorenzo, 1799; Elizabeth; Angeline, 1803; James; Ellen, died young; and Charles, died young.

(VI) Daniel, son of James and Lucy (Gerrish)

Rollins, was born May 30, 1797, in Rollinsford, New Hampshire. He succeeded to the homestead, but later disposed of the same and went to Maine with the view of making his home there. He soon returned and repurchased that part of the homestead lying east of the highway, and erected a dwelling opposite the old family mansion, wherein he lived a life of industry and thrift, and was recognized among his neighbors as a man of integrity and probity. He married, November 20, 1823, Mary Plummer, daughter of Ebenezer Plummer, of Rollinsford. They were the parents of six children—four sons and two daughters—as follows: Edward Henry, born October 3, 1824; James G., January 6, 1827; William A., October 4, 1829; Lucy G., September 24, 1831; John F., July 4, 1835; and Elizabeth, May 1, 1837. Daniel Rollins died January 7, 1864. His wife died November 9, 1894.

(VII) Hon. Edward Henry, eldest child of Daniel and Mary (Plummer) Rollins, was born in Rollinsford, New Hampshire, October 3, 1824. He resided at home, laboring upon the farm in the summer season, attending the district school in the winter, and getting an occasional term's attendance at the South Berwick Academy and Franklin Academy in Dover, until seventeen years of age, when he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and engaged as a druggist's clerk in the well-known apothecary store of John McDaniel. He retained this position for some three or four years, industriously applying himself to the details of the business. He then located in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in similar service until 1847 when, having thoroughly mastered the business, he returned to Concord, New Hampshire, and engaged in the same line on his own account, soon building up a large and successful business. He purchased and improved the land on Main street, just north of the Eagle Hotel, but the great fire of 1851 destroyed the building, which he had but recently completed. He rebuilt the stores known as the "Rollins Block," one of which was occupied by his own business for many years. Mr. Rollins was active in the organization of the First National Bank of Concord, a large stockholder and a member of the first board of directors. For several years he was connected with the Union Pacific railroad, contributing his best ability to its interests. On May 25, 1869, he was chosen secretary and assistant treasurer thereof; in 1871 he was elected secretary and treasurer and officiated as such in the office of the company at Boston, Massachusetts, until March, 1877, although retaining his residence at Concord.

In politics Mr. Rollins was originally a Webster Whig, but cast his vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and for Nathaniel B. Baker, the Democratic candidate for governor, in the March election in 1853. The aggressions of slavery, however, culminating in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, dissolved his brief connection with the Democratic party. Strongly opposed to the extension of slavery or any measures rendering its existence possible, though he had previously taken no active part in politics, he enlisted in the American, or Know-Nothing movement in the winter of 1854-55, with the hope that it might, as it did, prove instrumental in the defeat of the Democracy. From this time Mr. Rollins was active in politics. He labored effectively in perfecting the new organization, taking therein the liveliest interest. At the March election, 1855, he was chosen to the legislature from Concord, and served in that

body as a member of the judiciary committee. The next year witnessed the merging of the American party in the new Republican party, which object Mr. Rollins was largely instrumental in securing. How well he acquitted himself in the legislature is eloquently attested by the fact that he was re-elected in March, 1856, was chosen speaker of the house, ably discharged the duties of the office, and was re-elected the following year. In all legislation affecting industrial and commercial affairs, he was a firm advocate of those measures most conducive to their development, and his counsel was frequently sought in the formulation of acts and means. He was made chairman of the first state central committee of the Republican party, a position he held continuously until after the election in 1861. He was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation in the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860, having been chosen a delegate at large by the state convention, with but a single vote in opposition. In the close contest between Lincoln and Seward in that convention, the New Hampshire delegation under his lead supported Abraham Lincoln from the first, and was strongly instrumental in securing his nomination.

In 1861 Mr. Rollins was elected to congress from the Second District over the Democratic candidate. He was re-elected in 1863 and in 1865. His congressional career covered the exciting period of the Civil war and subsequent reconstruction. He was throughout a zealous supporter of the most advanced Republican measures, such as the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution. He was an industrious member of the committee to which he was assigned, serving on the committee of the District of Columbia, as chairman of the committee on accounts, and a member of the committee on public expenditures, which performed a vast amount of labor. He was also, on account of his well-known parliamentary knowledge and skill, frequently called to the chair to preside over the house on turbulent occasions. Mr. Rollins was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected for the full term of six years commencing March, 1877, as United States senator from the state of New Hampshire. He took his seat in the senate at the extra session in the spring of 1877, and was assigned to the committees on the District of Columbia, contingent expenses, and manufactures, being for a time chairman of the latter. He later served on the committee on naval affairs, on retrenchment, and reform in the civil service, on enrolled bills, and chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. As a congressman and senator he exhibited constantly his peculiar traits of industry, energy and fidelity to duty. In debate he always adhered to the business in hand, displaying the utmost characteristic force, point and effectiveness. He was devoted to his state and constituents, and throughout his entire public career gave ample evidence of state-manlike ability and the loftiest patriotism. He was a genius in political organization—the very incarnation of energy and persistent industry—and his vigor and magnetism surmounted all obstacles and swept away all opposition.

Mr. Rollins resided in Concord during the greater portion of the year, spending his summers at the old homestead in Rollinsford, where he was reared, and which came into his possession after the death of his father. Here he made improvements and brought the land into a superior state of culti-

vation. Mr. Rollins married, February 13, 1849, Ellen Elizabeth West, daughter of John West, and their children were: Edward Warren, born November 25, 1850; Mary Helen, September 4, 1853; Charles Montgomery, February 27, 1856, died June 25, 1861; Frank West, February 24, 1860; and Montgomery, August 25, 1867. The eldest son graduated from the Institute of Technology at Boston, and was for a number of years engineer and cashier of the Colorado Central railroad; he is now engaged in banking at Boston. He married (first) Jessie Witter, of Denver; (second) Clara Sherwood, of Alton, Illinois. Mary Helen, the only daughter, became the wife of Hon. Henry Robinson, a prominent lawyer of Concord. Montgomery married Grace Webster Seavey, of Dover, New Hampshire.

In religious faith Mr. Rollins was reared a Congregationalist, and when in Rollinsford attended worship at the old First Parish Church in Dover. Mrs. Rollins was an Episcopalian, and in Concord the family attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Rollins was a member and master of Blazing Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Trinity Chapter, and commander of Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, at Concord. Mr. Rollins, after a long and useful life, died July 31, 1889, at the Isle of Shoals. His wife passed away October 8, 1893, at York Harbor, Maine.

Mrs. Edward Henry Rollins was born in Concord, New Hampshire, September 8, 1827. She was a descendant of Edward West, who came from England about 1650 and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. He married Ellis Leavitt, and they were the parents of Nathaniel West, born in 1717, died at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1775. Nathaniel West married Sarah Burbank, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of John West, born in Concord, New Hampshire, in April, 1760, died September 1, 1825. He married Susannah Eastman, who was born in Concord, October, 1759, died November 8, 1831, and they were the parents of John West, born in Concord, September 7, 1788, died October 18, 1836. He married Ann Montgomery, daughter of General John Montgomery, a prominent citizen of Haverhill. She was born at Haverhill, April 8, 1792, died January 27, 1876, and they were the parents of Ellen Elizabeth West, who became the wife of Hon. Edward Henry Rollins.

(V) Daniel, fourth son and child of Hon. Ichabod and Abigail (Wentworth) Rollins, was born in 1759, in Somersworth, and died June 4, 1795, aged thirty-six years. He married, February 5, 1789, Martha Weeks, of Greenland. Their children born in Somersworth were: Ichabod, William W., and Anna W.

(VI) Ichabod, eldest son of Daniel and Martha (Weeks) Rollins, was born January 12, 1790, in Somersworth. He removed to Portsmouth, where he was a merchant for many years, and for a long time was connected with the Portsmouth Savings Bank as one of its trustees, and was employed in other corporate and municipal trusts. Near the close of a long and useful life, on retiring from the board of trustees of the Savings Bank, very complimentary resolutions were adopted by the board thanking him for his long and faithful services, and after his death, which occurred a few months later, May 9, 1873, at the age of eighty-three the following obituary notice appeared in the *Portsmouth Journal*: "Mr. Rollins descended from the ancient and highly respectable family of his name in Rollinsford. He came to this city early in life, and was for many

years a prominent and successful merchant. Having acquired an estate commensurate with his wants and wishes, he many years ago retired from business and spent his declining years in retirement, and in that ease and well-deserved honor which crown a well-spent life. Mr. Rollins preferred retirement, but he was sought by the public for several trusts. He was called to fill several positions—municipal, corporate—in the town, banks, insurance companies, factories and other organizations. At the time of his death he was the only surviving director of the Old Piscataqua Bank, to which trust he was elected in 1825. He was for several years the president of the Portsmouth Mutual Insurance Company. He was the oldest trustee of the Portsmouth Savings Bank, and for many years a member of the investment committee of the bank. It will be remembered that less than a year ago he retired from this position, and that the trustees upon that occasion paid an appropriate tribute to his long and valuable service. No considerable portion of the great success and blessings of that institution, was due to the ability, great sagacity and diligence of Mr. Rollins' life. In all positions and relations of life he was more anxious to be right than to be thought so. In the benevolent organizations of the South Parish, of which he was a member from his youth, he was an efficient and liberal member, and at the time of his death he was a director of the Sunday school. His funeral was largely attended, and among those present we noticed several of his associates in early life and the various trusts in which he had served. The services conducted by the pastor were especially appropriate, in harmony with the occasion, the character of the deceased, his life of purity, and his quiet and peaceful death, and the affectionate regard and reverence of those gathered to pay the last token of respect."

Mr. Rollins was married November 2, 1818, to Martha A. Hooker, of Portsmouth. Their children were: Ann M., died in infancy; William H., Charles H., Mary B., died young, and Daniel M.

(VII) William Henry, eldest son and second child of Ichabod and Martha A. (Hooker) Rollins, was born in Portsmouth, September 7, 1822, and received a thorough preparatory course of education in the private school of Master William C. Harris. In 1837 he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated with the class of 1841. Following his graduation from the literary department he entered the Harvard Law School, which he attended one year, and then returned to Portsmouth and continued the study of law in the office of Ichabod Bartlett for two years more, and was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire at Portsmouth in 1844. Immediately opening an office in Portsmouth, he has been a practitioner of the law from 1844 to the present time (1907), a period of sixty-three years, and is now one of the oldest lawyers, both in years and length of professional service in the state. Active, energetic, courageous, cautious, a deep thinker and a logical reasoner, Mr. Rollins entered upon life with ample means and a host of friends, in every way qualified to make life professionally, financially and socially a success, and he has done so. Inheriting the characteristics that made his father a successful merchant and financier and a trusted citizen, the son was placed in positions of honor and trust which he has worthily filled. He became president of the Portsmouth Savings Bank and filled that position many years, resigning in 1894. For thirty years he was a director of the National Me-

chanics' and Traders' Bank of Portsmouth. From 1850 to 1860 he was secretary and treasurer of the Portsmouth Athenæum, and again filled those positions from 1894 to 1903. He was also president of the same institution. For fifty years he has had charge of the large property known as the Barnes estate. In politics he is a staunch Republican. For nine years he was a member of the school committee, and two years served in the legislature. Though eighty-five years of age, Mr. Rollins, until very recently, attended to the duties which devolved on him with the promptitude and energy of a well preserved man twenty years younger, and his buoyant spirit and apparent good health reveal a clear intellect and suggest habits of right living throughout his life.

He married, in Portsmouth, Elizabeth B. Ball, who was born in Portsmouth, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Ball. Mrs. William H. Rollins died in Portsmouth, leaving no issue.

(II) Thomas, second son and child of James and Hannah Rollins, was born (perhaps) in 1643, and resided at Bloody Point until after 1668, when he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and there passed the balance of his life. His farm was located on the old road leading from Exeter to Hampton. He was one of the company of Edward Gove who were found in arms and endeavoring to overthrow the government of Governor Edward Cranfield, known as Gove's Rebellion. It is a matter of history that all except the leader in this rebellion were pardoned. On one of these petitions for the removal of Cranfield appears the name of Thomas Rollins, and his rebellious blood seems to have been bequeathed to his descendants, for in the revolution twenty or more of them formed against the arbitrary government of George III. Rollins was a justice of the peace in 1682. He was married, about 1670, to Rachael, daughter of Moses and Alice Cox, of Hampton. It is probable that his death occurred about 1706, as the inventory of his property was returned to the probate office November 3 of that year. His children were: Thomas, Moses, Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Aaron, Samuel, John, Alice and Rachael.

(III) Samuel, sixth son and seventh child of Thomas and Rachael (Cox) Rollins, was born probably about 1682, in Exeter, and resided in Newmarket, New Hampshire. He was a soldier of the French war, serving in Captain Knap Fellows' company of Colonel Moore's regiment at the siege and capture of Louisburg. He was married May 21, 1714, to Elizabeth Palmer, of Bradford. He was probably engaged in farming, and no doubt cleared up lands in Newmarket. His children were: Aaron, Thomas, Benjamin, Samuel, John, James, Elizabeth and Anna.

(IV) Aaron, eldest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Palmer) Rollins, was born in 1727, in Newmarket, and remained in that town until 1763, when he removed to Brentwood, and seven years later he settled in Deerfield, New Hampshire. He was one of the Indian fighters of his time, being a member of a scouting party of one hundred men raised in the city of Newmarket, and was stationed forty-one days at the garrison in Canterbury from April 9, 1746, under Captain Clough. It is probable that his service in this way gave him a very good idea of the nature of the country, and led to his removal and final settlement in Deerfield. He was one of the signers of the Association Test in that town in 1776. Two years later he was a member of Captain

Jonathan Parson's company of the revolutionary service in Rhode Island. He died about 1790, and was survived by his wife, who jointly administered the estate with his son Elijah, their appointment being dated October 28, 1790. He was married, 1738-39, to Elizabeth Ingalls, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and their children were: Nathaniel, Elijah, Francis, Aaron, Elizabeth, Jeremy and Susan.

(V) Elijah, second son and child of Aaron and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Rollins, was born in 1759, probably in Newmarket, New Hampshire, as his father, the Indian fighter, had his home there at that time. Elijah Rollins lived in Sanbornton, this state. He was a revolutionary soldier, serving with his elder brother Nathaniel in Captain Gordon's company, Colonel David Gilman's regiment. This regiment, raised in the neighborhood of Exeter in December, 1776, joined Washington in Pennsylvania, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Elijah Rollins, who was a youth of but seventeen at the time, was probably living with his father in Deerfield when he enlisted. Elijah Rollins was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1779 or 1780, was Mary Prescott, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Dearborn) Prescott, of Kensington, this state. They had six children: Ebenezer, born March 22, 1781, whose sketch follows; Betsey, married Eleazer Ladd, of Deerfield; Hannah, married Josiah Leavitt, and lived in Ohio; Sarah, married Simon Smith, of Deerfield; Ruhamah, married John Cops, of Northfield, New Hampshire; Mary, born September 26, 1790, lived in East Tilton, this state. About 1800 Elijah Rollins married his second wife, Mary Chase, daughter of Moses Chase, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. They had five children: Aaron, born June 20, 1801; Chase, who died in his twenty-fourth year; Mahala, married John Hill, of Northfield; Elmira, married Leonard Sanborn, of Northfield; and Lydia, who died in her sixth year. Elijah Rollins, the father, was drowned December 19, 1809, while attempting to cross the ice off Bailey's Point in Sanbornton Bay. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Chase) Rollins, died October 25, 1822.

(VI) Ebenezer, eldest son and child of Elijah Rollins and his first wife, Mary Prescott, was born March 22, 1781, probably at Sanbornton, New Hampshire, where his father settled in early life. Ebenezer Rollins lived in Grafton, this state. In February, 1807, he married his first cousin, Betsey Rollins, eldest daughter and child of Aaron (2) and Mary (Morse) Rollins, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. (See Rollins, V). They had eight children: Sewall M., born November 11, 1807; Mary M., mentioned below; Elijah, born December 2, 1812; Gilbert W., born July 4, 1817; Elizabeth S., born October 8, 1820, married Daniel Bean, of Danbury, New Hampshire; Lyman P., born January 18, 1823; Alfred A., born May 14, 1825, postmaster at Grafton, this state; and Sarah, born January 14, 1820, married Lewis Burrows, of Grafton. Ebenezer Rollins died September 10, 1869, aged eighty-eight years, and his wife preceded him by five months, dying on April 4 of that year.

(VII) Mary M., eldest daughter and second child of Ebenezer and Betsey (Rollins) Rollins, was born October 28, 1810, probably at her father's home in Grafton, New Hampshire. About 1838 she was married to John Folsom (2) Ladd, of Deerfield, this state, and they had four children: Mahala E., born January 24, 1839; Alpheus J.; George M., and Mary A. Mary Adelaide Ladd, the youngest child, born June 20, 1854, was married July 3, 1873, to

John Moody Hill, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. (See Ladd, VIII, and Hill, III).

(V) Aaron (2), fourth son and child of Aaron (1) and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Rollins, was born June 14, 1763, probably at Brentwood, New Hampshire, where his father moved that year from Newmarket. He lived at Deerfield, this state, and married, about 1788, Mary Morse, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Holgate) Morse, whose people formerly lived at Newbury, Massachusetts, and afterwards at Deerfield. Mary Morse was born March 4, 1769, and was a descendant of Anthony Morse, of Newbury, who was born at Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, May 9, 1606. (See Morse, V). Aaron (2) and Mary (Morse) Rollins had six children: Betsey, born July 24, 1789; Aaron, born May 20, 1796, married Betsey Gerrish, of Deerfield; Sidney M. and Mahala (twins), born December 17, 1799, died young; Sally, born March 23, 1802, died in her twenty-seventh year; Harriet, born September 24, 1805, married Jeremy Rollins, of Deerfield, her first cousin. Of this family, Betsey, the eldest daughter, in February, 1807, married her first cousin, Ebenezer Rollins, of Deerfield. (See Rollins, VI). Aaron (2) Rollins, the father, died at Deerfield, January 9, 1853, at the advanced age of ninety-four years and seven months.

(II) Joseph, sixth son and child of James and Hannah Rawlins, was born in Newington, New Hampshire, about the year 1664, where he resided and held the office of town surveyor in 1740, and held other town offices from 1743 to 1748 inclusive. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Barnstead, and owned land in Dover and Durham also. His will dated February 14, 1749, was proved May 30, 1749. By it he gave to his wife Sarah, who was executrix, all the estate during her life; and after her decease to his son Joseph a "double portion" and land in Dover, Durham and Barnstead; to Samuel and Noah the residue of land, and to Noah the dwelling house after "the decease of his widow"; to his daughters, Sarah Allard, Mary Dam, Deborah and Elizabeth, thirty pounds each. Witnesses to the will were: Edward Rawlins, Elizabeth Downing and George Walton. Joseph Rawlins was admitted to the church in Newington, March 25, 1744; his wife was admitted May 8, 1727. Their children were: Joseph, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Noah, Deborah and Elizabeth.

(III) Samuel, second son and fourth child of Joseph and Sarah Rawlins, lived in Newington. He was constable of the town in 1726, and highway surveyor from 1730 to 1734, and was admitted to the church in Newington, August 6, 1721. He married (first), May 5, 1720, Alice Dam, of Newington. She was admitted to the church April 24, 1737. Mr. Rawlins married (second), May 13, 1744, Esther Bickford, who died September 23, 1802, aged eighty-three years. His children were: Hannah, John, Alice, Lydia, Samuel, Jonathan, Hannah, Paul, Elizabeth, Sarah Salome, Agnes, Susanna and George.

(IV) Samuel (2), second son and fifth child of Samuel (1) and Alice (Dam) Rawlins, was born in Newington, September 23, 1729. He was a town officer, and was constable and surveyor in 1749, and continued to hold these offices almost continuously until 1770. He died 1790, and his will was proved January 13, 1800. He married, April 12, 1752, Mary Huntress. Their children were: Abigail, Joanna, Mary, Elizabeth and Samuel.

(V) Mary, third daughter of Samuel (2) and Mary (Huntress) Rawlins, was baptized August 8, 1762, in Newington, and became the wife of Benjamin Colbath, of Middleton (see Colbath, III).

(Second Family.)

This name was formerly spelled ROLLINS Rawlins and is among the early ones of New England. It has been identified with the early development of Massachusetts and of New Hampshire.

(I) Nicholas Rawlins is found as a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1678, at which time he took the oath of allegiance. The family tradition says that he came from Ireland, but there is nothing on record to show whether this is correct or not. He settled in that part of the town which is now West Newbury, above the Artichoke river and the Bradford road. Soon after his arrival in the colony, King Philip's war broke out and he served under Colonel Samuel Appleton, who commanded the Massachusetts forces, in defence of his home. This was a terrible struggle for the infant colony and about every eleventh family was burned out and every eleventh soldier in the struggle perished. Some twelve or thirteen towns were entirely destroyed and six hundred buildings, chiefly dwelling houses, were consumed. Six hundred of the flower of the New England settlers were killed. Nicholas Rawlins died at Newbury in June, 1693, and in September following, his widow was appointed administratrix of his estate. He married, October 31, 1679, Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Robert Long, of Newbury. After his death she married Richard Ormes, "citizen and freeman of Armour's Hall, London," then a resident of Newbury. He died between 1712 and 1715. He is referred to in old deeds as a brazier. The children of Nicholas Rawlins were: John, Daniel, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, Rebecca and Martha.

(II) Benjamin, fourth son and fifth child of Nicholas and Rebecca (Long) Rawlins, was born March 2, 1686, in Newbury, and resided on the farm belonging to his father which came into his possession partly by inheritance, but mainly by purchase from the other heirs. He was a weaver by occupation and became a large land owner, having property in Haverhill and Rowley, the latter at Plummer's Island. He died about 1740, his will being proved on May 29 of that year. He was married (first), November 22, 1711, to Elizabeth Plummer, of Newbury, who died childless. He was married (second), in 1716, to Hannah Annis. Her children were John, Benjamin, Stephen, Hannah, Joseph and Sarah.

(III) John, eldest child of Benjamin and Hannah (Annis) Rollins, was born June 2, 1717, in Newbury and resided in West Newbury. In 1768 he removed with his family to Salem, New Hampshire, where he died at an advanced age. He was married (second), November 23, 1742, to Mary Carr, of Newbury. His children were: John (died young), Hannah, Stephen, Benjamin, John, Moses, David, Abel and Rhoda. (Mention of Abel and descendants forms part of this article).

(IV) John (2), fourth son and fifth child of John and Mary (Carr) Rollins, was born in West Newbury, February 8, 1755. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was enrolled in the Newbury company of minute men commanded by Captain Noyes. He subsequently removed to Salem, New Hampshire, going there after 1783, and he died in Gilmanton, this state, March 16, 1821. He was

married November 14, 1776, to Mehitable March, of Newbury, and their children were: Polly, Rhoda, Moses and Jonathan March.

(V) Moses, third child and eldest son of John and Mehitable (March) Rollins, was born in West Newbury, July 26, 1783. He resided in Salem for the greater part of his life, and died there November 15, 1848. His first wife, whom he married October 6, 1808, was Betsey Osgood, who died March 11, 1840, and he was again married December 9 of the same year to Arethusa Cross. His children were: Emily M., Eliza J., Mary Ann, Moses Osgood, John Sanborn and Charles E.

(VI) John Sanborn, second son and fifth child of Moses and Betsey (Osgood) Rollins, was born in Salem, September 25, 1821. For many years he was a prosperous farmer and a surveyor of lumber in Holderness, from whence he removed to Plymouth about 1883, and he died May 22, 1896. He married Abigail D. Kimball, daughter of Samuel Kimball, of Holderness, and she became the mother of four children, namely: Charles, born August 31, 1845, now a publisher in Chicago, Illinois; Frank Herbert, who will be again referred to; John and Abigail (twins), born in May, 1861. The mother of these children died May 16, 1892.

(VII) Frank Herbert, second son and child of John S. and Abigail D. (Kimball) Rollins, was born in Holderness, August 11, 1853. He was graduated from the State Normal School in 1872 and from the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1874. Going to Philadelphia he entered the insurance business, and from the Quaker City he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. Returning to his native state in 1879 he located in Plymouth and turned his attention to the manufacture of stoves, building up a large and prosperous business. He also utilized his knowledge of the insurance business previously acquired and became the local agent of several well-known companies. In 1888 he withdrew from the active management of the glove manufacturing business on account of failing health, retaining, however, his interest in the concern for some time afterwards, and accepting the position of general agent and adjuster of the People's Insurance Company, with headquarters in Chicago, he retained it for two years. In 1893 he erected Rollins Block on Main street, Plymouth, and established himself in the furniture business. In public affairs he was a prominent figure, serving as a selectman, a member of the board of water commissioners and upon the committee formulated for the purpose of negotiating public school funds, and the town received the benefit of his business ability and sound judgment. Mr. Rollins was a self-made man; beginning life with only a willing hand and a strong heart, he forged his way by his clear brain to a position of affluence and by his honorable and upright dealings won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a prominent member of Olive Branch Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, passing through the chairs; was master for three years of Pemigewasset Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, also past high priest and a member of the Royal and Select Masters and the Knights Templar. His death, which was somewhat untimely, occurred January 16, 1904.

On April 30, 1880, Mr. Rollins married Mary Ellen Ross, who was born in Bath, New Hampshire July 24, 1858, daughter of Harvey Putnam and Eliza Hayes (Balch) Ross. She was graduated from the New Hampshire State Normal School in

1877. In addition to his widow, who is still residing in Plymouth, Mr. Rollins is survived by two sons, Ross Herbert, born October 7, 1886, was graduated from the Plymouth high school in 1903, from Phillip Exeter Academy in June, 1904, and from the Stone School, Boston, June, 1907; and Frank Balch, born September 26, 1890.

(IV) Abel, seventh son and eighth child of John and Mary (Carr) Rollins, was born June 10, 1757, in West Newbury, and resided in Salem, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. The time of his death is approximated by the fact that his will, dated July 3, 1824, was proved September 6, 1825. He was married, November 29, 1790, to Deborah Bailey, of Salem, and their children were: Lucy, Phineas, Charlotte, Robert, John, Hannah and Richard.

(V) Phineas, eldest son and second child of Abel and Deborah (Bailey) Rollins, was born July 16, 1793, in Salem, New Hampshire, and resided for twenty years at Dedham, Massachusetts. While a resident there, he was overseer in a cotton mill. He returned to Salem and died about 1835, at the age of forty-two years. Administration of his estate was granted to John Clendennin, September 10, 1835. He married Elizabeth Jane Pottle, who bore him three children: Charles Henry, George Augustine and Lucy J.

(VI) George Augustine, second son and child of Phineas and Elizabeth J. (Pottle) Rollins, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, April 22, 1827. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen years became an apprentice to the machinist's trade in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he went at that time. After working at the trade six years he took charge of the Josephus Baldwin shop, in Amoskeag, and filled the position of foreman for two or three years, working on the first engine turned out there. On terminating his connection with these works, he took a position as machinist in the Stark Mills, where he continued until 1852, when he removed to Nashua. His first years in that place were spent in the employ of John Gage, prior to going to Manchester, from whence he went in 1853 to form a partnership with Josephus Baldwin and Jesse Gilman, under the firm name of Rollins, Gilman & Company, manufacturers of machinery. They began work in the shop just vacated by J. H. Gage & Company, in the Nashua Manufacturing Company's building in Water street. In 1854 Mr. Gilman sold his interest to the company, and the name of George A. Rollins & Company was assumed. In 1863 George W. Davis, of Milford, bought Baldwin's interest in the business and removed to Nashua, and the firm took the name of George W. Davis & Company. In 1865 a large lot of land on the line of the Worcester & Nashua railroad was purchased, and the shop now occupied by the company was built. The work up to this time was largely gun machinery and heavy tools. In 1874 a patent was secured for a steam engine, and attention was turned toward the construction of steam engines. In 1879 the company dissolved and divided the property, including the lot, and the name of George A. Rollins & Company was resumed. January 23, 1892, the company was incorporated as the Rollins Engine Company. Mr. Rollins at once began to improve what was then the most modern pattern of engines, and soon produced an engine approaching perfection. The workmanship on the product of this shop is excelled by no other in town. About thirty men are employed in

the factory. Mr. Rollins, in addition to his interests in this company, is also a stockholder in the White Mountain Freezer Company, of which he is vice-president. His long residence in Nashua, his close connection with its manufacturing interests and his position as an employer of labor and a producer of no inconsiderable output, has drawn attention to his interest in the town and his excellent business ability, and he has been repeatedly called into the public service. In politics he is a Republican, and on the local platform of that party he has been elected member of the common council, member of the board of aldermen, and representative, in all of which offices he has proved a faithful public servant. He is past master of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9. He married, in May 1850, at Newport, New Hampshire, Aurilla Maria Kingsley, who was born in Waterbury, Vermont, April 7, 1829. Two children have been born of this marriage: Elizabeth Jane, who married Daniel J. Flanders, of Nashua; and Celia Maria, who married Walter Burnett. The sons-in-law and two grandsons are associated with the Rollins Engine Company.

One account of the origin of this name states that it was anglicized from De Velley, which was the original Norman form of spelling. An English writer says that the original family may have taken its name from Willey river, in the county of Wilts. The first of the name in New Hampshire was Thomas Willey, who was in Dover as early as 1648, and it is claimed that most of the Willeys of the Granite state are his descendants.

(I) Moses Willey, who according to information at hand resided in Lee, this state, was the father of William, Mary, Henry and Moses. The latter may have been the Moses W. Willey mentioned in the succeeding paragraph.

(II) Moses W., probably the youngest son of Moses Willey, was born in Brookfield, New Hampshire, August 23, 1803. When a young man he went to Rochester, where he learned the trade of a dyer, and was employed in that capacity in the woolen mills of that town and in Bridgton, Maine, for the remainder of his life. He married Hannah D. Meader, and had a family of six children, of whom the only survivor is J. Henry Willey, who will be again referred to. The others were: Sarah (who became the wife of Charles Jenness), George, Frank, Catherine (wife of Howard Burrows) and John W.

(III) J. Henry, third son and fifth child of Moses W. and Hannah D. (Meader) Willey, was born in Bridgton, Maine, December 3, 1858. He was reared and educated in Rochester, and as a young man he followed various occupations. He at length entered the mercantile business as a clerk for A. W. Stanley, a well known merchant of Rochester, and was subsequently employed in the same store by Mr. Stanley's successor, Isaac Ames, and by the latter's successor, C. H. Fairbanks. After having forwarded the mercantile interests of his employers for some ten or twelve years he determined to thenceforward labor in his own behalf, and in 1904 established himself in the grocery trade on North Main street, where he has already built up a profitable business. Mr. Willey is a Master Mason, and a member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, of Roch-

ester. He married, July 4, 1886, Cora Pinkham, of Dover.

WILLEY
 Willey, presumably a descendant of Thomas Willey, of Dover, resided in Somersworth, this state, but no information concerning his wife and family is at hand. Tradition states that when eighty years of age he frequently drove an ox team to Kennebunk, Maine, then the nearest market town, and that none of the farmers could get there any quicker than he.

William, a son of Moses Willey, a farmer of Brookfield, went from Somersworth to Brookfield, New Hampshire, walking the entire distance and carrying on his back the scions, or infant trees, which when planted and matured constituted the first apple orchard in that town. He cleared and improved what is now known as the old Willey farm, and resided there until his death, which occurred December 16, 1852. He married Susan Henderson, of Rochester, and had a family of nine children: Howard (who died at the age of four years), Aziah C. (father of J. P. Willey, of Milton), William Henry (who died young), Howard, Joseph F., James H., Abigail P., William Henry (who will be again referred to), and Susan E., all of whom were born in Brookfield. Mrs. Susan (Henderson) Willey died in August, 1880, aged seventy-seven years.

William Henry, seventh son and eighth child of William and Susan (Henderson) Willey, was born in Brookfield, June 16, 1844. At the age of twelve years it became necessary, on account of his father's death, for him to take charge of the homestead farm, and this task he accomplished in a most creditable manner, performing the regular duties with the ability and precision of an experienced farmer, and also attending school. When a young man he located in Wakefield (Sanbornville) and engaged in the cutting and manufacture of lumber, establishing a business which rapidly increased in volume and is now one of the most important industrial enterprises in that locality. Last year his sawmill turned out considerably more than one million feet of lumber, and he is planning for a much larger output during the coming season. In 1883 he erected for mercantile purposes a spacious building, which he stocked with general merchandise, including grain, and has ever since conducted it with prosperous results. He has also devoted considerable attention to the improvement of real estate in Sanbornville, building several dwelling houses which proved an excellent investment, and he has been otherwise instrumental in forwarding the general interests of the town. In 1904 his combined business enterprises had extended beyond the scope of his own personal attention, and he accordingly admitted his son to partnership. Although not an aspirant for public office he was chosen by his political associates of the Democratic party as representative to the legislature in 1800-91, and in 1905 he served upon the board of selectmen. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and has occupied all the chairs in Syracuse Lodge, Sanbornville.

On January 1, 1865, Mr. Willey was united in marriage with Sarah Hayes, of Wolboro, and of this union there is one daughter, Ida, who is now the wife of James Hayes, of Milton. Mrs. Willey died July 6, 1874. His second wife whom he married December 31, 1877, was Sarah E. Brown, who bore him two children: Ethel, born January 9,



W. H. Willey

1880; and William Henry, see closing paragraph. Mrs. Willey died August 4, 1901. For his third wife he married Mrs. Sarah Rand (nee Sanborn).

William Henry (2) second child and only son of William Henry and Sarah E. (Brown) Willey, was born in Sanbornville, August 5, 1883. He was graduated from the Nute high school with the class of 1901, and immediately entered his father's employ. Three years later he was admitted to partnership, as previously stated, and is now considered a most able and energetic young business man. In 1905 he served most acceptably as town clerk. Like his father he has held all of the important offices in Syracuse Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is now captain of the Uniform Rank connected with that body.

The following family comes of the famous Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, which has furnished some of the best blood in the amalgamation of races which compose the American people.

(I) James Barr, born in 1704, at Ballymony, county of Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to America about 1720, and with three uncles—John, Samuel and Gabriel Barr—settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire. The uncle, John Barr, had served at the famous siege of Londonderry under King William, and endured all the suffering and distress of that memorable time. On account of his courage on that occasion his property was exempt from taxation till the time of the American Revolution. James Barr soon moved to Goffstown, New Hampshire. He married Ann McPherson, born in 1708, at Ballymony, and they had five children: John, Sarah, James, Samuel, whose sketch follows, and Molly. James Barr died May 1, 1788, and his widow died February 26, 1798.

(II) Lieutenant Samuel, third son and fourth child of James and Ann (McPherson) Barr, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, 1754. He was a man of ability and a soldier of the Revolution. He married, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Ann Boies, of Bedford, New Hampshire. They lived first at Henniker, but later came back to Bedford, which was their permanent home. There were seven children: James, Thomas, Ann, John, who is mentioned below; Samuel, William and Robert. Lieutenant Samuel Barr died at Bedford, September 25, 1842, and his widow died April 6, 1845.

(III) John, third son and fourth child of Lieutenant Samuel and Margaret (Boies) Barr, was born February 8, 1789. His home was at Bedford, New Hampshire, where he was a prominent and influential citizen, serving the town several years as selectman and town treasurer. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church of that place. John Barr was twice married and had eleven children. His first wife was Nancy Dunlap, of Goffstown, to whom he was married in 1814. She died December 19, 1816, leaving one child, Nancy, who afterwards married her cousin, Ira Barr, of Manchester. In 1818 John Barr married (second), Sophia Richardson, of Goffstown, who died May 8, 1828, leaving five children: John N., whose sketch follows, Matthew, Samuel, Maria and Julia Ann. October, 1828, he married (third), Clarissa Eaton, of Goffstown, who had five children: David H., James E., Rufus C., Clinton and Mary. John Barr died September 30, 1874, aged eighty-five years, and his widow died December 22, 1891, at the same age.

(IV) John N., eldest child of John Barr and his

second wife, Sophia (Richardson) Barr, was born September 22, 1819, at Bedford, New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of his native town. At the age of twenty he went to Nashua and entered the employ of Merrill & Kimball, dry goods dealers. He served as clerk for five years and then formed a partnership with Mark W. Merrill, one of his former employers. The firm of Merrill & Barr continued for ten years, and he later formed a new partnership with his former partner, Mr. Merrill, in the flour and grain business. After Mr. Merrill retired E. F. Knight was taken into partnership, and the firm name was J. N. Barr & Company. During all his years of residence in Nashua, Mr. Barr was a prominent and respected citizen. Was an active worker in the Pilgrim (Congregational) Church, and held the office of deacon for many years. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Barr served on the board of aldermen in 1861 and 1862. He was several times called upon to administer large estates. Deacon John N. Barr was twice married. His first wife was Mary Annis French, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Coburn) French, of Bedford, to whom he was united June 18, 1844. There were four children by this marriage: Henrietta, born February 11, 1847, died July 30, 1848; John Henri, born August 10, 1848, died July 12, 1906; Frank, whose sketch follows; and M. Etta, born July 19, 1854, who married Edwin F. Knight of Norway, Maine. Mrs. Mary (French) Barr died June 15, 1883, and Deacon Barr married (second), Sarah E. Dodge, daughter of Ira and Sarah (Fitch) Dodge of Groton, Massachusetts.

(V) Frank, second son and third child of Deacon John N. and Mary A. (French) Barr, was born December 2, 1851, at Nashua, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of Nashua, and began his railroad career March 1, 1869, as clerk in the freight office of the Worcester & Nashua railroad at Nashua. Later he became ticket clerk, chief clerk of the freight department and telegraph operator. From this time on his advancement was rapid, till he now occupies one of the most prominent railroad positions in New England. On November 1, 1892, he was appointed superintendent of the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of the Boston & Maine; on December 1, 1896, he was promoted to assistant general manager of the Boston & Maine system; and on July 1, 1903, he was appointed third vice-president and general manager. Mr. Barr now lives in Winchester, Massachusetts. During his residence in Nashua he was a member of the city council in 1878 and of the board of aldermen in 1883. Mr. Barr was initiated an entered apprentice, June 8, 1887; passed to degree of Fellow Craft, November 23, 1887; raised to degree of Master Mason, January 11, 1888, in Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, of Nashua, New Hampshire; advanced to degree of Mark Master Mason, April 2, 1888; passed the chair, May 7, 1888; received and acknowledged Most Excellent Master, June 5, 1888; exalted to degree of Royal Arch Mason, September 3, 1888, in Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9, of Nashua, New Hampshire; created a Companion of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, December 6, 1888; constituted a Knight Templar, December 20, 1888, and a Knight of Malta, December 20, 1888, in St. George Commandery, stationed at Nashua, New Hampshire; and received the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite degrees, fourteenth in Aaron P. Hughes Lodge of Perfection, Nashua, April 21, 1898; sixteenth in Oriental Council, Princes of

Jerusalem, Nashua, April 21, 1898; eighteenth in St. George Chapter of Rose Croix, Nashua, April 21, 1898, and the thirty-second in Edward A. Raymond (now New Hampshire) Consistory of Nashua, April 21, 1898.

He married, November 11, 1875, Alace J. Cooper, daughter of Warren J. and Elizabeth Cooper, of Nashua. There were three children, all born in Nashua: Frank Henri, born September 18, 1877, died December 9, 1884; Marguerite E., born August 13, 1883, and Robert Cooper, born February 3, 1880.

The Barr family of this article descends BARR from an ancestor who settled in New Hampshire a short time previous to the American Revolution. The immigrant was an active and useful citizen, and every generation of his descendants has numbered among its members persons prominent as local leaders and social benefactors.

(I) James Barr, a native of Scotland, born December 16, 1752, and a person of means came to America in 1774 to make a tour of the New England Colonies, for pleasure and the acquisition of general knowledge. At New Ipswich he became enamored with an attractive young woman, married, settled, and raised a large family. He owned lot 2 in the second range south of the old burying ground, which had first been improved by Joseph Bullard. His house was on the street in Central Village running from the turnpike past the academy to the house of Judge Farrar.

He brought with him from Scotland the secret of preparing and hulling oats for food; this secret he imparted to Eleazer Cummings, who for some time thereafter was the only other person who possessed it, and he availed himself of his knowledge and made oat meal which he sold to the apothecaries in Boston. Mr. Cummings also had a malt house, where the process of malting was carried on by Mr. Barr. James Barr was a useful accession to the pioneer town of New Ipswich, and besides helping to give tone to its society by his upright conduct and industrious habits, he added to its wealth by his knowledge and use of an industrial process not known in that place until his advent there. He was an Orthodox Christian, and his seat was in the eastern gallery of the old church, where he was always to be seen in time of service, unless detained by sickness.

He married, in 1783, Molly Cummings, born December 2, 1764, died in February, 1845. Her father, Captain Eleazer Cummings, son of Eleazer and grandson of Nathaniel, was born at Dunstable, December 15, 1740, and settled in New Ipswich, about 1762. In 1768 he purchased the extensive farm and the mills erected by John Chandler, which he afterwards increased by other purchases, until it embraced about four hundred acres, covering the whole Soubegan Village and vicinity. He soon after built and operated a malt house and oil mill. He was an enterprising citizen and a leading man. He commanded the reinforcements that went to Cambridge on the alarm given at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died August 4, 1815, aged seventy-five. James Barr died in 1829. The children of James and Molly (Cummings) Barr were: Nancy Sarah, James, George, Caroline, Cummings, Robena, Charlotte, William, Mary, John, Jane, and two sons, James and Charles, died in infancy.

(II) Dr. James (2), eldest living son and fourth child of James (1) and Molly (Cummings) Barr, was born in New Ipswich, May 23, 1790, and died in

Boston, June 6, 1845, aged fifty-five years. He received his preparatory education at New Ipswich Academy, and studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Haskell, of Lunenburg and Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, and attended medical lectures at Boston and Harvard, at which latter place he received his degree. He commenced practice about 1816 in New Ipswich, and having more surgical skill than any of the neighboring physicians, he soon became known. His practice was small at first and his income still smaller, but being a man of patience and perseverance as well as skill, he attended to his professional work with conscientious care, and during the last twenty years of his life had a large business. For three or four years previous to his death he suffered severely from pulmonary disease, but did not suspend his labors and when too feeble to manage his horse it was driven by his wife or some one else from place to place. He died while on a visit to Boston. He was a cautious, skillful and conscientious physician. As a man he was modest, sincere, upright in all his dealings, courteous to the other practitioners he had occasion to meet, never engaging in controversial matters either political or religious, and was universally respected.

He married, April 21, 1824, Laura Livermore Bellows, born September 17, 1804, and died January 9, 1878, daughter of Colonel Caleb and Mary (Hartwell) Bellows. Colonel Caleb Bellows, son of General Benjamin Bellows, of Walpole, New Hampshire, was an officer in the Revolution, and his father was the founder of Walpole, New Hampshire. The seven children of Dr. James and Laura L. (Bellows) Barr were: Mary H., Sarah J., George L., James W., Caroline F., James H., Ellen M.

(III) Caroline F., fifth child of Dr. James (2) and Laura Livermore (Bellows) Barr, was born in New Ipswich, February 27, 1835, and was educated in Boston and Milford high schools, New Ipswich and Bradford academies. Professor James Barr Ames, Dean of Harvard Law School, is a son of Mary H., eldest daughter of Dr. James Barr.

The members of this family have RANDALL been largely interested in agriculture, the industries and transportation. The family is of English origin, the American founder being a seafaring man, the brother of a large English shipowner with vessels plying between England and the American colonies.

(I) Reuben Randall, the first from whom a connected line can now be traced in this family, was born on the Hudson river, in New York. After seeing something of the world, he married and settled on a farm near Burtonville, province of Quebec, Canada. He went west and settled in Ohio, about the year 1835, taking with him his wife and two sons, Harry and Reuben. The journey was made by water from the point of embarkation on the St. Lawrence river to Ohio. He settled at Streetsborough on new land. Later he lived at some distance from the first place of settlement. He walked from his home to Streetsborough, thirty miles, in one day, in order to pay a visit to his son. He retired at night in apparent health and was found dead in bed next morning. He was about eighty years of age. His wife had died some years before at the age of sixty-four. Reuben Randall and his two sons, Harry and Reuben, were soldiers at the battle of Plattsburg, in the War of 1812. His children were: John, Edward, Reuben, Harry, Schuyler, Betsey, Maria, Oline.

(II) Schuyler, son of Reuben Randall, was born February 9, 1806, near Rouse's Point, New York. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Burlington, Vermont, where he worked five years, and became a very skillful mechanic. He opened a shop at Rouse's Point, which he conducted until 1850, making a specialty of ironing wagons and sleighs. When a boy he listened to the roar of the guns at the battle of Plattsburg, twenty-two miles away. May 13, 1850, he and his family started for Michigan, to which they proceeded by way of the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes to Detroit, and thence to Steele's Landing on Grand river by land. Here he bought a farm and settled. He died at Coopersville at the age of eighty-five years. He married Sarah Stancliff, born in Hoboken, New Jersey, daughter of George Stancliff. She died before her husband. Their children were: Emerson L., Amelia F., Charles E., George A., Sarah Elizabeth, Schuyler S. and Lucy Ann.

(III) Emerson L., eldest child of Schuyler and Sarah (Stancliff) Randall, was born August 2, 1826, at Rouse's Point, New York. He attended the common schools from the time he arrived at school age until 1843, and then put in one year in Champlain Academy. When a boy of thirteen he witnessed the battle between the so-called patriots and the Canadian militia, near his home. From 1843 to 1848 he was engaged in learning the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. November 22, 1848, he entered the service of the Northern New York railroad, now the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroad, which then had fifteen miles of road and one engine. After working a year at his trade he was given charge of the repairs on all engines on that part of the road. This place he held till 1856, when the road had thirty-five engines. April 15, 1856, he took a position on the road and ran an engine for almost three decades. Twelve years of this time he had charge of a "wild train," which hauled lumber in summer and wood and ties in winter, wood being at that time the principal article of fuel there. He left the service of this road November 18, 1882, and came to Concord. Here he was in the employ of the Boston & Maine railroad in the engine repair shop four years. He subsequently returned to Rouse's Point, where he had charge of the town water works as engineer and pipe layer eight years. Since that time he has lived in Concord and been variously employed.

He married, June 16, 1851, Cynthia Matilda Weeks, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Webber) Weeks, born at Rouse's Point, August 25, 1824, died August 19, 1885. They had five children: Purdy M., an electrician in New York City. Sarah E., wife of Frank P. Shattuck, of Concord. Hattie L., wife of George Cronkite. Merrill A., of Concord. Jennie M., who died at the age of one year.

(IV) Merrill A. Randall, fourth child of Emerson L. and Cynthia Matilda (Weeks) Randall, was born in Rouse's Point, New York, November 2, 1857. He remained at home on the old farm where he was born till eighteen years of age, attending public school in term time and cultivating the soil and attending to farm work the remainder of the time. He was a clerk in a store a short time, but not taking to the business, learned telegraphy in 1876. From that time till 1880 he was spare station agent and operator, and saw much service in various parts of the United States. In 1880 he entered the service of the Northern New Hampshire railroad, now a part of the Boston & Maine, and worked two

years as train dispatcher, and was then appointed chief train-dispatcher, a position he has held from that time until the present. Mr. Randall is a quick observer, a diligent worker, and closely attentive to the details of his employment. During all the years he has been a dispatcher, millions of lives and many dollars worth of property have been entrusted to his care, and yet not a life has been lost or a dollar's worth of property destroyed by an error of his office.

Mr. Randall is a stalwart Republican, but has never held or sought political office. He has been a member of the Train Dispatchers' Association of the Boston & Maine railroad since 1898; was chairman of this order one year. He is a member of Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Fidelity Rebekah Lodge, No. 14. He is a member of the Knights of the Essenic Order, in which organization he has held the highest office, that of excellent senator. For two years he served as governor of Local Colony of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, and was its permanent representative to the Supreme Colony. He was elected to the board of trustees of the Pilgrim Fathers, where he served two years, the most critical period in the history of the order, a time when an increase in the rates was necessary, and it was through Mr. Randall's untiring efforts that the order was placed on a most substantial basis. He is a strong advocate of temperance, has never cared for club life, and prefers to devote his spare time to his home and family.

He married, June 30, 1883, Addie Greenleaf, daughter of Nelson B. and Mary Ann (Horner) Sinclair, born August 21, 1862. They have one child, Elmer Sinclair, born February 28, 1888, one of the finest young pianists in the state.

This name was early transported
WADLEIGH from England to New England, and is found in the records under various spellings, including Wadley and Wadlow. It has been identified with the settlement and development of New Hampshire from a very early period in the history of the colony and state and is still identified with its best interests. Its representatives are scattered throughout the United States and have been everywhere found of good repute.

(1) John Wadleigh was found at Saco, Maine, as early as 1639, and was of Wells as early as 1647. He was a juror about 1640, and bought land of the Indians in 1649. He was to keep the "ordinary" at Wells, in 1648-49, where he took the oath of allegiance and was selectman in 1653. He was living in 1664, and the inventory of his estate was presented by his son Robert, September 16, 1671. No record is found, although the will is referred to in the inventory. His wife's name was Mary, and they had children: Robert, Mary and John and perhaps others.

(II) Robert, eldest son of John and Mary Wadleigh, was a citizen of Wells in 1650, when he was made joint owner with his father of land purchased of the Indians. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance there in 1653, and received a grant of land there in 1659. This was sold in the following year, and he was constable of Kittery in 1662. He was still a resident there in 1666, when he sold his house and land there and purchased land at Lamper-eel river, between Dover and Exeter. His name first appears on the Exeter records, in March, 1668, and he was received as an inhabitant of Dover in 1669. He was accepted as an inhabitant of Exeter, Sep-

tember 26, 1676, and he was the justice of the peace there and a prominent citizen for many years. He with his wife and son Jonathan, received seats in the Exeter meeting house in 1698. He died about 1702. In 1668 he was dispossessed of certain house and milne with appurtenances belonging to the farm, and appealed from the decision. On a full hearing of the case the court adjudged that he had been illegally dispossessed, and ordered that he be repossessed of the estate and reimbursed for the cost of the suit. In 1680 he was the largest tax-payer in Exeter except Moses Gilman, and in 1684 he was a member of the province council. Three of his sons—John, Robert and Joseph—were in the Edward Gove rebellion against the arbitrary power of Governor Cramfield, and were tried for treason and condemned. One of them died before the time of execution, and the others were pardoned by royal instruction. Robert Wadleigh was justice of the supreme court of adjudication from 1693 to 1697. His wife's name was Sarah, and their children were John, Robert, Joseph, Jonathan and Sarah.

(III) Jonathan, fifth son and child of Robert and Sarah Wadleigh, was born between 1600 and 1670, and resided in Exeter. In 1701 he was chosen one of a committee from Exeter to run town lines, and was also chosen on a committee to build a bridge over the New Market river. In 1704 he and his brother John were witnesses for Samuel Allen respecting the latter's taking possession of the waste lands of the province. On October 11, 1718, Captain Jonathan Wadleigh and his wife were petitioners for the rehearing of a suit between themselves and George Jeffers. By this suit his estate was greatly reduced. His first wife was Abigail Eastman, daughter of Peter Eastman. She was born July 9, 1750. He married (second), Anna Wilson, widow of Winthrop Hilton. Both were living in 1721. They had sons John and Thomas, and probably other children. John was selectman of Kingston in 1773 and also in 1775.

(IV) Thomas, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Wilson) Wadleigh, was born March 29, 1755, in Hampstead, which was called Haverhill District, from which district came thirty-two of the sixty-three grantees of Sutton, New Hampshire. Previous to 1741 a part of Hampstead was called Timber Lane. After the incorporation of the town in 1749 a dispute arose between Kingston and Hampstead, and it was finally settled in 1764 so that the estate of Thomas Wadleigh was included in Hampstead. He early became a proprietor of Sutton, New Hampshire (then Perry's Town) and the records of the grantees show that on July 21, 1763, he was one of a committee to clear roads for the society. In June, 1769, Thomas Wadleigh, Timothy Ladd and John Knight were chosen assessors, and Mr. Wadleigh was also chosen one of a committee to repair roads. He became one of the proprietors of Perry's Town (now Sutton) by the purchase of a right, or perhaps by the purchase of more than one right. His name appears frequently in the records of the proprietors, and it appears that he was a man of sound judgment and practical ability. He was a soldier in the French war, and was one of the selectmen of Sutton in 1773. He had nine adult sons and three daughters, namely: Benjamin, Jonathan, Joseph, Thomas, John, Moses, Aaron, Ephriam, Henry, Judith, Betsey and Susan. Four of his sons were tax payers in Sutton in 1779, and two were soldiers in the Revolution. Thomas Wadleigh was possessed of remarkable strength.

At one time, with two other men, they set about lifting a heavy log, he took the small end and the others the butt end. They did not succeed, however, in moving it until they changed and Mr. Wadleigh took the heavy end.

(V) Benjamin (1), eldest child of Thomas Wadleigh, was born 1749, and in early life learned the trade of shoe maker and tanner with the Honorable John Calfe, of Hampstead. He moved to Sutton with his wife and child in 1771. He was one of the first families that located in the town. He was appointed by the provincial congress to take the enumeration of Sutton, then Fisher's Field, in 1775. At the first municipal meeting, of which Daniel Webster's father was principal, in 1777, he was chosen clerk and selectman, and was the first justice of the peace in that town in 1786. He took an active part in all matters pertaining to the prosperity of the town, and died August 9, 1817, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was married, 1769, to Hannah Kezar, who was born in 1750 and died in 1836. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Kezar, of Hampstead, one of the pioneer settlers of Sutton. (See Keyser). She lived for many years a widow, and was tenderly cared for in her old age by her youngest surviving son. Benjamin Wadleigh's children were: Mehitabel, Hannah, Dolly, Jesse, Eliphalet (died young), John, Benjamin, Eliphalet, Judith, Simon, Ebenezer and Susannah.

(VI) Benjamin (2), fourth son and seventh child of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Kezar) Wadleigh, was born October 8, 1783, in Sutton, and died in that town June 24, 1864, in the eighty-first year of his age. He lived on his father's homestead. He was a prominent citizen of the town, and served as representative, selectman and clerk, and for forty years was justice of the peace. He was judge of the court of common pleas from 1833 until he was disqualified by age. He is remembered as a man of fine personal appearance, of a genial nature and most pleasant gentlemanly manners, and earnest promoter of universal education and he did not spare any sacrifice to afford the best educational advantages of the time to his children. His recognized integrity and sound judgment gave his opinions weight, and his advice was often sought not only by his own townsmen but by those of neighboring towns. He was frequently called upon to act as arbitrator in disputes among his neighbors and friends, sometimes with others, but more frequently, by mutual consent of the parties in controversy, he adjudicated their differences alone. In speaking of him some twenty years after his death one of his intimate acquaintances said, "I remember him well, I remember his unflinching honesty, and if I were his worst enemy or he were mine, I would trust him for honest dealing. He never gave opinions at random." He was married August 21, 1803, to Polly, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Gile) Maston, of Sutton. Jacob was the eldest child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Chandler) Maston, who came to Perry's Town in 1776, from Litchfield. Mrs. Wadleigh was born March 18, 1781, and died December 17, 1857, aged seventy-six years. She was a woman of most excellent character and the devoted and faithful helpmeet of her husband. Their children were: David, Eliphalet, Erastus, Milton, Amanda, Hannah, Lydia F., Benjamin and Gilbert.

(VII) Erastus, fourth son and child of Benjamin (2) and Polly (Maston) Wadleigh, was born April 27, 1808, in Sutton, where he died May 21, 1881. He was possessed of superior intellectual



Frederic Woodleigh



Erastus Wadleigh



John Wadleigh

powers which were cultivated and strengthened by studious habits, and he exercised great influence in the community. In his young manhood he engaged in teaching, and was superintendent of the school committee and did much to advance the cause of education, especially in his home town, and was among the first of those who submitted moral suasion and the proper emulation among the students for the rod and ferrule. It is said by the historians of Sutton, "No man who ever lived in Sutton has a clearer right to the favorable remembrance of his fellow townsmen than Erastus Wadleigh, since no man ever did so much as he had done to rescue from oblivion the names and memories of others. He prepared many biographical sketches of deceased citizens which found their way into the journals of the day, and copies of which are still preserved. In this work he spent many laborious days, but it was his favorite employment, and many of the later years of his life were largely devoted to the early history of his native town. No one so well as the writer of this sketch, who labored jointly with him on that work, can testify to the enthusiastic interest, the study, the faithful accuracy and patience, which he brought to bear upon it."

Mr. Wadleigh was active in political affairs, and as a leader was exceptionally conservative, yet bold enough to adopt new measures in the place of old when circumstances seemed to demand them. He was a high-minded, honorable gentleman, scholarly, courteous and hospitable. He was one of those men whose presence gives character and dignity to the community where they make their life-long abiding place. It was with regret that Mr. Wadleigh laid down his labor of love upon the history of his native town when advancing age and the hand of disease compelled him to do so. Among the noticeable features of his character was the love of kindred which grew with his advancing years. He was an extremely modest man and never sought distinction or preferment. In his life in his retired home town he gained the respect and love of all who knew him and the competence which many sons of Sutton had sought elsewhere, in vain, to find. He was married (first), February, 1839, to Elmina Chellis, daughter of Timothy Chellis. She was born October 15, 1815, and died July 14, 1842. His second wife was Mary Flanders, who died May 4, 1865. His third wife was Olive (Holmes), widow of Dr. Dimond Davis, who died November 1, 1880. There were two sons of the first marriage, only one of whom survived the period of infancy. There was also an adopted daughter, Mary Elvira, who was the niece of his first wife, and daughter of John and Dolly (Chellis) Ellis. She married Charles C. Holmes, of Salisbury, and died of consumption at the age of thirty-three years.

(VIII) Milton B., eldest and only surviving son of Erastus Wadleigh and Elmina (Chellis) Wadleigh, was born December 4, 1839, and has continued to reside upon the paternal homestead, which has remained unimpaired and undivided, and has added thereto. It is considered, today, one of the finest farms in the town of Sutton.

This family is mentioned in the early history of Massachusetts, but the relation of this branch has not been traced to the pioneer ancestor, who is supposed to be Captain John Wadleigh or Wadley, who lived in Salisbury before 1700.

(1) Rufus Wadleigh, son of Elias and Hannah

(Knox) Wadleigh, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, 1803. He received a common school education. He was an agricultural laborer, and later a shoemaker. In early manhood he went to Bolton, province of Quebec, Canada, which at that time was attracting many immigrants from the United States, and lived there until a short time before 1840, when he removed to Weare, New Hampshire, where his name appears on the tax list from 1840 to 1884. He died December 21, 1884, aged eighty-one. He married, December 1, 1824, Mary Cram, born in Unity, New Hampshire, daughter of Samuel Cram. Nine children were born of this marriage: Olive, John, Electa, Hannah K. Moses, died young; James, died young; Cynthia, Moses C. and Emma R. Olive married Mansel Blake, of Sutton. John, receives extended mention below. Electa married (first), Sumner Beard, and (second), Cyrus W. Flanders, of Weare. Hannah K. married Alfred Fales, of Lyme. Cynthia married Lucian B. Richards. Moses C. married Celia Hall, of Rumney. Emma R. married Loren Durrell, of Laconia.

(II) John, second child and eldest son of Rufus and Mary (Cram) Wadleigh, was born in Bolton, Canada, October 21, 1831. His parents removed to Weare, New Hampshire, when he was four years old. Here he grew up, receiving his education in the country school, and helping on the farm until he was eighteen years old. Then he went to Boston and was employed in the wholesale and retail clothing store of Edward Locke & Company, at 45 Kilby street, for three years. In 1852 he came to Manchester, New Hampshire, and went to work on a branch road running from Manchester to Henniker as a fireman for one year, then as engineer for another year. He then entered the employ of the Concord railroad as a fireman and remained about a year, leaving to go west to work on the Great Western railroad, running an engine from Springfield to Naples and later to Decatur. He ran the first train over the new division from Springfield to Decatur, a distance of forty-four miles. Later he was employed by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad for two years. After a short visit home he returned and worked another year for the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad, but returned to be married to Elizabeth M. Barrett, and entered the employ of the Amoskeag Locomotive Works, remaining for a time. He then changed to the Manchester Locomotive Works, where he remained until they closed on account of the panic in May, 1857. He secured employment in Hinkley's Locomotive Works of Boston; from there he took an engine to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set up the engine and tested it, and then returned to Manchester and became an engineer on the Concord railroad, where he remained until 1861.

He enlisted and went to the war with the First New Hampshire Battery as second lieutenant, and served with distinction during the first three years of the war, taking part in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and others. He was wounded at Bull Run and returned home on furlough, and during his stay his only child, Ella Etta, six years old, died of diphtheria. He was promoted to first lieutenant in March, 1863, and served until April, 1864, when he resigned and came home at the instigation of Governor Gilmore to organize a new company and act as captain, but as the company was never organized he returned to his old place as engineer on the Concord railroad

and continued until 1888, a service of forty-five years or more. After resting for a year he entered the employ of the American Locomotive Works and had charge of the tool room until 1907, when he retired to enjoy a well-earned rest. He was a brave soldier, and is a genial companion, an ever reliable friend, and his many years of service proved his worth as a faithful employee. Mr. Wadleigh married, January 15, 1855, Elizabeth M. Barrett, born February 13, 1836, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Favor) Barrett, of Weare, the former of whom is a farmer. One child was the issue of this union, Ella Etta, born February 15, 1857, died October 15, 1862.

The immigrant representatives of this ancient family were numerous and to a degree prominent among the very early settlers of Massachusetts, and many of their descendants live in New England. The name is well represented in every section of the United States, not only as to numbers but in character of citizenship as well.

(I) Humphrey Turner, tanner, came from some part of England not determined, and settled about 1628 at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He brought with him his wife and eldest son, perhaps also a second John, and according to tradition two more. The records show that he was taxed in Plymouth in the year 1633-34. In the latter year he removed to Scituate where he was one of the earliest prominent men and one of the founders of the church in January, 1635. There he was constable, and representative in 1640-52-53, and died in 1673. His wife Lydia, joined the church January 10, 1636. Her death occurred before that of her husband. Their children were: John, Lydia, Thomas, Mary, Joseph, Nathaniel and Daniel.

(II) John, eldest son and child of Humphrey and Lydia Turner, was born in England, and accompanied his parents to America in 1628. He married November 12, 1645, Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia Brewster (see Brewster, III). Their children were: Jonathan, Joseph (died young) Joseph, Ezekiel, Lydia, John and Elisha.

(III) Joseph (2), third son of John and Mary (Brewster) Turner, was born 1648, in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he resided. He married November 19, 1674, Bathsheba Hobart, who was born September 28, 1640, in Hingham, Massachusetts.

(IV) Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Bathsheba (Hobart) Turner, became the wife of David Stockbridge (see Stockbridge, II).

This name, which is spelled by other WADLEY branches of the family "Wadleigh," appears in the early colonial records;

but owing to the loss or destruction of town records the relationship of the different families has not been traced.

(1) Henry Wadley was born in Rye, New Hampshire, and in the year 1787 removed to Gilford, where he lived and died. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married, October 14, 1800, Sally Weeks, third child and only daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Weed) Weeks, who was born December 3, 1779. She was "a woman of literary taste." They were the parents of four children: Benjamin, William H., Catherine Elizabeth and Isabella. Benjamin was a blacksmith and stone cutter of Gilford, a skillful workman, and a useful citizen. He was living in 1888.

(II) William H., second son and child of Henry and Sally (Weeks) Wadley, was born in Gilford, January 1, 1812, and died May 7, 1880, aged sixty-eight. Like his father and brother, he was a blacksmith. He married Betsey F. Gilman, who was born October 17, 1811, and died May, 1899, aged eighty-seven years, daughter of Levi and Mary (Folsom) Gilman, of Gilford. Their four children were: Laura, Henry W., John G., Frank A.

(III) John G., second son and third child of William H. and Betsey F. (Gilman) Wadley, was born in Gilford, May 3, 1845. He was educated in the common schools, and before he was eighteen years of age responded to his country's call for defenders, and enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company G, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served until the end of the war. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the latter being fought on his eighteenth birthday, May 3, 1863. There he was severely wounded, his right hand being nearly shot off. He remained with his command, however, and was promoted to corporal, and continued in the service until July, 1865, when he was discharged. Mr. Wadley's conduct in the war was an exemplification of his true character. He is an earnest, serious-minded, loyal citizen, and an energetic and industrious business man. After his return from the south he was engaged in milling twenty years. In 1886 he opened a general store in the village, which he has since carried on successfully. He is a member of Darius A. Drake Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, and votes as he shot. He is a member of the Methodist Church. For thirteen years past he has been town collector, and has also been a policeman for many years. He married in Gilford, June 12, 1880, Nettie A. Rowe, who was born in Belmont, June 15, 1862, daughter of Lucian and Sarah (Roberts) Rowe, of Belmont. They have one child, Bert E., who was born in Gilford, June 7, 1881, and married Nellie M. Leavitt, who was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, daughter of Dixie and Elmira (Audway) Leavitt. They have one child, Everett J., who was born January 31, 1903.

Like the majority of English CHURCHILL families of renown the Churchills trace their lineage to a follower of the Norman Conqueror, and in France their ancestral line goes to a much more remote period. During the eleventh century Wandril de Leon, a scion of a noble family and a son of Giles de Leon, became Lord of Coureil (now Courcelles) in the province of Lorraine. He adopted Corcil as his family name; married Isabella de Tuy and had two sons: Roger and Rouland. Roger de Coureil accompanied William Duke of Normandy to England; participating in the conquest, and for his services was granted lands in Dorset, Somerset, Wilts and Shropshire. He married Gertrude, daughter of Sir Guy de Toray, and had three sons: John, Hugh Fitz-Roger and Roger Fitz-Roger. John de Coureil, son of Roger and Gertrude (de Toray) de Coureil, married John de Kilrington, and their son Bartholomew was knighted during the reign of King Stephen (1135-1154) as Sir Bartholomew de Cherehile. William Churchill, the seventh in line of descent from Roger de Coureil, of France, was the first to adopt this form of spelling the name. These gleanings will serve as a brief summary of the early history of the Churchills in England.

(1) John Churchill, the emigrant ancestor of

the well-known American novelist, Winston Churchill, whose line of descent is now being chronicled, belonged to one of the branches of the family constituting the posterity of the above mentioned Roger, but his immediate ancestors are as yet unknown, as are also the place and date of his birth. According to a list of the male inhabitants of Plymouth, Massachusetts, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, made in 1643, he was then residing there, but there is no record of his arrival. He purchased a farm of one Richard Higgins in 1645; was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1651; bought another tract of land in 1652 lying in that part of Plymouth then called Willingly and in the deed of conveyance he is styled "Planter." His death occurred in Plymouth, January 1, 1662-63. December 18, 1644, he married Hannah Pontus, who was born in either Holland or England in 1623, daughter of William and Wybra (Hanson) Pontus, who arrived in Plymouth as early as 1633. The children of John and Hannah (Pontus) Churchill were: Joseph, Hannah, Eleazer, Mary, William and John. Mrs. Churchill was married a second time, June 25, 1660, to Giles Richards, and she died December 12, 1690. (Mention of Eleazer and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Joseph, eldest son and child of John and Hannah (Pontus) Churchill, was born at Plymouth in 1647. But little is known of him beyond the fact that he occupied the farm originally purchased by his father, and prior to 1700 he erected a dwelling house, which is still standing. June 13, 1672, he was married in Plymouth to Sarah Hicks, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Doane) Hicks, and granddaughter of Robert Hicks, the first settler of the name. Their children were: John, Margaret, Barnabas, Mercy and Joseph.

(III) Barnabas, second son and third child of Joseph and Sarah (Hicks) Churchill, was born in Plymouth, July 3, 1687. He was married February 5, 1714, to Lydia Harlow, who was born in 1688, daughter of William and Lydia (Cushman) Harlow, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Cushman. She became the mother of Barnabas, William, Ichabod, Joseph, Lemuel, Isaac, Thomas, Eleazer, Lydia and John.

(IV) Thomas, seventh son and child of Barnabas and Lydia (Harlow) Churchill, was born in Plymouth, April 30, 1730. About the year 1750 he left the ancestral home, and coming to New Hampshire settled at New Market Plains. He was a prosperous farmer. May 5, 1758, he married Mary Ewer, who was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, August 7, 1737, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Stuart) Ewer. Their children were: Gamaliel, Polly, Thomas, Ichabod, Lydia, Joseph, Susanna, Nathaniel, John (died young), John and Desire.

(V) Thomas (2), second son and third child of Thomas and Mary (Ewer) Churchill, was born at New Market Plains in 1762. He participated in the Revolutionary war, enlisting first in 1778 for three months and receiving from the New Hampshire authorities twenty-five bushels of corn per month for his services. Re-enlisting September 25, 1781, he served two months and was honorably discharged November 25. One of these enlistments was in Captain Jacob Webster's company. The remainder of his life was spent in New Market and he died in 1817. He was married at Stratham, New Hampshire, in 1786, to Alice Creighton, who was born October 13, 1767, died April 10, 1850, daughter of James Creighton. The children of this union

were: James Creighton, Thomas, and Elizabeth H., who became the wife of Solomon Pendergast, of New Market.

(VI) James Creighton, eldest son and child of Thomas and Alice (Creighton) Churchill, was born in New Market, April 24, 1787. In early manhood he was master of a vessel, which would indicate that he began to follow the sea in his youth, and he also learned the ship-carpenter's trade. May 13, 1814, he enlisted as a sergeant in the Thirty-fourth United States Infantry for service in the second war with Great Britain, and at the conclusion of his term of service he re-enlisted, being appointed quartermaster. He was finally discharged and mustered out June 15, 1815. Settling in Portland, Maine, the same year he engaged in ship-building, which he carried on with energy for some time, and was largely instrumental in making that city one of the most important seaports on the Atlantic coast. Perceiving great possibilities in the sugar industry of the West Indies he purchased a plantation on the northern coast of Cuba, near the city of Cardenas, and built up a large and profitable trade between that port and Portland. In addition to these he served as treasurer of the "Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad" (now a part of the Grand Trunk system); was treasurer of the "Old Portland Company," which furnished the original rolling stock of that road; was chiefly instrumental in organizing the "Casco Iron Works," of which he was also treasurer; and for many years conducted an extensive insurance business. In 1828 he was chosen a presidential elector, as a Whig, and his solitary, persistent vote for Andrew Jackson gained for him the sobriquet of "the Star of the East." In 1834 he was the Whig candidate for representative to congress, and in 1844 was elected mayor of Portland. He was a prominent Mason and attained the rank of past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. James Creighton Churchill died in Portland, November 20, 1865. He married in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 8, 1800, to Eliza Walker Osborne, daughter of Rev. John Osborne, a Baptist minister, who officiated at the ceremony. She became the mother of ten children: Jane Alice, Edwin, Thomas, James Merrill, John Osborne, George Albert, Henry Hill Boody, Eliza Clara, William Creighton and Frederick Augustus.

(VII) Edwin, second child and eldest son of James C. and Eliza W. (Osborne) Churchill, was born in New Market, New Hampshire, March 15, 1812. He was associated with his father in business in Portland for a time, and then went to Cuba and established a branch of the firm of Churchill & Carter, which he afterwards placed in charge of his brother James M. Returning to Portland he became the senior partner in the newly organized firm of E. Churchill & Company, and was prominently identified with the commercial interests of that city. From 1845 until his death, which occurred March 15, 1875, he was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland. September 20, 1834, he was married in Portland to Mary Phipps Carter, who was born May 16, 1812, and died May 3, 1863. His second wife, whom he married in June, 1865, was Weltha A. Jenkins Holls. The children of his first union were: Henrietta Jane, Mary Matilda, James Edward Placido, Mary Stuart, Edward Spalding and Isabella. Those of his second marriage were: Heber Bishop and Laura.

(VIII) Edward Spalding, youngest son and fifth child of Edwin and Mary P. (Carter) Churchill, was born in Portland, April 2, 1846. His education was completed at a German University and returning to his native city he was admitted to the firm of Churchill & Carter. The concern transacted a large trade with the West Indies and owned their ships. In politics he acted with the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopalians. He was married in St. Louis, Missouri, January 30, 1871, to Emma Blaine, who died the following year, leaving one son, Winston.

(IX) Winston, only son of Edward S. and Emma (Blaine) Churchill, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 10, 1871. Left motherless in his infancy he was confided to the care of a maternal aunt, with whom his boyhood and youth were spent. His preliminary studies were begun in the public schools of St. Louis, from which he entered Smith Academy, and being appointed a cadet at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1890, was graduated in 1894. Instead of remaining in the navy, however, he decided to engage in literary pursuits, and that his choice of a profession was a judicious one is amply attested by his brilliant attainments in the field of American fiction. In 1895 he was called to the naval editorship of the *Army and Navy Journal*, but subsequently became managing editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and in due time was induced by his restless ambition to devote his ability exclusively to the products of his own genius. "The Celebrity," which was published in 1898, was his initial venture as a novelist and served to give him a most substantial introduction to the reading public. The appearance of "Richard Carvel" in 1899 demonstrated the fact that its author is inferior to none of his American or English contemporaries as a creator of ultra-intelligent fiction, and he was accorded a position of the first rank among modern novelists. "The Crisis," issued in 1901, was followed three years later by "The Crossing," and the latter in 1906 by "Coniston," that charming little idyl of New Hampshire country life so admirably blended with the inner workings of modern political machinery, the reformation of which has since constituted the author's chief aim in life.

In 1898 Mr. Churchill located in Cornish and purchasing a desirable estate situated on the banks of the Connecticut river, erected in the ensuing year a handsome residence, which he has ever since occupied. Here amid the picturesque surroundings so dear to the late St. Gaudens, it is not unlikely that his genius will find ample scope for the production of still greater literary achievements. In 1901 he was induced to enter the political field as a Republican candidate for representative to the legislature from Cornish, and the successful outcome of his first venture in public life was followed by a re-election. In the fall of 1906 he took a conspicuous part as a reformer in the preliminary political campaigns preceding the state convention, and, although he did not succeed in securing the gubernatorial nomination, his sincere and eloquent appeal for the adoption of cleaner and more lofty political ideals have no doubt insured his future success should he again enter the contest. He is a member and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church in Cornish. His fraternal affiliations are with the Windsor (Vermont) Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

October 22, 1895, Mr. Churchill was married in St. Louis to Mabel Harlakenden Hall, daughter

of George D. Hall, an iron merchant of that city. She is a lineal descendant of Mabel Harlakenden, a sister of Rogers Harlakenden, of Earles Colne, county of Essex, England, who was a passenger in the ship "Defence" in 1635, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The original Mabel Harlakenden became the wife of General John Haynes, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have two children: Mabel Harlakenden, born July 9, 1897; and John Dwight Winston Churchill, born December 21, 1903.

(II) Eleazer, second son and third child of John and Hannah (Pontus) Churchill, was born in Plymouth, April 20, 1652. He was admitted a freeman in 1683, and resided in Plymouth until his death, which occurred about 1716. According to the provisions of his father's will he acquired possession of that part of the Churchill homestead which contained the first house built by his father. This was located at what was known as Hogshole. The christian name of his first wife was Mary, but her maiden surname is unknown. February 8, 1688, he married for his second wife Mary Doty, daughter of Edward and Faith (Clarke) Doty, the former of whom came in the "Mayflower" in 1620. She died December 11, 1713, at the age of sixty years. Eleazer Churchill was the father of eleven children: Hannah, Joanna, Abigail, Eleazer, Stephen and Jedidah, by his first union; Mary, Elkanah, Nathaniel, Josiah and John, by his second marriage.

(III) Eleazer (2), fourth child and eldest son of Eleazer Churchill and his first wife, was born in Plymouth in 1682. He was a farmer and a landowner in Plymouth, and died there September 21, 1754. He married Hannah Bartlett, who was born in 1691 and died September 19, 1757. She was a daughter of Robert Bartlett. The children of this union were: Anson, Eleazer, Josiah and Jonathan.

(IV) Jonathan, youngest son of Eleazer and Hannah (Bartlett) Churchill, was born in Plymouth, October 19, 1720. He resided in Hingham for some years. He was married August 27, 1742, to Hannah Foster, born June 17, 1718, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Bassett) Foster of Sandwich. She bore him nine children: Jonathan, Jesse, Samuel (died young), Josiah, Samuel, Hannah (died young), Francis, Hannah and Reuben.

(V) Francis, sixth son and seventh child of Jonathan and Hannah (Foster) Churchill, was born in Plymouth, June 11, 1761. He served in the Revolutionary war as fifer in Captain Jesse Harlow's company (coast guards) at Plymouth, and is credited with seven months' service in 1776. He subsequently settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he became a large landowner, but eventually disposed of his property there and removed to Fairlee, Vermont, prior to 1790. He died in Fairlee, October 27, 1841. He followed the trades of carpenter and painter. He was always interested in military affairs, and commanded a militia company in Fairlee. September 24, 1786, he married Phebe Leathers, who was born February 11, 1760, daughter of William Leathers of Somerville. She survived her husband and died at Nashua, New Hampshire, May 8, 1852. She was the mother of thirteen children: William Leathers, Francis Worcester, David Carroll, Robert Wallace, Simeon Richardson, Samuel Stillman, Joseph Warren, Reuben Edward, Thomas Worcester, Phebe Leathers, Mary Frothingham, John Emery and George Washington.

(VI) William Leathers, eldest son and child of Francis and Phebe (Leathers) Churchill, was born





Frank E. Churchill

in Charlestown, March 22, 1787. The major portion of his life was spent in West Fairlee, Vermont. He served as captain in the war of 1812-15. He married Eliza Lanphear, of West Fairlee, and had a family of six children: William Leathers, Austin Pinley, Chaimey Carroll, Eliza Jane, Benjamin Pixley and Francis Vennell.

(VII) Benjamin Pixley, son of Captain William L. and Eliza (Lanphear) Churchill, was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, September 2, 1822, and died in the same town, August 14, 1864. His education, which was acquired in the public schools, was an excellent one for the times, and he followed the profession of teaching in the country schools, settling upon a farm adjoining his birthplace. He was an ardent member of the Methodist Church at West Bradford, Vermont, and held a high standing in that denomination. His political affiliations were with the Abolitionist and Republican parties, and although he was a resident of a town in which his parties were in the minority, he was frequently elected to local offices, and was an organizer of note and ability. He married Susannah Thompson, born in Antrim, New Hampshire, October 10, 1829, daughter of Alexander and Matilda (Richardson) Thompson. Her paternal grandfather, also named Alexander Thompson, came to Antrim, New Hampshire, from Perth, Scotland, and was the founder of this family in America. He married Elizabeth Nutt. The maternal grandparents of Susannah (Thompson) Churchill were Caleb and Susannah (Smith) Richardson.

(VIII) Frank Carroll, son of Benjamin Pixley and Susannah (Thompson) Churchill, was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, August 2, 1850. He enjoyed the advantages of an education in the public schools and in Thetford Academy, and this has been supplemented by wide and diversified reading, travel and keen observation. He followed the occupation of teaching for a short time, and then entered upon a mercantile career, accepting a position as clerk in a country store at Lyme, New Hampshire, which he held from 1868 to 1870. He then entered the employ of Henry W. Carter, a wholesale merchant in Lebanon, New Hampshire, which town he has made his home since that time. In association with William S. Carter, in 1877 he organized the firm of Carter & Churchill, and for twenty-one years was actively identified with this concern in the wholesale mercantile and manufacturing business. His public career has been notable and interesting. He has always been identified with the interests of the Republican party, and for ten years was president of the local Republican organization of Lebanon. He was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1890-1, during the famous "if entitled" campaign, when the state was divided almost evenly between the two great parties, the Republican Governor being elected by a close margin. He was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. He was a member of Governor Natt Head's staff in 1870-80, with the rank of colonel; a member of the executive council from the Fourth district in 1880-90, during Governor D. H. Goodell's administration; and a member of the house of representatives in 1890, serving on the judiciary and engrossed bills committees. At this session of the legislature he secured a charter for the Mascoma Savings Bank, an appropriation for remodeling the town house for the use of the court, amendments providing for sessions

of the grand jury at Lebanon, and other matters helpful to his constituents. At this session he was also on the special committee, which later became somewhat noted, to re-organize the system of state printing. Following this he organized the Mascoma Savings Bank, and was elected its first president, being at the time a director in the National Bank of Lebanon, and a trustee of the Lebanon Savings Bank. He was president of the Mascoma Fire Insurance Company until this corporation was absorbed by the Granite State Company. He was appointed in 1899 revenue inspector for the Cherokee Nation of Indians in Indian Territory, by Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, and later was made a special agent for that department to formulate a system for the establishment and support of public schools in Indian Territory, for the children of half a million whites where all land outside the towns was non-taxable. His report on this subject was transmitted to congress by the Department, with complimentary comments. He was afterward appointed a special agent to investigate the schools and government reindeer in Alaska, and spent several months in the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea, bringing about important reforms in the interests of the natives of the far north, after which he was reappointed Indian inspector in 1905, a position he had held prior to accepting the Alaskan mission. He has traveled extensively, having visited every state and territory in the United States, as well as enjoyed tours through Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Bermudas and eastern Siberia. He was one of the commissioners to build the Stark monument, in Concord, New Hampshire; was chairman of the committee to erect the Soldiers' Memorial Building, in Lebanon, in 1886, and in 1891 presented the figure of a soldier which now adorns the lot in front of the Public Library; and he segregated and surveyed the Platt National Park in Oklahoma in 1903. His fraternal affiliations are with the following organizations: Franklin Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Andrew's Chapter, Washington Council and Mount Horeb Commandery, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During the travels of Colonel Churchill in this and other countries, and especially while sojourning with the Indians, he has with the aid of Mrs. Churchill, who is an ardent naturalist, being a systematic collector of bric-a-brac, minerals, geological specimens, ancient arms, beadwork, basketry, pottery, blankets, rare furs and utensils, until the Churchill Collection, as it is called, is not only interesting, but large and valuable; doubtless one of the largest private collections if not the most extensive in New England, comprising as it does thousands of curios and examples of prehistoric and modern articles of interest to the antiquarian and student. The success of Colonel Churchill's business career exemplifies what well directed energy and ambition are able to accomplish. His mind is an exceedingly versatile one, with a decided leaning toward books and literary pursuits, with which his leisure moments are occupied. His especial interest centers in historical matters, and he has made occasional contributions to the press for a number of years, chiefly on local history and biographical subjects, much original matter concerning Indian history and folk-lore, and they have been highly commended in that direction. He has made a special study of North American Indians, with whom he has been officially connected since 1899. He is a man of independent thought and action, deliberate

in forming an opinion, and then acting with the courage of his convictions.

Mr. Churchill married, June 11, 1874, Clara G. Turner, daughter of Colonel Francis H. and Sarah Hook (Perkins) Corser. Colonel Corser was a native of Boscawen, and his wife was a resident of Boston at the time of their marriage; both died young, and their daughter was adopted by George and Abby H. Turner, of Concord, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have no children.

The Biographia Britanica says: WENTWORTH "The name of this family was taken from the lordship of Wentworth, in the wapentake of Strafford, in the county of York, where at the time of the Conquest lived Reginald de Winterwode." Collins tells us that the word is of Saxon origin, as is agreed by all genealogists. The word *Wentworth* seems to be composed of the words *gucn* or *gayn*, signifying white, and *worth* meaning farm, plain or court, the whole signifying the white farm or court, and taking its style from the soil, which is composed of chalk or whitish clay.

The earliest portion of the Wentworth pedigree rests upon the authority of William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, one of the most careful and accurate genealogists ever connected with the College of Arms, who compiled it in the year 1855, and it has ever since remained upon the records of the college, and has been accepted, not only by that body, but by all genealogists as authentic.

(I) Reginald Wentworth, or, again in the pedigree, Rynold de Wynterwode, was living at the time of the Norman Conquest, A. D. 1066. At that time there were no actual surnames, but he was simply Reginald of Wentworth. In other words he was the possessor, in Saxon times, of the lordship of Wentworth. Nothing is known of his family except that he was succeeded by his son.

(II) Henry Wentworth, sometimes written de Wyntworth or Wyntword, concerning whom nothing has been preserved but his name. He was succeeded by his son.

(III) Richard Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son.

(IV) Michael Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son.

(V) Henry (2) Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son.

(VI) Hugh Wentworth, who died in the year 1200, and was succeeded by his son.

(VII) William Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son and heir.

(VIII) Robert Wentworth, who married Emma, daughter and heir of William Woodhouse, of Woodhouse (a manor or lordship contiguous to Wentworth); and thus acquiring that estate that family was afterwards designated as Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse. He was living in the reign of Henry III and Edward I—say as late as 1275—and was succeeded by his son and heir.

(IX) William (2) Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, who married Beatrice, daughter of Gilbert Thakel, of Yorkshire, and left two sons, William and Richard.

(X) William (3) Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, married, 1288, Dionysia daughter of Peter de Rotherfield, by whom he had two sons, William and John.

(XI) William (4) Wentworth, of Wentworth, Woodhouse, married Isabel, daughter and co-heir

of William Pollington, Esq., of Pollington in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, William and John.

(XII) John Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, in Yorkshire, inherited that estate from his Uncle John. He married Joan, daughter of Richard le Tyas, of Burghwallis, in Yorkshire, and was succeeded by his only son.

(XIII) John (2) Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, married Agnes, sister and co-heir of Sir William Dornsfeld, of West Bretton, in Yorkshire, and was living in 1413. He had four sons, John, Roger, Thomas and Richard.

(XIV) John (3) Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, son of John and Agnes Wentworth, married Joan, daughter of Richard Beaumont, Esq., and had three sons, John, Roger and William.

(XV) John (4) Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Calverley, Esq., of Calverley, county of York, and had issue, a daughter Jane, and an only son.

(XVI) Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, who married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Oliver Mirfield, Esq., of Howley, county of York, and had issue, John, Roger, Oliver, William, Thomas and two daughters.

(XVII) Oliver Wentworth, being a younger son of his parents, had no part in the paternal estate, and took up his residence at Goxhall, in the county of Lincoln. He describes himself in his will as "gentleman." He left two sons, William and Francis.

(XVIII) William (5) Wentworth finally settled at Waltham, in Lincolnshire, and died May 27, 1574. He had three sons, Thomas, Oliver and Christopher.

(XIX) Christopher, third and only surviving son of William Wentworth, of Waltham, and Ellen Gilby, his first wife, were probably born about 1536. He married, August 19, 1583, at the church of Saint Peter at Cowts, in the city of Lincoln, Catherine, youngest daughter of William Marbury, Esq., of Girsby. They had children: William, Anne, Faith, Elizabeth, Frances, Priscilla and Christopher.

(XX) William (6), eldest child of Christopher and Catherine (Marbury) Wentworth, was baptized at Saint Peter's at Cowts, June 8, 1584. He married, November 28, 1614, Susanna Fleming, widow of Uther Fleming, and daughter of Edward Carter, of Wells. They were the parents of three children as follows: William, Edward and Christopher.

(XXI) William (7), eldest child of William and Susanna (Carter) Wentworth, was baptized in the parish of Alford, near the city of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, March 15, 1616, and is believed upon the evidence of many concurrent facts to be identical with Elder William Wentworth, the first of the Wentworths of the Massachusetts Bay colony, the first undisputable evidence of whom in this country is his signature to a combination for government at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 4, 1630.

Where William or when William Wentworth landed in this country is not certainly known. Burke, in his "Peerage" says that he came first to Boston, which is probable. He was from the same parish as Rev. John Wheelwright, in England, and probably came with or soon followed Mr. Wheelwright, who came to this country in 1630. The latter was pastor of the church at Mount Wollaston (now Quincy), and was banished in 1637 on account of a sermon he preached on a Fast Day in Boston, and settled with a company of followers at Piscataqua Falls, New Hampshire, and called their town

Exeter. William Wentworth was one of the company in 1639 or before. In 1642 on account of the extension of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts to include Exeter, Wheelwright and many of his colonists moved to Wells, Maine. William Wentworth was one of those who went, and appears to have lived in Wells from 1642 to 1649, and there he was constable in 1648. From Wells he moved to Dover, New Hampshire, probably in 1649, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was the grantee of land, at different times between 1652 and 1659, amounting to several hundred acres. He lived upon land in Rollinsford in that part of the town known as Cochecho. It is sufficiently identified by the fact that a part is in the family name, having come down uninterruptedly from Elder William through five and six generations. His lands were not far from the mill privileges at Fresh Creek, and it is evident that he was concerned, at least at first, in the manufacture of lumber, one of the most important interests of Dover in the early times, the lumber being extensively exported.

In 1651 he was chosen one of the selectmen. The mutilation of the Dover records makes it impossible to tell all the years in which he held office of any kind. The records, however, show the following: He was one of the selectmen in 1651-57-60-64-65 and 70; moderator in 1693; lot layer in 1657-60-61, and from records of doings, in many other years. This last was an office which required much time and care, in the period when great numbers of town grants, vague and often conflicting, were located. He was the first named of five men in 1656, chosen by the town to arbitrate between the conflicting claims of lands which had become a serious difficulty. He was one of three persons from Cochecho to join with men in other parts of the town, in 1660, to settle the growing ecclesiastical difficulties between the Oyster River (Durham) section and other parts, who reported an elaborate plan July 17, 1660.

The office, however, by which William Wentworth was best known was that of ruling elder of the church at Dover, especially as it resulted in his officiating as preacher many years of his life, but when he was chosen to this office or when he became a member of that or any other church is unknown. He was instrumental in saving from destruction Heard's, one of the five garrisons in Cochecho, June 28, 1680. Although it was a time of peace, the unusual number of Indians gathered at Cochecho, which was a trading post, excited the suspicions of the people. It was noticed also that many strange faces were among them. The confidence of Major Waldertue somewhat allayed their doubts, but many assembled in the garrisons. Elder Wentworth was in Heard's garrison about a mile from his house. In the evening of the 27th, squaws requested leave to sleep by kitchen fires which was unusual. In the darkest hour before morning, the squaws opened the doors to admit the Indians. Elder Wentworth was awakened by the barking of a dog. Suspicious, he hastened to the door, and found the Indians entering. Alone, and seventy-three years of age, he pushed them out, shut the door, and falling on his back held it until the inmates came to his assistance. While laying in this position two bullets passed through the door above his head. This was the only garrison saved. Twenty-three persons were killed and twenty-nine carried away captive.

In 1680, on the provincial tax-list, Elder William

stood seventh in amount among the residents of Cochecho, in point of property. Before his death he conveyed to his sons a large part of his real property. His inventory shows £97, 10s., 4d., the value of his estate at the time of his death, March 15, 1697. Elder Wentworth may have married twice, and it is probable that the first marriage was as early as 1640. Elizabeth Kenny must have been his first wife. A widow Elizabeth survived him. There are no records of the births of his children. So far as ascertained and in the most probable order of birth they were as follows: Samuel, John, Gershom, Ezekiel, Elizabeth, Paul, Sylvanus, Timothy, Sarah, Ephraim and Benjamin. (Ezekiel, Ephraim and Benjamin and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(XXII) John, second son and child of Elder William and Elizabeth Wentworth, is first found of record at Kittery, Maine, where he was married December 24, 1703, to Martha, daughter of Richard and Grace Miller, of Kittery. He lived in that part of Dover known as "Sligo," down the Salmon Falls river from Dover Village and some miles below the present South Berwick bridge. He owned land at the Falls and also a portion of the mill privilege, and was a farmer and lumber dealer. He was a surveyor of highways in 1709, 1711 and 1714, and constable in 1715. He was living on Christmas Eve of 1770, but was dead before July 20, of the following year. The inventory of his estate was returned June 15, 1719. His widow, Martha, was alive as late as January 3, 1755, when she gave to her son Thomas a part of the saw mill. She had been admitted to the church in Dover, September 20, 1719, and was afterwards dismissed to the Somersworth Church which is now extinct. The Dover Church records give the baptism of four of their children under date of July 5, 1719, and the order on the record is the only means of judging of their age. They were: Richard, Ezekiel, Thomas and Mercy.

(XXIII) Thomas, third son of John and Martha (Miller) Wentworth, resided in Somersworth, New Hampshire. He was probably the Thomas Wentworth who participated in the expedition against Canada in 1758 and probably died on that expedition as the warrant of appraisal of his property was taken out in that year. Most of his children settled in Lebanon, Maine. He was a witness of the will of his uncle Gershom, August 2, 1758. He married Mary Knox (Knock), sister of Rebecca Knox, who married his brother Richard. After his death his widow married a Mr. Hanson, who died soon after and she thereafter resided with her son, Caleb Wentworth, in Lebanon, Maine, and died there December 6, 1802, aged eighty-eight years. Their children were: Martha, Moses, Mary, Nathaniel, Richard, Jedediah James and Caleb.

(XXIV) Richard, third son and fifth child of Thomas and Mary (Knox) Wentworth, was born May 16, 1746, in Berwick, Maine, and resided in Lebanon, Maine, where he died June 15, 1835. His body was interred in the burying ground of his brother Caleb. He was a soldier in the Revolution and received a pension which was paid to his widow after him. Congress voted to him two hundred dollars for his gallantry in killing an Indian chief one night while on sentry. The family tradition regarding this matter is as follows: Richard volunteered to take the place of a comrade as sentry after the sentries for several nights in succession had been killed. He placed his clothes upon a post and concealed himself in the bushes to watch for

the assassin. Observing a bush moving slowly and perceiving the enemy behind it he fired and killed a noted Indian chief who had been depredating upon the sentries. Richard Wentworth married Johanna Clark, and they were the parents of Stephen, Richard, Johanna, Nathan, Mary, Ruth, Thomas, Caleb, Charles. (Charles and descendants receive mention in this article).

(XXV) Stephen, eldest child of Richard and Johanna (Clark) Wentworth, was born in 1767, in Berwick, Maine. He moved to Ossipee, New Hampshire, thence to Moultonboro, same state, and subsequently to Great Falls, where he died April 4, 1856. He was married December 22, 1791, to Sarah Nutter, who died January 19, 1854, aged eighty-one years. Their children were: Theodore, Armita, Mary, Johanna, Samuel, Oliver, Clark, Ruth (died young), Ruth, Charles Darling and Stephen. (Clark and descendants receive mention in this article).

(XXVI) Oliver, second son and sixth child of Stephen and Sarah (Nutter) Wentworth, was born April 3, 1803, and resided in East Springfield, New Hampshire. He was married in 1826, to Betsey R. Caswell, of Moultonboro, New Hampshire. She died in Dover, April 12, 1865, aged fifty-seven years and three months. Their children were: Valentine M., Ivory L., Sarah, Elizabeth, Catherine, Lucretia, Johanna, Oliver T., Mary Frances, Abbie Lozira and Sophronia.

(XXVII) Sarah, eldest daughter and third child of Oliver and Betsey R. (Caswell) Wentworth, was born February 5, 1831, and there married November 19, 1859, to her second cousin, Oliver Wentworth, of Dover.

(XXV) Charles, youngest child of Richard and Johanna (Clark) Wentworth, was born August 3, 1795, in Berwick, Maine, and resided in Dover, New Hampshire, where he died April 12, 1861. He settled in Dover when a young man and was there chiefly employed as a laborer. He was married December, 1822, to Harriet Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, of Farmington, New Hampshire. She died March 2, 1876, in Dover. Their children were: Oliver, Eliza Ann, Clark, Charles, Susan E. and Thomas.

(XXVI) Oliver, eldest child of Charles and Harriet (Thompson) Wentworth, was born August 3, 1823, in Dover, and resided in that town through life. He was married, November 19, 1850, in Dover, to Sarah N., daughter of his cousin, Oliver Wentworth. (See Oliver, XXV). Two of their children died in infancy, the others were: George Franklin, Sarah Isabel and Edwin D. The last named resides in Boston.

(XXVII) George F., eldest child of Oliver and Sarah N. (Wentworth) Wentworth, was born January 29, 1855, in Dover, and always resided in that town. Ever since the establishment of the free mail delivery in Dover he has been connected with the service. He is widely known as a taxidermist, and is a man of intelligence and extended information. He was married in Dover, August 24, 1874, to Margaret Judge, who was the mother of two children, Frank F. and Harry. The last named died at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Wentworth married (second), Mary Conway, who is the mother of six children, namely: Blanche, Arthur, George, Helen, Dorothy and Alice.

(XXVIII) Frank F., eldest child of George F. and Margaret (Judge) Wentworth, was born May 20, 1876, in Dover, where he has always made his

home. He was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered the drug store of A. T. Pinkham & Company to learn the business. He continued with that establishment four years and then decided to branch out in business for himself. He began the manufacture and repair of bicycles and in a few years added to this the repairing, sale and general handling of automobiles. He has now the largest business in this line in the state. He was married, June 6, 1898, to Anna C. Agnew, daughter of Michael and Ellen Agnew, of Dover, and they are the parents of three children: Raymond F., Harold E. and Cecil A.

(XXVI) Clark, fourth son and seventh child of Stephen and Sarah (Nutter) Wentworth, was born in Ossipee, January 31, 1806. He went from his native town to Great Falls, thence to Moultonboro, residing on Long Island. He was an industrious farmer, attaining a comfortable prosperity, and he died in 1878. February 22, 1831, he married Harriet Came, of Moultonboro, and had a family of nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity, namely: William Henry, Laura Ann, Hannah C., Samuel Going, Mary F., Joseph F., Mark Dean and Sarah Elizabeth.

(XXVII) Samuel Going, fourth surviving child and third son of Clark and Harriet (Came) Wentworth, was born in Great Falls (now Somersworth), July 6, 1837. Subsequent to his majority he engaged in farming on Long Island, in the town of Moultonboro, and also carried on quite an extensive lumber business. In 1882 he removed to New Hampton for the purpose of providing his children with better educational advantages, and during his four years residence there he busied himself by dealing in lumber. From New Hampton he returned to Moultonboro and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated in December, 1896. He served as chairman of the board of selectmen, being the only Democrat elected to that office in Moultonboro during a period of many years, held other town offices and was a commissioner of Carroll county for four years. On March 14, 1861, he married his cousin, Adelia Ann Wentworth, who was born July 7, 1843, daughter of Samuel Wentworth, and a sister of Mary Jane Wentworth, who became the wife of his brother, Mark D. Mrs. Adelia A. Wentworth died February 12, 1896. She was the mother of three children, Alfred Going, born August 30, 1862; Alice Bell, January 20, 1864; and Alvin Fernando. (See next paragraph).

(XXVIII) Alvin Fernando, youngest son and child of Samuel G. and Adelia A. (Wentworth) Wentworth, was born in Moultonboro, June 6, 1867. He prepared for college at the New Hampton Literary Institute and was graduated from Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1889. His legal studies began and were continued for one year in the office of Judge Hibbard, at Laconia, and were then continued in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1892, and he was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor the same year. Returning to Laconia he perfected his legal training under the direction of his former preceptor, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1893. Locating in Plymouth the latter year he purchased the law library of the late Joseph C. Story, and opening an office he has since diligently applied himself to his profession, building up a lucrative general practice and attaining a high reputation. Politically he is a Republican and has rendered excellent service in a public capacity as

water commissioner, member of the board of education for nine years, and delegate to the last constitutional convention at Concord. He has advanced in Masonry through Olive Branch Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Pierce Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Omega Council, Royal and Select Masters, to Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia. On September 10, 1897, Mr. Wentworth was united in marriage at Albany, New York, with Blanche M. Plaisted, who was born in Ashland, New Hampshire, December 8, 1877, daughter of Oscar A. and Ella (Clough) Plaisted. Of this union there is one son, Roger Samuel, born in Plymouth, August 15, 1899.

(XXV) Nathan, fourth child and third son of Richard (2) and Joanna (Clark) Wentworth, was born in 1774. He lived in Lebanon, Maine, and died before 1834, aged about sixty. He married Lydia Whitehouse, who died March 8, 1848, aged seventy-two years. They had: Nathaniel, George (died young), Andrew, Hannah, Ebenezer, William T., Eunice, George, Betsey and James W.

(XXVI) Nathaniel, eldest child of Nathan and Lydia (Whitehouse) Wentworth, was born in Lebanon, Maine, December 31, 1798, and died June 2, 1870, aged seventy-two. He resided in Great Falls, New Hampshire first, and in Brighton, Massachusetts, after 1838, and was a contractor and builder, and erected many buildings in Brighton, Boston and other places. In politics he was a Republican in his later years. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and a Mason. He married (first), in Eliot, Maine, August 11, 1822, Lydia Lord of that place. She died there August 9, 1855, and he married (second), November 27, 1856, Elizabeth Mahony, who died in Brighton, Massachusetts. He had by his first wife: John W., George W., James, Charles M., David L., Lydia A., Caroline T., William H. H., Nathaniel, Walter A.; and by his second wife: Thomas, Susan, Mary and William L.

(XXVII) Nathaniel (2), ninth child and seventh son of Nathaniel (1) and Lydia (Lord) Wentworth, was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, December 8, 1843. He attended school until sixteen years old, and then enlisted in Company C of the First Massachusetts Cavalry in 1861, and served until 1862, when he was discharged for disabilities contracted in the service. In 1863 he enlisted as a member of the Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery, and took part in engagements at Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Prebble Farm, Weldon Railroad, siege before Petersburg, and many others, and was present at the surrender of General Lee and his army at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865. He then returned home and was mustered out and honorably discharged, and at once engaged in peaceful pursuits. He worked at the mason's trade in Boston until 1870, and then went to Hudson, New Hampshire, where he has since resided. He is a Republican in politics, and has been active in the councils of his party. In 1887 he was a member of the general court, and in 1897 a member of the senate. Both these offices he filled with credit. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Fish and Game Commission, and has since served continuously in that body, and for twelve years has been its chairman. He married, May 9, 1870, at Hudson, Martha E. Greeley, who was born in Hudson, January 6, 1850, daughter of Daniel M. and Jane (Keniston) Greeley, of Hudson. Six children have been born of this union: Kate S., James G.,

John, Edwin, Daniel and Minnie. Kate S., married Dr. C. H. Baldwin, of Nashua. James G., married Linnie Snowman, of Rangeley, Maine. John, married Jessie Gilbert, and lives in Hudson. Edwin, married Bertha Sanborn, and lives in Nashua. Daniel, married Mabel Connell and lives at Hudson. Minnie, died at the age of fifteen.

(XXII) Ezekiel Wentworth must have been among the older children of his father, Elder William (7) Wentworth, as his name is on the tax list of 1672. He received three grants of land, of sixty, thirty and ten acres respectively; and with Judge John Tuttle a grant of "all privileges" of the west side of Salmon Falls. He was selectman of Dover in 1702, assessor in 1705, and representative in the legislature from Dover in 1711. He seems to have resided in that part of Rollinsford now known as Salmon Falls Village. He died in the latter part of 1711 or the early part of 1712, while a member of the legislature. His descendants for six successive generations subsequent to himself have been in the New Hampshire legislature. He married, in 1676 or before, Elizabeth ———, by whom he had seven children: Thomas, John, Paul, Benjamin, Gershom, Tamsen and Elizabeth.

(XXIII) Benjamin, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Wentworth, was probably born about 1691, and lived at Dover. His home was on the New Hampshire side of Quamphegan, adjoining the river, in the present town of Rollinsford, and was apparently not two miles below Salmon Falls, and near the bridge on the turnpike from Dover to South Berwick. He dealt much in land about Salmon Falls and considerably with his brother Paul. In 1716 he was chosen constable and paid his fine of £5 in preference to serving. He was "Sergeant" in 1717 and "Captain" when he died. He was baptized and received into the church, November 25, 1722. He was one of the committee of proprietors of the town of Rochester, in 1722, and one of the selectmen in 1724, and the same year was elected representative. He died in office in the early part of 1725. His inventory was returned January 12, 1729, at £1,953. He married, September 23, 1717, Elizabeth Leighton, born May 30, 1691, a daughter of John Leighton, of Kittery, Maine. She was admitted to the Dover Church "other than by immediate baptism" January 22, 1729, while a widow. She died in October, 1779, aged eighty-eight years, having survived her husband more than fifty years. The children of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Leighton) Wentworth were: John, Elizabeth, Abigail and Mary.

(XXIV) John (5), son of Captain Benjamin and Elizabeth (Leighton) Wentworth, generally known as "Colonel John," or "Judge John," was born March 30, 1719, and in that part of Dover which has become Somersworth, and in that part of Somersworth which is now Rollinsford. He was baptized December 26, 1722. Left fatherless at six years of age, with three sisters younger than himself, he was much indebted for his early advantages to his uncle, Colonel Paul, who took a deep interest in him, and made him his chief heir, willing him the homestead at his death, and the house still standing at Salmon Falls. He was chosen one of the selectmen of Dover 1717, as "Captain John" and was frequently re-elected while Somersworth continued to be a part of Dover. He was chosen representative to the legislature from Dover, in 1740, and various other years until the separation of Somersworth. He was first chosen to represent Somers-

worth, October 21, 1755, was in the legislature in 1707, and annually thereafter. He was chosen speaker of the house in 1771, and continued in office during the existence of the provincial government—that is not after 1775. Upon the organization of Strafford county, 1773, he was made justice of the court of common pleas, and held the place until the provincial government ended. Under the Revolutionary government he was chosen one of the judges of the superior court, January 17, 1776, and served until his death. He was one of the state counselors from December 21, 1775, until his death. He was colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment when the review took place by Governor John Wentworth, at which Jeremy Belknap preached a noted sermon on military duty, which is preserved in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was lieutenant-Colonel under Colonel John Gauge as early as 1707.

The provincial legislature in session at Portsmouth, May 28, 1774, voted that John Wentworth and six others be a committee of that house to correspond, as occasion should require "with the committees that are or may be appointed in our sister colonies, and to exhibit to this house, an account of such proceedings when required." This vote brought about the dissolution of the general assembly by John Wentworth, the Tory governor. By order of members of the assembly so abruptly dissolved, Colonel John Wentworth issued a call for election of delegates to a congress in New Hampshire to elect delegates to a Continental congress of all the colonies. This, the first Revolutionary congress in New Hampshire, met at the appointed time, July 21, and Colonel John Wentworth was chosen chairman, and as such assigned the credentials of General John Sullivan and Nathaniel Fulsom as delegates to the first Continental congress, in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

The first Continental congress having recommended another to be held May 10, 1775, Colonel Wentworth issued a circular convening another meeting, which was held January 25, 1775, and Colonel Wentworth was made its president. He was also president of the convention met to consider the situation, April 21, 1775, thirty days after the battle of Lexington. At a meeting of the Provincial legislature on May 4, 1775, Colonel John Wentworth was unanimously chosen speaker, and his name sent up to Governor John Wentworth for confirmation, and was accordingly confirmed. This legislature never passed a law, and was finally prorogued by the governor, who soon left the state. January 5, 1776, the state congress of Exeter resolved to form a government and at this, the first session under the independent government, Colonel John Wentworth was elected counselor, and one of the judges of the superior court, which offices he held until the day of his death, May 17, 1781.

Colonel John Wentworth married (first) December 9, 1742, Joanna, daughter of Judge Nicholas and Sarah (Clark) Vilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire. She was born July 14, 1720, and died April 8, 1750, a few days after giving birth to her fourth child. He married (second), October 16, 1750, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Love (Bunker) Millet, of Dover. She died July 15, 1767, aged forty-five years, having eight children. He married (third), June 1, 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Wallingford, and widow of Captain Amos Cole, of Dover. She died July 11, 1776, aged forty years. The children* by the first wife were: Paul, John,

Benjamin (died young), and Nicholas. By the second: Thomas Millet (died young), Thomas Millet, Benjamin, Joanna, Gilman, Abigail, Andrew (died young), Susanna, and Andrew. By the third wife, Afra and Samuel.

(XXV) John (6), known as "John Wentworth, Jr.," second son and child of "Colonel John" and Joanna (Gilman) Wentworth, was born July 17, 1745, at Salmon Falls, in the house built by his great-uncle, Colonel Paul, and graduated at Harvard College in 1768. He studied law with Judge William Parker, at Portsmouth, and first saw his wife as she accompanied her mother into court in that town. In 1767-68 there was but one attorney-at-law in the limits of old Strafford county, that is John Sullivan, of Durham, afterwards a major-general in the Revolution, but John Wentworth, Jr., was in the practice of the law before the organization of the company in 1773. These two were then and for many years after the only attorneys in the county. In 1787 he was one of the only twenty-nine lawyers in the state of New Hampshire. He lived and died in Dover, in a house still standing (though greatly altered) known as the "Durrell House," being the building on the west side of Central street, next south of the present Belknap Church.

On January 10, 1774, at a legal meeting of Dover, in the beginning of the Revolutionary troubles, he was appointed one of a committee of correspondence for Dover. In 1777 he was chosen chair moderator of the Dover meeting, and was re-elected nearly every year until 1786 (inclusive), presiding over the last meeting before his death. December 19, 1776, he took his seat as representative of Dover in the assembly, which met at Exeter, and was re-elected annually until 1781, when he was transferred to the council to succeed his father, whose term expired December 9, 1780, and who died May 17, 1781. He served in the council until December 19, 1783, and was chosen for another year, but at the first organization of the senate for the state at this session, June 2, 1784, he took his seat as a member and served until June 7, 1786. At this time his protracted ill health compelled him to decline all further public life and he lived only until the following January. At the organization of the probate court of Strafford county he was appointed register of probate, and held that office until his death. He attended all the sessions of the legislature to which he was elected except those of May 20, 1778, and August 12, 1778, when he was attending the sessions of the Continental congress. While a member of the assembly he was also appointed one of the committee of safety for the state, which consisted of thirteen members. This committee of safety, during the recess of the legislature, performed all the duties of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial. It was while a member of the assembly that he was appointed a delegate of New Hampshire to the Continental congress. On August 18, 1778, he was chosen one of the delegates to serve one year, from the first of the following November. He arrived at Yorktown, Virginia, May 28, 1778, and his colleague presented the credentials of the two on May 20. On June 9 he was one of four added to the board of the treasury. It seems he did not attend any more meetings of Congress after June 18. His name appears as one of the signers of the original articles of confederation under date of August 8, 1778. March 30, 1781, he was again chosen delegate to the Conti-

mental congress, but it does not appear that he attended any but the session of 1778.

The sickness while at congress brought on consumption, of which he finally died, at Dover, January 10, 1787, aged forty-two. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Dover, as all his American ancestors by the name of Wentworth had been before him. With all his efforts in the last years of his life, such was his confiding and liberal disposition that what he hoped at his death might be a competence became in the end a little more than the fruits of his own good name and example.

"As a lawyer, Mr. Wentworth was far above mediocrity, and as a statesman and lawgiver, he was superior to most of his contemporaries in the circle in which he moved; but it was as a man that his virtues shone forth pre-eminent. His benevolence was of the purest order. He never wearied of well doing, and at this day the aged speak of his character in terms of grateful remembrance."—*New Hampshire Gazette*, 1835.

John Wentworth, Jr., married in July, 1771, Margaret Frost, of New Castle. She was born December 3, 1747, in New Castle, and was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Colton) Frost. She was admitted to the church in Dover, December 29, 1771. After the death of her husband, John, Jr., she became the third wife of Colonel John Waldon, of Dover. She died in Dover, September 30, 1805, and was buried in his private burial ground with his other wives. John, Jr., and Margaret (Frost) Wentworth had seven children, all born in Dover, and all baptized in the Congregational Church, as follows: John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Joseph, Meshech Weare, Dorothy Frost and Paul.

(XXVI) Paul, youngest son and child of John (6) and Margaret (Frost) Wentworth, was born in Dover, April 22, 1782, was less than five years old when his father died, and not long after that date went to live with his father's brother, Thomas Millet Wentworth, in Lebanon, Maine. In 1795 he was in the academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. Subsequently he went in the store of James Jewett, Jr., of Dover, who married his mother's sister Dorothy. Finally he became a merchant himself at Dover Landing, and was very successful for those times. He was appointed by President Jefferson, May 3, 1808, captain in the Fourth United States Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Constitution, in New Castle, New Hampshire (formerly Fort William and Mary), which commands the entrance to Portsmouth harbor. In 1811 he was ordered to take his company to the western frontier. Although at that time contemplating a resignation with a view to engaging in mercantile business, he postponed it until he should have conducted his company to Fort Harrison, Indiana, near what is now Terre Haute, and at once informed the department of his purpose, and received a reply that his resignation would be accepted. Accordingly he resigned immediately after reaching his destination, October 29, 1811, and returned to New Hampshire, September 23, 1811, he joined Vincennes Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Vincennes, Indiana, and was conducted into it by the gallant Colonel Joe Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. After his return to Dover he purchased a farm in Sandwich, New Hampshire, and settled there in 1812. He soon sold his farm and removed to the "Quimby Place," a mile south, and

about 1820 settled on "the Purington Place" at "Little's Corner." A year later he brought what has been since known as the "Wentworth Place," which commands a view of the entire town. Besides managing this large farm and several others in different parts of the town, he was a merchant in extensive business. He was postmaster many years, in fact, always when his political party was in power. He was moderator of the town meetings, one of the selectmen over twenty years, and a justice of the peace still longer. He was representative in the legislature in 1831-32-33-34-39-40-41. For several years he was chosen at the same election, moderator, selectman, and representative, and in 1841, the last time he was candidate, he received for these three offices, respectively, the highest vote ever cast for any person in the town. There being a desire on the part of the young men to bring forward his son Joseph for office, he never afterwards became a candidate. In the winter of 1844-45 he left Sandwich, and bought what was known as the "old Kent place," on Pleasant street in Concord. Before there was a Congregational Church in Sandwich, Mr. Wentworth and his wife joined the one in Tamworth. Upon the establishment of a Congregational Church in Sandwich they united therewith. Their children were all received by baptism into the Congregational Church.

Paul Wentworth was married by Rev. Joseph W. Clary, at Dover, March 30, 1814, to Lydia, daughter of Colonel Amos and Lydia (Baker) (Wallingford) Cogswell. She was born at Dover, May 30, 1793. He and his wife were both descendants of Ezekiel (son of Elder William Wentworth) who had Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Leighton, from whom Paul was descended, and Tamsen who married (first) James Chesley, from whom his wife was descended. His line was through Samuel John and Hon. John, Jr.; her line from John, son Wentworth was through Tamsen's son, James Chesley, Jr., who married Melitable Waldron, and had Tamsen Chesley who became (after the death of her first husband, John Tomby) the second wife of Colonel Otis Baker, of Dover, and had Lydia Baker, who married Colonel Amos Cogswell.

Early in the fall of 1855 Mr. Wentworth's health declined through general debility, and he and his wife went to their old homestead in Sandwich, hoping a change might help him, but without avail. He died August 31, 1855, and was buried in Concord. His widow died at the homestead in Concord, August 24, 1872. Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth were the parents of nine children: John, Lydia Cogswell, Joseph, George Wallingford, Mary Frances, Margaret Jane, Abigail Cogswell, William Badger and Samuel Hidden. The first was one of the early mayors of Chicago, familiarly and widely known as "Long John."

(XXVII) Joseph, second son and third child of Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth, born in Sandwich, January 30, 1818, died in Concord, March 1, 1901, was at New Hampton Academy, 1835, at Hopkinton, 1836, and at South Berwick, Maine, 1837. For thirty years he was a successful merchant in his native town, not only conducting a country general store, but also dealing largely in cattle and horses. He served as town clerk and selectman, and in 1844 and 1845 was representative from Sandwich in the state legislature. He was a delegate from Sandwich in 1850, to the convention called to revise the constitution of New Hampshire,

and from Concord to the constitutional convention in 1876. He was the first register of deeds for Carroll county upon its separation from Strafford county, serving two years, was sheriff of Carroll county five years, and was for fifteen years postmaster at Sandwich. He was aide to Governor John Page, with the rank of colonel, and for several years quartermaster of the New Hampshire Horse Guards. For many years he was president and chief owner of the Carroll County National Bank. He resided in Sandwich, on the homestead of his father until 1870, when he gave it to his son Paul, and removed to Concord. There for thirty years he was a conspicuous and honored citizen. He served Ward six as assessor, and in 1878 was its representative in the legislature. Through most of his life he was a Democrat, but in his later years he was an ardent Prohibitionist, and was a candidate for governor on the ticket of that party. While his religious views were very liberal and he was not a registered member of any church, Mr. Wentworth maintained family worship and was a regular attendant of the South Congregational Church in Concord, and was a liberal supporter of any good movement. He was a student and thinker, with remarkable memory; was possessed of a most genial and sunny disposition, and exercised a great influence over those intimately associated with him, with no apparent effort to do so upon his part. His memory will ever be lovingly cherished by those who knew him.

He married (first), May 7, 1845, Sarah Payson Jones, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Clark) Jones, of Brookline, Massachusetts, born there February 19, 1823, died in Concord, 1898. Their children were Paul, now a resident of Chicago. Moses Jones, on the old farm in Sandwich. Sarah Clark, married William F. Thayer, of Concord. Lydia Cogswell, married George S. Hoyt, of Sandwich. Susan Jones, married Charles Woodward of Concord. Dollie Frances, married Fred W. Story, of Laconia. He married (second), July 18, 1898, Clementina, daughter of Ebenezer and Mehitabel (Clark) Bridges, and widow of Benjamin Warren Couch. She was born in Charlotte, Maine, November 11, 1850, and now resides in Concord, New Hampshire.

(XXII) Ephraim, eighth son and child of Elder William and Elizabeth Wentworth, lived in Dover, on or adjoining the Wentworth grants. Rev. John Pike says in his journal, in 1704: "May 28, Sacrament day. An ambush of 4 Indians lay betwixt Tristram Heards & Ephraim Wentworths, upon the north side of the Hill (Garrison Hill) but were happily discovered & escaped." He received grants of land in addition to what he inherited from his father. He owned a part of the mill at the head of Fresh Creek; also a part of the mill at Salmon Falls. He was surveyor of highways in 1702; viewer of fences in 1709. He made his will March 16, 1738; it was proved June, 1748. This indicates that he died in 1748. The will mentions all his children, nine, but not his wife, indicating that she was dead. He married (first), between October 22, 1696, and May, 1699, Mary, daughter of Richard and Grace Miller, of Kittery, Maine. When this first wife died does not appear, but in March, 1735, and November, 1736, he had a wife Elizabeth. She was probably the widow of Joseph Beard. Her maiden name was Walderne, and she was daughter of William, a brother of Major Richard Walderne (now spelled Waldron). His children were:

Ephraim, Spencer, Ezekiel, Samuel, Jonathan, Mary Anna, Martha and Elizabeth. (Mention of Samuel and descendants appears in this article.)

(XXIII) Ezekiel, third son and child of Ephraim and Mary (Miller) Wentworth, inherited the homestead of his father in Dover, New Hampshire. There was an Ezekiel Wentworth under Colonel William Pepperell in his expedition against Loupsburg in 1745; and also an Ezekiel Wentworth in Captain Gerrish's company in 1760, for the Canada expedition. Whether this Ezekiel is identified with either of these two mentioned is not certain. He married (first) his cousin Dorothy, daughter of Benjamin Wentworth; she died about 1750, having three sons. He married (second), about 1751, Sarah Nock (now Knox), by whom he had six children. He died in the summer of 1762, but she survived him and lived with her son Jonathan, of Rochester, until her death, about 1802. The children of the first wife were: Ephraim and Isaac (twins), and Phineas; by the second wife: Jonathan, Dorothy, Drisco, Mark, Sylvanus and Elias.

(XXIV) Jonathan, eldest child of Ezekiel and Sarah (Nock) Wentworth, was born May 25, 1752, and died February 9, 1817. He was called "Jonathan, Jr." to distinguish him from his Uncle Jonathan. He was a blacksmith, and lived in that part of Rochester which was incorporated as Farmington, December 1, 1798. He married, December 5, 1772, Esther Whitehouse. They had nine children: John, Elias, Phineas, William (died young), William, Sarah, Ezekiel, a child, and Lucy.

(XXV) Elias, second son and child of Jonathan and Esther (Whitehouse) Wentworth, was born May 22, 1774, and died in Wakefield, September 21, 1852. He lived in Wakefield on the same lot of land with his brother John, and was a neighbor to his Uncles' Mark and Sylvanus. For many years he was a member of the board of selectmen of Wakefield. He married, November 29, 1797, Lydia Chadwick, who was born September 25, 1778, and died April 16, 1867, aged eighty-nine. She was the daughter of William Chadwick. The children of this union were: Betsey, Jonathan, Ezekiel, Daniel, William, Albra, Eli, Noah Horne, Sarah and Jacob (twins), and David W. C.

(XXVI) Albra, fifth son and sixth child of Elias and Lydia (Chadwick) Wentworth, was born March 10, 1807, and died at Union Village, Wakefield, June 3, 1875. He resided in Wakefield, and was a man who took an interest in public affairs and had an influence in shaping their course. He was one of the selectmen in 1854, and afterward a member of the general court. He married (first), in 1828, Rhoda Cook, of Wakefield, who died June 15, 1845; (second), December 25, 1847, Eliza U. Sanborn, of Wakefield. He had by his first wife: Sally Aroline, Charles Augustus, Albert Freeman, Sylvester Norris and Frances Ellen. By the second wife one child, George Albra. Sally Aroline, born May 27, 1829, married, October 23, 1853, James Hayes Innkins, and lived in Wakefield. (See Innkins, III.)

(XXVII) Samuel, fourth son and child of Ephraim and Mary (Miller) Wentworth. The date of his birth is not known. He lived in Somersworth, and died March 4, 1780. He was a good farmer, a good citizen, and a soldier in the Revolutionary army, serving in Captain John Waldron's company in 1775, and Captain Caleb Hodgdon's company in 1776. He married (first) Patience,

daughter of Thomas and Sarah Downs. She was born April 3, 1721, and died in Somersworth, September 10, 1770. She was granddaughter of Thomas Downs, who came in "The Defence" to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. He married (second) Widow Elizabeth Carter, of Portsmouth. She had three husbands previously, viz.: Captain Gowen, Captain Hill, and Captain Carter. He married (third) Widow Margaret (Hains) Horn, who survived him. His nine children, all by his first wife, were as follows: Jonathan, Sarah, Enoch, Kezia, Mary, Daniel, Amaziah, Samuel and Jacob.

(XXIV) Colonel Jonathan, eldest child of Samuel and Patience (Downs) Wentworth, was born in Somersworth, September 8, 1741, and died November 16, 1790. He is known as "Col. Jonathan" from his military career. He lived at Dry Hill, in Somersworth (now Rollinsford), sometimes called Sligo, about two miles from Dover Landing, on the right from the road to South Berwick, Maine. He was one of the selectmen of Somersworth in 1774. He was with two brothers in the Revolutionary army. He was captain of a company raised in Somersworth in 1775, and served in Colonel Poor's regiment in the siege of Boston. He made a forced march of sixty-two miles previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, and arrived in Chelsea, opposite, in the morning, but could not cross the river (Mystic) on account of the enemy, and went round by way of Medford to join the troops. After the siege of Boston he went with General Sullivan on the expedition to Canada. In 1778 he was with General Sullivan in the campaign in Rhode Island. In 1781 he was major in Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment at West Point, and at one time was brigade major under Colonel Stephen Evans. After the war he was colonel of a New Hampshire regiment. His war record is brilliant and most honorable. Colonel Wentworth was a representative from Somersworth from March 10, 1779, to March 13, 1782. His wife was Betsey, daughter of Richard Philpot, of Somersworth. She died September 7, 1829. They had eight children: Richard Philpot, Thomas, Luke, Sylvanus, Lewis, Patience, Jonathan and David.

(XXV) Thomas, second son and child of Colonel Jonathan and Betsey (Philpot) Wentworth, was born in Somersworth, June 4, 1768, and died in Dover, February 3, 1805. He was a well-to-do farmer, a good citizen, but not an office holder. He married, in Rochester, February 16, 1790, Mary, daughter of Colonel James Roberts, and granddaughter of Joshua Roberts, of Berwick, Maine. She was born May 12, 1769, and after the death of Thomas married (second), September 7, 1826, Samuel Lord, of Berwick, who died in 1855, and she died May 1, 1858. Her father, Colonel James Roberts, was a captain of a company raised in Berwick, Maine, which was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and later served in the siege of Boston. After the war he was colonel of a Maine regiment. Thomas and Mary (Roberts) Wentworth had seven children: Betsey, James, Martha, Mary, Andrew, Ruth, Lydia.

(XXVI) Martha, third child and second daughter of Thomas and Mary (Roberts) Wentworth, was born April 4, 1795, married John Ham, her second husband, May 14, 1837 (see Ham, V), and died April 5, 1880.

(XXII) Benjamin, son of Elder William Wentworth, was probably the youngest child, and ac-

ording to tradition was the son of a second wife. He inherited a part of the large tract of land owned by his father and upon that he resided. This land is about two miles northeast of Cochecho Falls, Dover, was devised to Benjamin, May 9, 1693, and has never since been out of the possession of the family. Benjamin was constable in Dover in 1711 and 1713, and surveyor of highways in 1703 and 1717. The only account of his death is contained in the *New England Journal* of August 5, 1728, which states: "We are informed that some days ago, Mr. Benjamin Wentworth, riding over a bridge (otherwise called the boom) in the river Cochecho, New Hampshire, fell into the said river, where both he and his horse were drowned." The place where the accident occurred is a few rods above the lower falls, in Dover. Henry Wentworth's descendants say that his wife's name was Sarah Allen, and tradition says she came from Salisbury, Massachusetts. She died at the house of her grandson, Bartholomew, July 12, 1770, aged ninety-one. The children of Benjamin and Sarah were: William, Sarah, Tamsen, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Susannah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Martha, Abra and Mark. (Mention of Joseph and descendants forms part of this article.)

(XXIII) Ebenezer, third son and fifth child of Benjamin and Sarah (Allen) Wentworth, was born September 9, 1705, and lived about one mile east of Great Falls; later he lived about a mile south, where he died. He is called "cordwainer" in a deed dated 1737. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of John and Deborah (Church) Roberts, born February 18, 1709. She died February 10, 1770, and he married (second) before 1773, Widow Elizabeth (Monroe) Young, whose first husband lived and died in Rochester. She died about 1790. His children, all by the first wife, were: Sarah, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Deborah, Stephen, Mary, Aaron, Nicholas and Elibur.

(XXIV) Ebenezer (2), third child and second son of Ebenezer (1) and Sarah (Roberts) Wentworth, was born August 14, 1735, and died April 24, 1797. He was a resident of Rochester in 1774. He married, in 1758, his cousin, Dorothy Hartford, of Parker's Island, at the mouth of the Kenebec river, who was born about 1736, and died about 1822, aged eighty-six. Her parents were Joseph and Dorothy (Furbish) Hartford. The children of this union are: Dorothy, Joanna, Ebenezer, Nancy (died young), David and Nancy.

(XXV) Deacon David, fifth child and second son of Ebenezer (2) and Dorothy (Hartford) Wentworth, was born September 7, 1774. He resided in Dover, where he was a deacon in the Free Will Baptist Church. He died there October 8, 1852. He married (first), January 30, 1799, Mercy Smith, of Wolfborough, who was born June 16, 1776, and died January 10, 1837; (second) Mary Nutter, who was born in Portsmouth, and died March 29, 1856. The children of David and Mercy were: Jacob Smith, Susan Mary, James Jewett, Elizabeth Ann, Nancy, Mary Smith, Hiram and John Morrison.

(XXVI) Jacob Smith, eldest child of David and Mercy (Smith) Wentworth, was born in Wolfborough, January 14, 1800. He married, in March, 1820, Jane, daughter of Moses Farren, of Alton. He died January 11, 1842, and his widow married (second) Oliver Berry, by whom she had one son, Jacob S. and Jane had seven children: Abonzo

Perry, George Newland, Moses Warren, Hiram Shepard, Edgar Newland, John Downing and Jacob Smith.

(XXVII) Alonzo Perry, eldest child of Jacob S. and Jane (Farren) Wentworth, was born June 4, 1830, and died December 12, 1904. He enlisted June 9, 1863, in Company B, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was a farmer and resided at Strafford, New Hampshire. He married, August 12, 1857, Lydia Abigail Sanders, who was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, March 25, 1834, and died October 29, 1903, daughter of John and Maria (Gray) Sanders, of Strafford, New Hampshire. The children born to them were: Ella Jane, Delmer David, Lillian Maria and John Frank. Lillian M. married, June 28, 1893, Frank H. Babb. (See Babb, V.)

(XXIII) Joseph, seventh child and fourth son of Benjamin and Sarah (Allen) Wentworth, was born December 22, 1709, and was called in deeds, sometimes "yeoman," sometimes "husbandman." He was the owner of the highlands now known as "Prospect Hill," at Great Falls, New Hampshire, and old records indicate that he owned land on which is now part of the village of Great Falls. He died January 26, 1765. His wife's name was Rachel. May 18, 1769, she had set off as dower land on the southerly side of the road "leading to the Great Falls, by Benjamin Wentworth's land," and one-third of the mill privilege. She died in Somersworth, May 1, 1774. Her maiden name cannot now be discovered. The children of Joseph and Rachel were: Joseph, Rachel and Charity.

(XXIV) Joseph (2), only son of Joseph (1) and Rachel Wentworth, was born in Somersworth. He had land laid out to him in Berwick, Maine. He married, January 19, 1756, at Blackberry Hill, Berwick, Maine, Eunice Shorey. While his youngest child was an infant he mysteriously disappeared and what became of him was never known. His widow married (second), in Berwick, November 19, 1779, John Brown. She lived in Limerick, Maine, but died in Berwick. The children of Joseph and Eunice were: Rachel, Daniel, Samuel, William, Joseph and Ichabod.

(XXV) Samuel, second of the five sons of Joseph (2) and Eunice (Shorey) Wentworth, was born July 1, 1760, and died about 1831. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and to distinguish him from numerous other Samuels he was called "Gunner Sam." He married, as "of Rochester, New Hampshire," May 2, 1782, Sarah Stone, of Berwick, Maine. They had: Daniel, John, Mary, Aaron, Moses, Betsey, Mehitable, Levi, Phineas and Sarah.

(XXVI) Phineas, ninth child and sixth son of Samuel and Sarah (Stone) Wentworth, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He lived at Milton Mills on the Salmon Falls river, and was a farmer. He married, March 22, 1827, Nancy Witham, of Milton Mills, a cousin to Mary (Witham), wife of his brother Levi. She died August, 1870. They had: Lucy Ann, Richard, a child (died young), John Quincy Adams, Lewis Hanson, Charles Howard and Caroline Melissa.

(XXVII) Charles Howard, seventh child of Phineas and Nancy (Witham) Wentworth, was born in Milton, December 30, 1830, and died July 2, 1894. He was a farmer, and in political sentiment was a Republican. He married Arvilla Farnham, who was born May 16, 1835, daughter of Dummer and Annie (Miller) Farnham, of Acton, Maine.

Three children were born of this union: John Howard, born September 14, 1863, died July 29, 1869. Charles Elmer, mentioned below. Delbert Roscoe, born December 12, 1869.

(XXVIII) Charles Elmer, second child of Charles H. and Arvilla (Farnham) Wentworth, was born in Milton, October 21, 1865. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age and then became an employe in the woolen mill at Union, where he remained six years. He then worked a while in a meat market, and then learned shoemaking and was in the employ of the Thomas G. Plant Company of Boston five years. Returning to Union at the end of that time he bought out a livery stable which he restocked and has since conducted with success. He is independent in politics, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Milton Mills. He married, in 1890, Clara Place, who was born at Middleton, May 4, 1871, daughter of William and Lydia (Whitehouse) Place, of Middleton, New Hampshire. To them have been born: Roscoe C., born September 26, Robert John, January 24, 1896; Homer Roger, March 28, 1897; Gladys Marilla, April 7, 1898; Ruth, September 17, 1899; and Lucille, February 12, 1907.

The Wilders constitute a lineage well endowed with the qualities and faculties that are always essential to moral and intellectual achievement. It is not quite four centuries since a king of England conferred on their ancestral representative the distinction which has entitled his descendants to be enrolled among the landed gentry of Great Britain. Their career, at once modest and honorable, has shown that it was gerdon not ill bestowed. Those of the name and race who live in this country have abundant reason to boast of their kindred and ancestry beyond the Atlantic. Nor here in America, under Republican institutions, has there been any essential change of character.

There is no doubt that the inciting cause was religion which led Martha Wilder and her children to emigrate to the colony of Massachusetts Bay. They firmly and inflexibly maintained that iron-side orthodoxy peculiar to the seventeenth century, and their descendants have a full measure of their peculiar characteristics. The great body of them have been influential members of society, not often aspiring to lead, but not willing to follow a leader blindly. They have displayed from the first all the nobler characteristics of their progenitors—earnestness of purpose, fidelity in pecuniary affairs, punctuality in the fulfilling of engagements, strict veneration for truth, patient industry, inflexible tenacity, and other kindred qualities.

(1) The first Wilder known in history is Nicholas, a military chieftain in the army of the Earl of Richmond, at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. The name is German and would indicate that Nicholas was one of those who came with the Earl of France, and landed at Milford Haven, April 15, 1497. Henry VII gave Nicholas Wilder, as a token of favor, a landed estate and a coat-of-arms, and that estate is still held by his heirs. From the son of Nicholas until 1777 they were born at Ship-lake, which seems to have been the family residence. Of Nicholas Wilder we do not know the time of his birth or death. He had one son.

(II) John, son of Nicholas Wilder, was in possession of the ancestral estate by entail in 1525.

His wife's name was Agnes, and they had a son, John Wilder, Esq., and a daughter, Agnes, who died in 1580.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Agnes Wilder, married Alice Keats, daughter and heiress of Thomas Keats, Esq., of the Sulham House, by whom he had four sons: John, Nicholas, William and Thomas, and three daughters: Eleanor, Joan and Alice. Thus far we have no dates of births and deaths. In 1582 John gave by deed of entail the Sulham House, of which his wife was heir, to William, their third son, probably as a part of an arrangement by which Thomas, the fourth son, was to become the proprietor of the entailed estate. By the will of John, made in October, 1588, and proved by his widow Alice, his executors, the following November, John and Thomas were both provided for, and a deed of conveyance was also made to Thomas. We do not know by what power the third son came to be made heir instead of the eldest, yet it was done in this case, and the family residence, Shiplake, which was not a part of the entailed estate, was probably conveyed by deed to Thomas, and thus made to continue as the family residence.

(IV) Thomas, son of John (2) and Alice (Keats) Wilder, was born and died at Shiplake, on the property which came from his father. Berry, in his "Pedigrees," says that Thomas succeeded John at his father's death, and that his heir apparent was his son John of Nunhide, who was living in 1681, and probably died in 1688. Martha Wilder left Shiplake in May, 1638, for the colonies. One strong presumption is that Martha was the widow of Thomas, who died in 1634, and that Thomas, of Charlestown, was the son of Martha and the brother of Edward; it follows that they had an older brother, John, who was the heir of Thomas, and that all the five who had emigrated were his children; and until this is shown by proper evidence to be incorrect, we shall assume that they were all of one family. Thus the children of Thomas and Martha Wilder seem to be: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Edward and Mary. (Mention of Thomas and descendants forms part of this article.)

(V) John, son of Thomas Wilder, married in 1673; his wife's name was Hannah. At the Indian war he fled from the place on the Nashawena river, within the present town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he had gone with his father, and went to Charlestown, where two of his children were baptized. One child, Hannah, was born in Marlboro. It is not known that he returned to Lancaster, but he is supposed to have resided there. The time of his death is unknown. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Worcester, but it is not known that he ever resided there. In 1673 he married Hannah, whose surname is unknown. He had six children, four sons and two daughters: John, Thomas, Hannah, James, Ebenezer and Anna, most of whom lived in South Lancaster, then known as Six Nations, now as the town of Clinton, from which it is supposed that their father's home was there.

(VI) Thomas, son of John and Hannah Wilder, was a farmer of Six Nations. He married Susannah Hunt, and left two sons and two daughters: John, Jotham, Anna and Prudence.

(VII) Jotham, son of Thomas and Susannah (Hunt) Wilder, was born in Six Nations, in 1710. He married, March 3, 1746, Phebe Wheeler, and had

four sons and two daughters: Stephen, Titus, Susannah, Jotham, Reuben and Polly.

(VIII) Titus, second child of Jotham and Phebe (Wheeler) Wilder, was born in Lancaster, December 15, 1749, and devoted himself to agriculture as his father before him had done. He married, April 21, 1773, Mary Allen, daughter of Ebenezer and Tabitha (Fullum) Allen, and a granddaughter on the maternal side of Francis Fullum, who was killed in the celebrated Lovewell's fight at Pigwacket (now Fryeburg), Maine, in 1725. Eight children were born of this marriage, Thomas (died young), Polly, Titus, Ebenezer, Tabitha, Thomas, Betsey, and Elisha, whose sketch follows.

(IX) Elisha, youngest child of Titus and Mary (Allen) Wilder, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 22, 1793, and died there in 1836. He was a carpenter by trade. In early life he was an officer in the state militia. His commission as lieutenant was dated May 3, 1820, and signed by Governor Brooks and by Alden Bradford, secretary of state. He married, August 11, 1818, Emily Pollard, who was born in Lancaster, July 7, 1793, and died November 5, 1830. She was one of the twelve children of Abner Pollard and his first wife, Achsah (Phelps) Pollard, her father being one of the twelve children of John and Elizabeth Pollard. To Elisha and Emily (Pollard) Wilder were born five children: Edwin Elisha, Emily, Caroline M., Frederick and Christopher W. Edwin Elisha, born June 30, 1821, was in business a carriage trimmer for many years in Bridgeton, Maine; he died in October, 1904. Emily died young. Caroline M., born 1823, died at twenty years of age. Frederick died young. Christopher W. is the subject of the next paragraph.

(X) Christopher Walker, fifth and youngest child of Elisha and Emily (Pollard) Wilder, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, January 7, 1829. When he was less than a year old his mother died and he was placed in the care of his aunt, Mrs. Benjamin R. Page, of Conway, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of Conway, and at Fryeburg Academy. He went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, at seventeen years of age, and worked with his brother Edwin E. at carriage making until he was twenty. At twenty-one (1850) he returned to Conway and engaged in the manufacture of harness and carriage manufacturing, in which line he built up a large trade, continuing until 1870. In the year 1861, at the comparatively youthful age of thirty-two, Mr. Wilder was elected to the responsible office of county commissioner of Carroll county, and served three years. He performed the functions of this office with so much satisfaction to his townsmen that at the expiration of his term of office as commissioner, 1864, he was elected selectman and kept in that position until 1868, and again elected 1877-78. In 1868 and 1869 he represented the town in the legislature, and served on the committee on education. In 1869 he obtained a charter for the Conway Savings Bank, which he assisted in organizing in May, 1870, when he became auditor, and has been continuously connected with the bank ever since. For eleven years he was assistant treasurer, was made treasurer in 1885, and has since held that place, a term of twenty-two years. In 1871 Mr. Wilder was appointed by Governor Weston, registrar of probate of Carroll county, and that position he filled the five years following, and has since practiced continuously in the probate court of said county. In 1861 he was

appointed justice of the peace and notary public, and has since held those offices, a period of forty-six years. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Wilder has attained a leading place among his townsmen by diligence, and a just course in business, and commands the respect and regard of all who know him. He is one of the financial supports of Conway, and takes a pride in the progress of the town. He was a member of Saco Valley Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand. Is now a member of Swift River Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Conway Village. Mr. Wilder joined the Methodist Episcopal Church about 1807, and is still a prominent member of that denomination. He was one of the organizers and early trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Conway, and ever since has been a member of the official board. He has always been connected actively with the Sabbath school, either as student or teacher. Mrs. Wilder joined the Methodist Church by letter from the Congregational Church, after coming to Conway, and was an earnest worker in that body until age compelled her to cease her labors. Christopher Walker Wilder married, in Bridgeton, Maine, November 25, 1852, Sophia Greenwood, who was born in Bethel, Maine, July 19, 1830, daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy (Grover) Greenwood. She is a granddaughter of Nathaniel Greenwood, of Bethel, and is of Welsh ancestry. Of this union four children have been born: George Sidney, Annette A., Fred. G. and Henri P. George Sidney, born May 14, 1856, died March 27, 1892. He married Carrie C. Yeaton, by whom he had six children: Clifford W., Ethel, Grace G., Alice, Ralph and Elsie. Annette A., October 26, 1857, married Haven A. Quint, and died July 6, 1886, leaving three children: Eleanor P., Levi N. and Fred C. Fred. G., died young. Henri P., August 16, 1863, married, November 11, 1891, Mary E. Long, of Melrose, Massachusetts. He is in business in Conway, and resides with his parents. Mrs. Sophia (Greenwood) Wilder died November 6, 1904, after a married life of fifty-two years.

(V) Thomas (2), second son and child of Thomas (1) and Martha Wilder, was born in England about the year 1618. It is not known when he emigrated to this country, but he was admitted to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in March, 1640, and was made freeman there either in that year or in 1651. In 1652 a settlement was made on the Nashawaha river forty miles west of Charlestown, which afterwards developed into the town of Manchester, and to this place Thomas (2) Wilder and his family moved on the first day of July, 1654. His farm of five hundred acres was located near the center of the present town. In 1660 Thomas (2) Wilder was elected one of the selectmen, and held the office, it is said, till his death seven years later. In 1640 he married Anna, whose last name is unknown, and they had five children: Mary, born June 30, 1642; Thomas (3), whose sketch follows; John, 1646; Elizabeth, 1648; Nathaniel, November 3, 1650, married Mary Sawyer, and died in July, 1704. Thomas (2) Wilder died October 23, 1697, and his widow died June 10, 1692.

(VI) Thomas (3), eldest son and second child of Thomas (2) and Ann Wilder, was born September 14, 1644, probably in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was executor of his father's will and succeeded to his estate in Lancaster, Massa-

chusetts. We know very little about his career, but there are indications that he fortified his house during the Indian massacres, and made it a place of refuge for other families. On June 17, 1678, Thomas (3) Wilder married Mary Houghton, and six children are recorded: James, born in 1680, married Abigail Gardner. Joseph, whose sketch follows. Sarah, January 22, 1685, married _____ Fairbanks. Elizabeth, 1687, married _____ Hutchings. Anna, 1689, married Hezekiah Willard. Mary, 1691, married _____ Hartwell. Thomas (3) Wilder died in 1717.

(VII) Judge Joseph, second son and child of Thomas (3) and Mary (Houghton) Wilder, was born July 5, 1683, probably in Lancaster, Massachusetts. Although his early educational advantages were limited, he was a man of great intellectual gifts, and at an early day was made a judge in the courts of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. In 1732 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for Worcester county, and from 1741 until his death he served as chief justice. In 1739 he was made judge of probate for Worcester county, which office he also held until his death. He is said to have been a man of incorruptible piety and integrity. In 1702 Judge Joseph Wilder married Lucy Gardner, daughter of Captain Andrew Gardner, of Lancaster, who was born in 1679. She was the sister of Rev. Andrew Gardner who was accidentally killed by being mistaken for an Indian during the time of the massacres. The sentinel heard the approach of a man in the bushes, and receiving no reply to his command, fired his musket and killed the clergyman just on the eve of the latter's ordination. The soldier was exonerated by the authorities, but he never recovered from the effects of the tragedy. Judge Joseph and Lucy (Gardner) Wilder had four sons, but no daughters are recorded. The sons were Thomas, born in 1704; Andrew, December 28, 1706, married Elizabeth Carter; Joseph (2), whose sketch follows; Caleb, born in 1710, married Abigail Carter. Judge Joseph Wilder died May 26, 1757, and his wife died May 13, 1753.

(VIII) Colonel Joseph (2), second son and child of Judge Joseph (1) and Lucy (Gardner) Wilder, was born in December, 1708, probably in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He settled in Lancaster, that state, and with his brother Caleb introduced into this country the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes. The original ashery was at the outlet of Choaloom pond. The industry proved very successful and became a source of wealth to the whole country. Joseph (2) Wilder was a man of prominence and influence in the town and state. After his father's death he was appointed in his stead as judge of the court of common pleas, and he also became a colonel in the militia. Colonel Joseph (2) Wilder was twice married. His first wife and the mother of his nine children was Deborah Joselyu, who was born in 1708 and died April 20, 1773. The children were: Joseph (3), whose sketch follows. Deborah, born November 17, 1736, married Sherabiah Hunt. Sarah, March 2, 1738, Gardner, married Martha Wilder. Rebecca, May 18, 1741, married James Locke. Peter, November 10, 1743, and John, his twin, who lived but one day. Lucy, April 24, 1747, married John Locke. John, August 1, 1750. In 1775, shortly before his death, Colonel Joseph (2) Wilder married Mrs. Rebecca Locke. According to one record he died September 12, 1776, but that varies slightly from another state-



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ment, which says that he died at the age of seventy years.

(IX) Joseph (3), eldest child of Colonel Joseph (2) and Deborah (Joscelyn) Wilder, was born April 15, 1734, and was a farmer living in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He married Susannah Phelps, and they had seven children: Joseph, born in 1760; Willis, mentioned below; Peter, born in 1766; Nathan; Lucy; Rebecca, married Arthur Taylor; and Nancy. Joseph Wilder, the eldest son, married Rachel Ripley, a sister of Rev. Dr. Ripley, of Concord, Massachusetts, who lived in the Old Manse where Hawthorn gathered his "Mosses."

(X) Willis, second son and child of Joseph (3) and Susannah (Phelps) Wilder, was born in 1757, probably in Lancaster, Massachusetts, where his parents lived. In 1796 he came from Templeton, Massachusetts, to Bethlehem, New Hampshire, being one of the first settlers of the new town and cleared a large farm where the Maplewood Hotel now stands. He took an active part in town affairs, and held most of the offices in the new settlement. His wife's baptismal name was Relief. They had eight children, among them Willis (2), mentioned below, and Joseph, who died of yellow fever in New Orleans. Willis (1) died August 7, 1807, aged fifty years. His wife, Relief, survived him thirty years and died at the age of eighty years. She was a famous needlewoman. In the home of her friends "Widow Relief Wilder" as she was always called, was most eagerly welcomed, for she always, on her arrival, demanded stockings to darn, leaving at each place most exquisite specimens of her fine smooth darning.

(XI) Willis (2), son of Willis and Relief Wilder, was born in Bethlehem, March 10, 1779. He married Lydia Burt and they had three children: Clark, who died in infancy, Willis (3) and Charles. Willis Wilder (2) was often sought for advice, as his piety, sound common sense and good judgment were greatly respected. He was deacon of the Congregational Church. He and his wife, Lydia (Burt) Wilder, died January 7, 1850.

(XII) Willis (3), the son of Willis (2) and Lydia (Burt) Wilder, was born January 14, 1813, in Bethlehem. He married Sarah Dean Winch, daughter of Joel Winch, of Bethlehem, 1838. They had four children: Lydia, Richard Henry, Albert and Clara. He took an active part in town affairs and held important town offices. He accumulated a large property in buying and selling timbered lands. He died April 21, 1880.

(XIII) Richard Henry, son of Willis (3) and Sarah D. (Winch) Wilder, was born at Bethlehem, February 4, 1841. On May 20, 1863, he married Josephine Allin, of Guildhall, Vermont, who was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January, 1841. Their early married life was spent in Bethlehem where two of their children, Ellen and Mary Isabelle, were born. They then bought a large farm in Guildhall, Vermont. Three more children were born to them there: Josephine, Richard Edward and Willis (4) Allin. He sold his farm in Guildhall the year before his death, returning to Bethlehem where he died September 12, 1877.

(XIV) Dr. Richard Edward, eldest son and fourth child of Richard Henry and Josephine (Allin) Wilder, was born at Guildhall, Vermont, August 20, 1870. His early education was obtained at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, where his parents lived, and he was one of six members forming the first class (1889) to graduate from the

Bethlehem high school under the present system. He studied one year at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and then took three years in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, graduating in the class of 1894. After a practice of two and a half years at West Stewartstown, New Hampshire, Dr. Wilder in 1896 permanently established himself at Whitefield, New Hampshire, where he has an extensive practice, and is now (1907) one of the staff of the Morrison Hospital and president of the Coos County Medical Society. He belongs also to the American Medical Association. He is the author of various contributions to Medical literature, some of which have appeared in publications of the profession and others have been read before medical societies. Dr. Wilder is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Whitefield, and the secretary of the Laymen's Conference of the New Hampshire Methodist Conference. He belongs to White Mountain Lodge, No. 86, Free and Accepted Masons, of Whitefield, and he is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Foresters. In politics he is independent, voting according to principal rather than by party dictation.

Dr. Wilder married at Bethlehem, June 14, 1894, Emilie Sinclair Noyes, daughter of Moses C. and Julia Noyes. She was a member of the Bethlehem high school and a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. Her father is a prominent lumber dealer and influential citizen of Bethlehem. Dr. and Mrs. Wilder have three children, all born at Whitefield: Richard Noyes, January 17, 1897; Isabelle, February 18, 1900; and Dean Clark, September 1, 1901.

This name is variously spelled in the old records—Veazey, Vesey, Veecie, Veazie, Fewzie, Pheza and Phese.

The earliest settler was William, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who was a freeman May 10, 1643, and whose name in the record is spelled Phese. He was "one of the petitioners injuriously encouraged in 1645, by our government to settle on Gorten's land." He died June 16, 1681. His will was made June 3, and proved July 27, of the same year. He married, in 1644, Elinor, a daughter of Rev. William Tompson, who married (second) John French, and died April 23, 1711, aged eighty-four. The children of William and Elinor (Tompson) Phese, were: Hannah, William, Solomon, Elizabeth, Samuel, Ellen, Abigail, Mehitable and Mercy. From this William Veazie are probably descended the Veazies of Stratham and others of this article.

(I) Daniel Veazey, of Stratham, married Rachel Clark, who was born February 27, 1758, and died October 9, 1822. Daniel Veazey died in Bridgewater, January 16, 1824.

(II) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) and Rachel (Clark) Veazey, was probably born in Stratham. His intention of marriage with Elizabeth Leavitt, both of New Hampton, were filed "August ye 21," and they were married "Aug ye 24 1806" by Salmon Hebard. She was a daughter of Amos Leavitt of Meredith. Their children, all born in Bridgewater, were: Simeon, August 3, 1807; Amos, January 14, 1809; Judith, December 15, 1811; Sally, February 7, 1813; Liza, February 1, 1815, died young; Daniel, May 23, 1817; Liza, February 4, 1819; Aaron, June 24, 1821; and Murry, July 24, 1823.

(III) Amos Leavitt, second son and child of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Leavitt) Veazey, was

born January 14, 1809, in Bridgewater. He was married to Mahala Dolloff, of Meredith, by Thomas Perkins, October 25, 1834. They had six children: Gustavus, of Franklin; Damon L., now of Natick, Massachusetts; Jennie, wife of Charles E. Buzzell, of Lakewood; Charles, who is mentioned below; Rose, deceased; and William E., of Belmont.

(IV) Charles Addison, fourth child and third son of Amos L. and Mahala (Dolloff) Veazey, was born in Bristol, March 23, 1842, has been a farmer and merchant, and is still in business. He married in Benton, March 20, 1870, Ruth Jane Eastman, who was born in Benton, September 7, 1845, daughter of Sylvester and Louisa (Whitcher) Eastman (See Eastman, VIII). Three children were born of this union: William D., mentioned below; Jennie Frances, born April 13, 1874, who married Willis Brown, and now lives at Bellows Falls, Vermont; and Daniel, who died young.

(V) William Damon, eldest child of Charles A. and Ruth J. (Eastman) Veazey, was born in Benton, July 7, 1871. He is now a prosperous lawyer, junior member of the law firm of Jewell, Owen & Veazey, of Laconia.

A branch of the Veazie family, originally of Massachusetts, has for several generations done pioneer work in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Canada, where their strength and skill have helped to convert the wilderness into productive farms.

(1) John, son of Samuel Veazie, was born in Canada East, in 1819. He was a carpenter and joiner, and worked at his trade during the warmer months and then, leaving work and care behind him, he went to the woods and followed the streams and hunted and trapped and fished and enjoyed that freedom that few at the present day can enjoy. In this way he lived until 1862, having resided in several places in Canada, Vermont and New Hampshire, being then a resident of Dummer, this state, forty-three years of age, and having a wife and family. In that year he responded to the president's call for troops to put down the slaveholders' rebellion, and on August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in September 23 following as a private. He went to the front with his command and was in the service in the Army of the Potomac, as a member of Berdan's Sharpshooters. But he was not able to withstand the influence of the climate, and died at Washington, D. C., April 26, 1863, as stated in the report of the adjutant general of the state of New Hampshire. He married Lucy Hall, who was born in 1814, in Leeds, province of Quebec, and died in August, 1889, in Stark, New Hampshire. The children of this union were: Robert, Chester, Benjamin, George (died young), Jane, Phebe, William, Simeon, Albert and three daughters who died in infancy.

(II) Benjamin, third son of John and Lucy (Hall) Veazie, was born August 30, 1843, in Groveton, New Hampshire, or Derby Line, Vermont. In 1863. He went to Chicago and was employed as a brakeman on the Illinois & Western railroad running between Chicago and Milwaukee. In 1866 he returned to New Hampshire. Since 1866 he has resided in Stark, where he has a farm and is engaged in agriculture and lumbering, and is surveyor of lumber for the International Paper Company of Berlin. He married in June 28, 1866, Mary H. Wheeler, who was born in Milan, April 11, 1848, daughter of Albison Wheeler, of Milan, New

Hampshire. Five children have been born of this union: George A., Edith N., Frank R., and two who died in infancy.

(III) George Amos Veazie, eldest child of Benjamin and Mary H. (Wheeler) Veazie, was born in Stark, February 26, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Starke, the high school at Mechanics Falls, and Gray Business College, Portland, Maine. For five years he was with J. A. Pike learning civil engineering and exploring the upper country. In 1896 he was employed in engineering and lumbering for the Odell Paper Company, in Groveton. Subsequently he was a buyer of pulp for the Burgess Sulphite Fiber Company, of Berlin. From 1901 to 1904 he was associated with M. J. McWain in the mercantile business, but failing health compelled him to leave mercantile pursuits, and he again returned to the activity, the pure air, and the sunshine of the lumber business. Since 1904 he has been president of the Juane River Lumber Company, incorporated, dealers in lumber, pulp and wood, with headquarters at Littleton. Mr. Veazie is a large owner of timber in northern New Hampshire, Vermont, and the province of Quebec. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of Ammonoosic Lodge, No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Groveton; and the Sons of Veterans, of Littleton. He has for sixteen years been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for six years an official member of the Littleton Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, January 2, 1901, Maud Terrien, who was born in Groveton, New Hampshire, March 9, 1879, daughter of Joseph J. and Nellie Terrien, of Groveton. They have one child, Ola, born December 18, 1903, in Littleton.

The name of Leighton is evidently of ancient Saxon origin and can be traced in England back to the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042). The Leightons of Dover are distinctly a New Hampshire family, as their original American progenitor was an early settler there, and their ancestors were prominent in both civic and military affairs.

(I) Thomas Leighton, who arrived from England in 1633, settled in Dover, locating on what was afterward known as Leighton Hill, near the old Piscataqua Bridge. He received several grants of land, became a man of prominence in the colony and was one of the signers of the Dover "Combination" in 1640. He lived to be sixty-seven years of age and died in 1671. His widow whose Christian name was Joanna, was again married in 1673 to Job Clements, a counsellor of Dover.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Joanna Leighton, was born in Dover in 1642, and died there in 1677. He married Elizabeth Nutter, daughter of Hatevil Nutter, who was an elder of the first church in Dover.

(III) John, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nutter) Leighton, was born in Dover and resided there his entire life. The Christian name of his wife was Abigail.

(IV) Thomas, son of John and Abigail Leighton, was as far as known, a lifelong resident of Dover. He married Susanna Chesley.

(V) Gideon, son of Thomas and Susanna (Chesley) Leighton, was born February 14, 1731. In 1755 he accompanied the military expedition to Canada in Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment, but later became an ensign in Colonel Gilman's





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regiment at Crown Point, and from April 10 to November 30, 1758, he was in Colonel John Hart's regiment, his services in the French and Indian War covering a period of seven years. In 1775 he was a corporal in Samuel Hayes' company, and he died in Barrington June 2, 1776. He married Abigail Titcomb of Dover, daughter of William and Jane (Emmons) Titcomb.

(VI) Stephen, son of Gideon and Abigail (Titcomb) Leighton, was born in Barrington September 4, 1763. He married Mary Emerson of Madbury, this state, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (DeMerritt) Emerson, also of that town. Solomon Emerson was moderator of the first town meeting in Madbury in 1755. Sarah DeMeritt was a daughter of John and Margaret (Buzzell) DeMerritt.

(VII) Mary E., daughter of Stephen and Mary (Emerson) Leighton, was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, October 15, 1807. She became the wife of Luther Sampson (see Sampson, II).

(Second Family.)

This is among the names very LEIGHTON numerous represented in New Hampshire, and has been identified with New England from a very early period in its settlement. It is most frequently found in the vicinity of the Piscataqua river, and has thence spread over the United States.

(I) The first of whom record is found was John Leighton, and he appears as having been fined for some offence against the Blue Laws in 1645. Before 1661 he lived at Winnegance, Bath, Maine, and is mentioned in the records of Kittery in 1704 as "Old Goodman Leiten." William Leighton, a mariner, born about 1625, is supposed to have been a relative of John Leighton. In 1656 he bought land near Watt's Fort in Kittery, and in the same year married Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Frost. He died in 1666, and his widow married Major Joseph Hammond. William Leighton left five children, namely: Mary, William, Elizabeth, Katharine and John.

(II) John, youngest child of William and Katherine (Frost) Leighton, was born in May, 1663. He was commissioned captain in the militia in 1704, and was often selectman and moderator of Kittery. For many years the town meetings were held at his house, as well as the first meeting of the court of general sessions. He died November 10, 1714, in his sixty-second year. He married, June 13, 1686, Oner (Honor), daughter of Tobias and Elizabeth (Sherburne) Langdon, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She died March 21, 1737, in her seventy-fifth year. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, William, John, Tobias and Samuel.

(III) Tobias, third son and fifth child of John and Oner (Langdon) Leighton, was born November 17, 1701, in Kittery, and was a planter and merchant. He was representative to the general court in 1731, 1736 and 1743, and served under Sir William Pepperrell in the siege of Louisburg. He died in November, 1748, and his second wife died in the same month and year. He married (first), November 15, 1727, Grace, daughter of Captain Peter and Mary (Long) Staples (see Staples, II). She was born April 17, 1711, and died November 7, 1736. Tobias Leighton married (second), June 20, 1738, Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah (Hatch) Chadbourne, of Kittery. She was born July 3, 1720, in Kittery. The children of the first wife, none of whom survived the period of in-

fancy, were: Tobias, Joseph, Mary and Susanna. The second wife was the mother of Sarah and Tobias.

(IV) Tobias (2), youngest child of Tobias (1) and his second wife, Sarah (Chadbourne) Leighton, was born August 31, 1742, in Kittery, and lived there in early life. He removed to Harmony, Maine, where he died in 1818. He married, in 1763, Mary Wooster, and had a second wife, Sarah Martin. His ten children were born in Kittery, namely: Tobias, William, Stephen, James, Sarah, Betsey, Samuel, Susanna, Charles and Mary.

(V) William, second son and child of Tobias (2) and Mary (Wooster) Leighton, was born November 27, 1766, in Kittery, and probably settled in Portsmouth. No farther record of him is found in Maine and he does not appear to have gotten into the records of New Hampshire.

(VI) William H. Leighton is supposed to have been a son of William Leighton, of Kittery and Portsmouth, and was born September 25, 1788. He died in Portsmouth July 25, 1836. His wife, Mary Elizabeth, was born in New Hampshire, September 23, 1792, and died at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 22, 1843. Their children were Frances D., born at Portsmouth, December 1, 1823, died at Newmarket, New Hampshire, March 28, 1848; Lydia Ann, born at Portsmouth, March 22, 1825, married Denise Staple, and died at Exeter, February 18, 1851; William B., born at Portsmouth, September 25, 1817, and died at Newmarket, February 12, 1852.

(VII) William B. Leighton, son and youngest of the children of William H. and Mary Elizabeth Leighton, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 25, 1817, and died in the town of Newmarket, New Hampshire, February 12, 1852. He was a baker by trade and a merchant by principal business occupation. Politically he was a Whig. He married, May 25, 1839, Deborah C. Cate, who was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, April 3, 1819, and died at Strafford, New Hampshire, January 13, 1895. They had three children, viz.: Charles, born at Newmarket, March 2, 1841; Lauren A., born at Newmarket, March 2, 1844, a soldier of the civil war, died November 22, 1862, the first man of his regiment who died; Mary E., born at Newmarket, December 18, 1849, died in the same town, June 2, 1851.

(VIII) Charles W. Leighton, eldest of the three children of William B. and Deborah (Cate) Leighton, was born in the town of Newmarket, New Hampshire, March 2, 1841. As a boy he went to the town school in his native town, and when eleven years old went to Epsom, Merrimack county, where he afterward learned shoemaking, and where he has since made his home. In the first year of the civil war, in the fall of 1861, he enrolled to go to the front in the Seventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, but was transferred to Company I, Sixth Regiment. However, being under age, and not having his mother's consent (his father having died when he was eleven years old), he was not mustered into the service of the United States. In 1862, then being twenty-one, he again enlisted, this time in Company E, Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, as a private. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. His regiment was transferred to the west in 1863, and he saw service in the siege of Vicksburg, and in this campaign was promoted to corporal. Re-

turned to the east he was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, where he was wounded in the leg, and in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12 and 16, where he was again wounded, and again in the leg. In the battle of Cold Harbor, June 7, he was wounded the third time, in the breast. He participated also in the engagements at Bethesda Church, June 3; at Shand House, June 16, where he received his fourth wound, in the head, and from which he has never fully recovered. The war closed in April, 1865, and on May 27 he was honorably discharged on account of disability incident to wounds received in action, and returned to civil life, with a highly honorable record as a soldier. Returning home he took up his residence at Epsom, on what is generally called the Ames place, three acres in extent, besides which he owns another tract of four acres in the town. In politics he is a Republican, and he has taken considerable interest in public affairs, having served as justice of the peace since 1900; as town treasurer for four years, and was town clerk in 1891. He is a member and past noble grand of Short Falls Lodge, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past commander of George H. Hoyt Post, No. 66, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as senior vice-commander of Post No. 29, Pittsfield, New Hampshire. He married first, August 17, 1862, Eliza J. Bickford, who was born in Epsom, May 23, 1844, and died in that town March 3, 1902, leaving one child, Ida M., born in Epsom, October 13, 1864, now wife of Nathan J. Goss, of Laconia, New Hampshire, they having three children—Ethel, Margaret and Nathan. On April 11, 1903, Mr. Leighton married (second), Mrs. Ella A. (Nutter) Roberts, daughter of Samuel D. and Ruth M. (Knowles) Nutter, and widow of Charles Roberts. She was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, March 15, 1850. Her father, Samuel D. Nutter, was born in Barnstead, September 6, 1806, and her mother, Ruth M. Knowles Nutter, was born in Epsom, November 15, 1818. They had children: John, born September 12, 1836, married Emma Tibbetts, of Pittsfield, and has one living child, Laura, wife of Edward Waite, of Lynn. Van Dame, born December 4, 1838, married first a Miss Demeritt, of Barrington, New Hampshire, and second, Mary Currier, of Salem, New Hampshire, and third, Mary J. Furber; by her first marriage, no children; by second, daughters Hattie (Mrs. Charles Griffin), Gracie (Mrs. Guy Tilton), and Carrie (Mrs. Emil Charland). Charles D., born November 20, 1840, died August 7, 1843. Sarah E., born June 18, 1843, wife of A. J. Emmerson. Samuel L., born April 20, 1845, married Margaret L. Hines, and they have children: Lizzie, Freddie, Mary. Hannah D., born April 18, 1848, died February 27, 1875. Daniel P., born December 20, 1851, died March 7, 1903. William A., born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, May 16, 1854, died September 4, 1856. George H., born February 19, 1867, at Barnstead, now residing in Lynn, Massachusetts. Bessie M., born in Barnstead, October 10, 1861, married Freeman Davis, of Northwood, New Hampshire. Ella A. (Nutter) Roberts had three children by her first husband as follows: Flora B., Addie E. and Lura E., all living at this writing.

The first mention of the Swett or SWETT Swete family settlement in America is found in the "Genealogical Records" of the Massachusetts Society as that of John Swett, for-

merely of Trayne, in Edward Vith's time, subsequently of Oxtou in the county of Devonshire, England, who was admitted to the freedom of the Massachusetts Colony, May 18, 1642, and is also recorded as one of the grantees of Newbury as early as December 7, of the same year. His son, Benjamin Swett, was a renowned hunter, and Indian fighter, and lost his life in the defense of the Colony against their raids. While the branch of the Swett family of which we give a sketch are unable to trace their connection back to these pioneers of our early Colonial history, their ancestors springing from the same locality as the descent of these progenitors, there seems to be every probability that they are of the same lineage.

(I) Lieutenant Moses Swett was one of four brothers, John, Samuel and Robert, found in the Massachusetts Colony before the Revolutionary war. The History of Sanford, Maine, states that Lieutenant Moses Swett came from New Hampshire about 1772 and lived in a small house thirty rods east of Swett's Bridge; about 1775 he built a two-store house opposite, which was moved in 1801 a mile north, and is now occupied by the descendants of the Emerson family; it was this house, on its original location, that several of Moses Swett's children were born, among them Alpheus, of which this sketch has to do; it is also recorded that "Capt. Joshua Braydon" of Wells, raised a company of fifty-seven men in Sanford, Wells, and Berwick, of which Major Morgan Lewis was first lieutenant, but acting captain, owing to the absence of Braydon; and Moses Swett, of Alfred (then a part of the town of Sanford), was ensign. This company, the most of which was enlisted May 3, 1775, marched to Cambridge under the command of Lieutenant Lewis, being four days on the road; owing to a misunderstanding of orders by Colonel Scammon, the commander of the regiment of which this company formed a part, they were marched to Cobb's hill, and took no part in the battle of Breed's hill, commonly known as Bunker Hill. After General Washington took command of the army, Colonel Scammon's regiment manned Ft. Cambridge during a portion of the siege of Boston. Moses Swett's term of enlistment for three months expiring, he received his discharge August 1, 1775, returning to his home in Alfred. Later in life he removed to Granby, Canada, where one of his sons had preceded him; visiting his son Alpheus of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, on his way to his new home; it is understood that his wife, Mary Connor, died before this change was made; Moses Swett died in Canada, the record of which we do not possess. The children of Moses and Mary (Connor) Swett were: Betsey, Alpheus, John, Joseph, Nat, Priscilla, Martha and Emeline.

(II) Alpheus, eldest son and second child of Moses and Mary (Connor) Swett, was born in Alfred Maine, August 26, 1798, where his childhood years were spent. At sixteen years of age he was bound out to Benjamin Tibbetts, a farmer, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, who lived on what is now the "Blake Horn" farm, to serve until he was twenty-one years old, when he received a suit of clothes, an overcoat and one hundred dollars in money in fulfillment of the contract of his service. Attaining his majority, Alpheus worked several years at a saw mill at Mill Village for Nathaniel Rogers; while thus employed he married Susan Rogers,

daughter of Charles Rogers, and half-sister of Nathaniel Rogers, making his first home in Mill Village, and here the three eldest children were born. He later purchased the farm now owned by Augustine Fullerton, which he disposed of to the town of Wolfboro for a "poor farm" and remained there in the service of the town as overseer. Removing to Tuftonboro Neck, about 1838, he bought the farm now owned by Ellis Miller. In 1843 he disposed of this property purchasing from his old employer what was then and later known as the "Rogers Farm," the Main street in front of which has since been sold off for village lots, and the lake shore frontage in lots for summer cottages. He remained on this farm until 1864 when he disposed of it to William Thompson, and he in turn, to David Rogers, the second of the Rogers family to become owner, fixing the name of what in the history of Wolfboro, is known as the "Rogers Farm." After disposing of the farm Alpheus purchased an adjoining property, the house of which a few years previous he had built for William T., his second son; here he lived the remainder of his life, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, and died September 10, 1884, aged eighty-six years. During the fifties Mr. Swett was captain of a troop of cavalry composed of his Wolfboro neighbors, but as this was a period of our country's peace the company never saw active service, but "Training Days" are well remembered by our older townspeople; he was also one of the early promoters of lake navigation, owning the steamboat "James Bell" which he later disposed of to the Concord & Montreal railroad interests, operators of the historic steamer "Lady of the Lake." January 2, 1826, he married as above recorded, Susan Rogers; she died March 27, 1896, aged ninety-one. The children of this union were: Eli C., William T., Charles, who died in infancy; John R.

(III) Eli Chamberlain, eldest son of Alpheus and Susan (Rogers) Swett, was born in Mill Village (now Wolfboro Falls), November 2, 1826. He was educated in the common schools of the town, and at the Wolfboro and Tuftonboro Academy. Assisting his father at farm work during his earlier years, he also had the experience of many young men and women, that of "school teaching." After his marriage he made his home with his father on the old "Rogers Farm," receiving a half interest as his portion; he lived here several years, but tiring of this he, together with his father, disposed of this property, and entered the employ of John Tabor, of Wolfboro, in the manufacture of clay pipes. In 1869 he moved with his family to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he was engaged in the lumber business with his younger brother, William T., who had preceded him to the west. In 1873 he returned to Wolfboro, becoming interested in the active operation of steamboats on the lake with his old friend, Deacon Benjamin Morrison, as partner in the "Naugatuck" which was built by George Brown; later with his father, Alpheus Swett, building and operating the "May Flower." In 1877 he became a member of the firm of Moses Varney & Co., in the tanning business, in which he remained until 1881; the following year he took temporary charge of a leather plant for Hersey, Whittier & Wyman of Boston, located near Keene, New Hampshire; on his return he formed the firm of Swett & Co. for the tanning and finishing of leather, succeeding the firm of Joseph Varney & Co., which in

turn was succeeded by Varney & Symonds. In the spring of each of the years 1884-85-86 he went to South Dakota, assisting his son Wilbra in the management of a ranch, returning to Wolfboro each fall. In 1896, disposing of all other business interests, he lived a retired life at the old home until June 8, 1907, when he died in the eighty-first year of his age. He had served in earlier years as a member of the town "School Board," and also for two years as a member of the "Board of Selectmen." In young manhood he became a member of Star Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wolfboro; he was also a charter member of "Lake Council, Royal Arcanum," in which he was a faithful official. He was always interested in the "First Christian Church," of which he was a member when he died, a strong believer in the Christian faith. He was married in Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, November 18, 1851, to Sarah M. Hersey, who was born December 16, 1832, daughter of William Sewall and Drusilla (Chapman) Hersey. Four children were born to them: Ella J., married Fred. E. Stevens, of Union, New Hampshire, who died in 1896, descendant, one daughter, Helen M., who married Percy L. Kimball, of South Wolfboro. Minnie M., who died in infancy. Etta M., married Fred. L. Melcher, of Brunswick, Maine, now of Butte, Montana. Wilbra H., whose sketch follows:

(IV) Wilbra Hamlin, youngest child and only son of Eli C. and Sarah M. (Hersey) Swett, was born in Wolfboro, October 17, 1860, on the "Rogers Farm" while his father was still owner. He was educated in the public schools of this town, and in the "Friends School" of Providence, Rhode Island. In youth he was trained in active and laborious employment, assisting his father in the management of the steamboat "May Flower," and also in the tanning business, at which he worked until he grew to manhood. From March, 1883, to November, 1900, he lived in the west. April, 1883, he took up a "homestead claim" near Mitchell, South Dakota, where he lived for five years, proving up in 1888. He became a bookkeeper in a lumber office in Mitchell where he was employed for a year and a half. In 1889 he went to Anaconda, Montana, in the employ of the Anaconda Mining & Smelting Co. The following year he removed to Butte, Montana, entering the employ of the Butte & Boston Mining & Smelting Co., and remaining with this company about five years. During this time he became a member of the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, later being made its president and a representative to the Central "Trades and Labor Assembly," composed of all the labor organizations of this district. In the fall of 1892 he was elected a representative from Silver Bow county to the "Third Legislative Assembly" where he served with faithfulness, introducing and being influential in procuring the passage of a bill establishing a "Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry," a bill regulating the "Hours of employment of Stationary Engineers." During the session he made speeches on matters of state legislation and distinguished himself as an able and convincing debater. He made an enviable record as an honorable member, and at the next election (1894) was renominated in the convention of his party and elected to the legislature; at the assemblage of the "House" he was made "Speaker" of what proved to be a very busy term, one piece of legislation being the adoption of a "Code" of previous enactments of the law making body of the state; at this session two United States senators

were elected, one of whom, Hon. Thomas H. Carter, has gained national reputation, and is still representing his state in the upper branch of congress. Mr. Swett is a man of commanding appearance, has a rich, penetrating voice; possessing a knowledge of parliamentary law and of men, and during this session of the legislature presided with such courtesy and fairness that he won the esteem of the members of the "House," irrespective of party, which culminated at the hour of adjournment in the presentation to him of a handsome gold watch and chain, as a token of their high regard for his efficient service, honorable and unbiased course during this session. Returning to Butte, he spent the next four years in the operation of mining property on his own account, together with an old friend and associate, E. H. Metcalf, formerly of Winthrop, Maine. In the last year of his stay in the west he with others was in the Pacific Coast country searching for mining properties in the interest of Marcus Daly, president of the Amalgamated Copper Co. In the fall of 1900, after Mr. Daly's death, he returned to his old home in the east, the following year engaging in the hardware business with his father, Eli C. Swett, in which they were engaged until the latter part of 1904, when he disposed of this business and took a trip south and west. In 1906 he promoted the organization of the Wolfboro National Bank and became its first cashier, which position he still holds. He is a thorough business man, and by his methodical ways and courteous manner has contributed much to the success which the bank has attained. Mr. Swett is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, and Carroll Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Wolfboro; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia; Butte Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, of Butte, Montana, where he received the thirty-second degree; and of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Helena, Montana. He is also a member of the First Christian Church of Wolfboro.

He married, in Mitchell, South Dakota, June 19, 1888, Ella Priscilla Stearns, who was born in Olmstead, Ohio, February 24, 1862, daughter of Oscar D. and Mary M. (Potter) Stearns; she was a popular teacher in the public schools of Cleveland, where she was educated, and in Mitchell, South Dakota, before her marriage; she is greatly interested in musical and literary pursuits, her earlier training having been along these lines, and is ever ready to assist in making such affairs a success; she is a member of the "Order of the Eastern Star," having served in its various offices; is a valued assistant to her husband in the work of the bank; she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since girlhood.

(Second Family).

The first member of this family of SWETT whom definite information is obtainable was a native of Scotland. During the war of Bruce and Clan Wallace the property of this family was confiscated and it fled into Holland, from whence three brothers sailed to America, landing at Portsmouth. Their descendants settled in Maine and in New Hampshire.

(I) Jeremiah Swett moved to Gilmanton, settled on a farm, and was one of the pioneer farmers of that locality. The baptismal name of his wife was Deborah, and their children included Jeremiah and Deborah. The latter married John Allen of Gilmanton.

(II) Jeremiah (2), son of Jeremiah (1) Swett, was a native of Gilmanton, born on the farm purchased by his father, and there lived and died. He was a drover by occupation, and purchased cattle and sheep from various sections of New Hampshire and Vermont, and drove them overland to his slaughter house located on his farm. He conducted this business for many years before the railroads were in operation north of Concord. He married (first), Mary, daughter of Ezekiel French, of Gilmanton, and (second), Mehitabel Bryer, of Loudon, and was the father of ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

(III) Benjamin, son of Jeremiah (2) Swett, was born in Gilmanton, on the homestead farm, October 29, 1804. He resided in his native town until 1849, when he removed to Bethlehem, transporting his possessions with an ox team, and resided upon a farm there for the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1866. He was an upright, conscientious man, a useful citizen and a member of the Congregational Church. He married Abigail M. Moore, born in Loudon, January 12, 1802, daughter of Archelaus Moore, and their family consisted of three sons and four daughters. Those of his children now living are: Newell, a resident of Westminster, Massachusetts. Celestia, wife of George T. Waterman, of Boston, Massachusetts. Laurentius Freeman, of Bethlehem.

(IV) Laurentius Freeman Swett, son of Benjamin and Abigail M. (Moore) Swett, was born in Gilmanton, December 3, 1845. He began his studies in the public schools, continued them at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in Tilton, and completed his education at the Lancaster Academy. Most young men possessing such excellent educational advantages would have sought a more arduous occupation than that of tilling the soil, but, conceiving the independent life of a farmer in its true light, he accepted it in preference to any other means of livelihood, and has ever since followed it with success. He is now the owner of a well located and finely equipped farm and takes much pleasure in its cultivation. In politics he is a Republican. For a period of nine years he served with ability as highway surveyor and is now in his second term as a selectman. Mr. Swett is unmarried.

Among the early Massachusetts families BAILEY lies which have contributed much to the moral, intellectual and material development of New England and the United States, this is numerously represented in New Hampshire. It has been conspicuously identified with scientific research and with all the forces of human progress.

(1) Richard Bailey, the ancestor of a very numerous progeny, was born about 1619, and is said to have come from Yorkshire, England. According to "Coffin's History" he came from Southampton in the ship "Bevis," a vessel of one hundred and fifty tons, commanded by Robert Batten, being then at the age of fifteen years. According to Savage this was in 1638. Other authorities place it at 1635. He settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, and was a man of recognized piety and influence in the community. He was one of the company to set up the first clock mill in this country, at Rowley. He died there February, 1648, being buried on the sixteenth. His wife, Edna Holstead, survived him, and after his death was married September 15, 1649, to Ezekiel Northend, of Rowley.

(II) Deacon Joseph, only child of Richard

Bailey, was born about 1635, settling on the Merri-mack, in the north part of Rowley, near the Newbury line, in what is now Groveland. He was a leading man of Bradford, where he was selectman twenty-three years between 1625 and 1710, and was deacon of the church there in 1682 until his death, October 11, 1712. He married Abigail Trumbull, who survived him and died in Bradford, November 17, 1735. He died October 11, 1712. Their children were: Abigail, Richard, Anne, Elizabeth, Joseph; Edna, Deacon John and Sarah. (Joseph and John and descendants receive notice in this article).

(III) Elder Richard (2), eldest son and second child of Deacon Joseph (1) and Abigail Bailey, was born September 30, 1675, in Bradford, and settled on the parental homestead, where he died November 19, 1748, aged seventy-three years. He was a large owner of lands in that town and elsewhere, and was an active business man. He was frequently moderator, was selectman over twenty-five years, and served in other official capacities in the town. He was a deacon from the time of his father's death. He was married February 21, 1706, to Joanna, daughter of Nathan and Mary Webster, of Bradford. She was born August 26, 1682. Their children were: Jonathan, Nathan, Abigail, Richard (died at two years), Joseph, Richard, Ebenezer, Amos and Joanna. (Mention of Ebenezer and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Abigail, eldest daughter and third child of Elder Richard and Joanna (Webster) Bailey, was born April 7, 1711, and was married June 1, 1731, to John, son of Deacon and Abigail (Kimball) Day, of Bradford. He was born May 10, 1704, and settled in the west part of the town, where he died July 11, 1782, being survived seventeen years by his widow, who died October 5, 1799. Their children were: Abigail, John (died young), Mehitabel, Joanna and John.

(V) Abigail, eldest child of Deacon John and Abigail (Bailey) Day, was born January 24, 1733, and married Deacon Nathaniel Mitchell, as elsewhere related. (See Mitchell, II).

(IV) Ebenezer, seventh child of Elder Richard and Joanna (Webster) Bailey, was born April 16, 1719, in Bradford, Massachusetts, and passed his life in Haverhill, same state, where he died November 17, 1815. He was married April 3, 1740, in Bradford, to Sarah Palmer, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Palmer. She was born July 5, 1722, in Bradford. Their children were: Ebenezer, Samuel, Daniel, Jonathan and Jesse.

(V) Jesse, youngest child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Palmer) Bailey, was born March 26, 1752, in Bradford, and settled among the pioneers in Weare, New Hampshire, where he died, 1836. He married Sarah Philbrick, who died in 1845. Their children were: Phoebe, Samuel, Bradbury, Jesse, Ebenezer, David H., Jonathan, Sarah and Solomon.

(VI) Ebenezer (2), fourth son and fifth child of Jesse and Sarah (Philbrick) Bailey, was born June 26, 1786, in Weare and passed his life on the paternal homestead in that town, where he died. He married Miriam Barnard, and their children were: Lurena, Eliza, John B. and Sarah P.

(VII) Lurena, eldest child of Ebenezer (2) and Miriam (Barnard) Bailey, was born 1807, in Weare, and became the wife of John (5) Bartlett, of that town. (See Bartlett, VIII).

(III) Joseph (2), second son and fifth child of Deacon Joseph and Abigail (Trumbull) Bailey, was born February 13, 1683, in Bradford, and lived in

the West parish of Newbury. He is described as a yeoman, and sold his house and land in Byfield parish in 1761. It is probable that he then removed to Lunenburg. He was married January 17, 1723, to Elizabeth Crosby, and they were the parents of the following children, all born in Rowley: Jonathan (died young), Elizabeth (died young), Anna, Jedediah, John, Jonathan and Elizabeth.

(IV) Joseph (3), eldest child of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Webster) Bailey, was born January 13, 1711, in Newbury, and lived in that town, where he died November 14, 1748. He was married March 15, 1733, to Martha Boynton, of Rowley, who survived him, and was married September 27, 1769, to Timothy Morss. Joseph Bailey's children were: Sarah, Nathan, Richard, Martha, Asa, Abigail and Elizabeth.

(V) Asa, third son and fifth child of Joseph (3) and Martha (Boynton) Bailey, was born about 1743, in Newbury, and removed thence after 1766, to Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he resided for a time and settled in Landaff, an adjoining town, after the Revolutionary war. He was married in Haverhill, April 15, 1767, to Abigail Abbott, daughter of James (2) and Sarah (Bancroft) Abbott (see Abbott, IV). He served in several enlistments as a Revolutionary soldier. He was in Colonel Bedell's regiment in the expedition against Canada in 1776, the return of his services being made in May, 1777. He was in Captain Young's company, of Colonel Bedell's regiment, joined the Continental army under General Washington, in which he received a compensation of one cent per mile, with bounty and their emoluments, his total pay amounting to four pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence. His bounty and blankets amount to two dollars and fifteen cents. His first enlistment was January 21, 1775, and he was in service June 24 of that year. In March, 1776, the town of Haverhill voted him ten shillings for warning and conveying out of town a child of Susannah Hadley. In 1778 he was on a committee of safety for that town. He resided for many years in Landaff, where he cleared a farm in the wilderness, and where he had a large family of children born, including Phineas, Asa, Jabez, Amos and Patience. The mother of these children died in Landaff, and he subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, where he acquired a large amount of land and was again married and had a family of five sons and daughters born to him. He died at an advanced age in Pennsylvania about 1825.

(VI) Jabez, third son of Asa Bailey, was born in Landaff, January 21, 1781, died in Lisbon, New Hampshire, October 23, 1855, was a farmer, and also worked at shoemaking. He was a resident at different times of Ryegate, Vermont, and Bath and Lisbon, New Hampshire. He was a member of the Methodist Church for years, but some time before his death he joined the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Whig till the organization of the Republican party, and from that time supported the candidates of that party. He was killed by a fall from his wagon, at the age of seventy-four years and ten months. He married, August 20, 1811, Martha Hunt, born January 27, 1790, died March 6, 1867, in Franconia, New Hampshire. Their children were: Nancy A., John W., Betsy C., William G., Jackson, Israel Carlton, Lydia A., Amos, Jonas M., and Powers Grant.

(VII) Israel Carlton, sixth child and fourth son of Jabez and Martha (Hunt) Bailey, born in Bath, New Hampshire, December 4, 1820, acquired his

education in the public schools and at Newbury Academy, attending the latter institution two years. When he was ten years old his father removed to Ryegate, and there Israel C. resided till he reached his majority. He then lived in Bath, New Hampshire, and after his marriage lived at Lisbon. For some years after leaving school he taught in the common schools of Vermont and New Hampshire, and then went to Boston, where he was employed in the Massachusetts General Hospital for a year. After farming a while in Bath he sold his property there and removed to Lisbon, where he bought a farm upon which he lived for twenty years. Disposing of his property there in 1860, he removed to Concord, where he has since resided. During the sixties he canvassed several years and traveled through portions of New England, and also of the middle western states and Florida. His occupation in Concord has been house painting, and he continued to work at his trade until 1903, being then eighty-four years old, and still able to climb a ladder and do as good a day's work as any of his men. He is a Republican. At the age of eighteen years he became a member of the Methodist Church, and from then till now has been a faithful and consistent member of that church. He was superintendent of the Sunday-school for more than twenty years, and has been class leader for nearly forty years; and though desiring to resign in later years, on account of age, his resignation has never been accepted by his church. Israel C. Bailey married (first), December 30, 1847, Jane S. Hunt, born in Bath, New Hampshire, April 16, 1820, died in Concord, May 2, 1871, daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Long) Hunt, of Bath. They were the parents of five children: Hinman Chester, a child not named; Mary Etta; Solon Irving; and Marshall Henry. He married (second), March 16, 1890, Marie E., widow of William Hunt, of Concord.

(VIII) Hinman Chester, eldest child of Israel C. and Jane S. (Hunt) Bailey, was born in Lisbon, February 5, 1840, and attended the public schools of Concord until he was fourteen years of age. He then spent the two following years in a dry goods store. Then learning photography, he embarked in that business in Concord, where he soon had the largest and finest gallery in the state, to which he added a photograph stock depot, employing in the two departments ten or twelve people and carrying on a profitable business until 1892, when on account of failing health he was obliged to dispose of the entire plant.

In 1893, he accepted the offer of the position of assistant in the astronomical observatory at Arequipa, Peru, established in 1889 by Harvard College, and placed in charge of Mr. Bailey's brother, Solon I. Bailey, associate professor of astronomy at Harvard. Here Mr. Bailey remained three years, having entire charge of the work during a portion of the time while Professor Bailey was absent in the United States. During that time a revolution broke out, and General Ramos Pacheco, commander of the insurgent forces, after visiting Arequipa in disguise, and narrowly escaping capture, made his way to the observatory, where Mr. Bailey was alone, and asked to be fed and concealed until he could escape to his army. The request was granted, and the general remained in hiding about two days, and then safely made his way into his own lines. Three weeks later he captured Arequipa, and on the day following the capitulation of the city, the general and his entire staff, attired in uniforms of white and gold, paid

the observatory a visit and thanked Mr. Bailey for his friendly act, which the general, now the head of the Peruvian army, never forgot, often attesting his friendship for Mr. Bailey by many kindly acts. During the revolution Mr. Bailey was sometimes very near the forces when engaged in battle and had ample opportunity to observe them. In 1896 he returned to the United States and remained three years, during which time he kept an art store in Concord, and visited the principal towns in New England, where he gave a highly instructive lecture entitled, "Three Years Under the Southern Cross," illustrated by stereopticon views. In 1899 he was offered and accepted the place of manager in charge of the observatory at Arequipa, and at once returned to Peru. At Arequipa he was welcomed as an old friend by all grades of citizens. Here he had charge of the observatory until 1902. In those years he was often the guest of the best people of the city, and entertained the president and cabinet at his residence. After filling the directorate three years, he resigned and accepted the position of cashier of the Inca Gold Mining Company, at Tirapata, two hundred and fifty miles north of Arequipa, where he lived two and a half years in a very wild country. While there he made two journeys across the high Andes, and visited the rivers Huacamayo, Madre de Dios, and Tavera, and unexplored territories in the valley east of the Andes. He has many photographs and other souvenirs of those mountain and forest solitudes, and many vivid recollections of the years he spent there. Returning to New Hampshire in 1904, Mr. Bailey engaged in the real estate and investment business.

Mr. Bailey is a Republican. For more than forty years he has been a member of Baker Memorial Church. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; also of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; is a past grand patriarch of the New Hampshire grand encampment, and in 1893 was elected representative to the sovereign grand lodge, but resigned to go to Peru. He is a past chief patriarch of Penacook Encampment, No. 3, and past commandant of Canton Willey, No. 1, of Concord, past grand patriarch of the grand encampment of the state, and was colonel of the Patriarchs Militant, department of New Hampshire.

He married, May 1, 1870, May A. Robey, born April 11, 1850, at Pittsfield, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary A. Robey. They have one child, Winnifred, born October 29, 1872. She is the wife of Frank L. Lane, and they have two children, Chester and Pauline.

(III) Deacon John, seventh child and third son of Joseph and Abigail (Trumbull) Bailey, was born November 26, 1691, in Bradford, and lived there until 1713, when he removed to Haverhill, again moving in 1725 to Methuen. He was a yeoman, and also a bricklayer, and was a deacon of the North Church of Methuen (now Salem), New Hampshire. He was living in Methuen in 1763. He was married about 1712 to Susanna Tenney, and they had children: Samuel, Sarah, Hannah, John, Joshua, Susanna (died young), Jonathan, Moses and Susanna.

(IV) John (2), second son and fourth child of Deacon John (1) and Susanna (Tenney) Bailey, was born February 18, 1721, in Haverhill, and was reared in Methuen, where he made his home until 1770, removing then to North Salem, New Hamp-

shire. He was a cordwainer and yeoman. He was married (first) to Elizabeth Corliss, of Salem, and (second) to his cousin, Mary (Foster), widow of James Hastings. The first wife died in 1787, aged sixty-six years, and the second lived to be a centenarian. His children, born in Methuen, were: John Moores, Elizabeth, David, Dudley, Samuel, Priscilla (died young), Priscilla and Rachel Whittier. The two youngest daughters married and settled in Alexandria, New Hampshire.

(V) David, third child and second son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Corliss) Bailey, was born March 10, 1752, in Methuen, and is said by family tradition to have lived in Bath or Hopkinton, New Hampshire, widely remote localities. He was killed by a fall from a wagon. He married Sally Amy, and had children, the names of only two of whom seem to have been preserved, namely: John and Nancy.

(VI) John Bailey was for a time a resident of Alexandria, New Hampshire, and was married twice, though the names of his wives are not recorded. The vital records of the state do not mention any of his children, but the family preserves a knowledge of one.

(VII) John William, son of John Bailey, was born in Alexandria. Having learned the blacksmith's trade he began to follow it as a journeyman, in Lyman, this state, but shortly afterwards went to Bath. From the latter place he removed to Haverhill Corner, where he carried on a prosperous blacksmithing business for a period of twenty-five years, and he is now living in retirement at Woodsville. He married Eleanor Locke, who was born in Lyman and died at Haverhill Corner, January 18, 1895. She bore him four children: Clarence L., Roy (who died in childhood), Harriet and Blanche.

(VIII) Clarence Lovering, eldest child of John W. and Eleanor (Locke) Bailey, was born in Lyman, November 23, 1869. He began his education in the Haverhill public schools, and concluded his studies at the academy in that town, after which he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father. In 1891 he withdrew from the elder Bailey's employ, and going to Woodsville established himself in the blacksmithing and wood-working business, which he has ever since conducted energetically and with profitable results. As an earnest supporter of the Republican party Mr. Bailey evinces a profound interest in local public affairs, in which he has participated officially, having served as supervisor for six years. He is past noble grand of Moosanlock Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to Lodge No. 618, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Berlin.

He married Mary Spooner, who was born in Benton, December 14, 1870, daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Bennett) Spooner. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have three children: Harold, born August 12, 1897; Eleanor, born October 5, 1898; and Arthur, born October 8, 1902.

(Second Family.)

There were several ancestors of this BAILEY name among the pioneers of New England, and their descendants are very numerous throughout the United States. The name was actively identified with the formative period in New Hampshire's history, and it is still connected in a worthy way with the social, moral and material progress of the commonwealth. There are many other lines than the one herein traced.

(I) John Bailey was a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, whither he came from Chippenham, in Wiltshire, England, sailing in the ship "Angel Gabriel," which left England in April, 1635. He was cast away at Pemaquid (now Bristol, Maine), in the great storm of August 15, 1635. He was not accompanied by his wife, and his son John was the only one of his children to come. He was a weaver by trade, and was living in Salisbury in 1640, removing thence to Newbury in the spring of 1651. He died there November 2, 1651, being called "Old John Bailey." In his will he mentioned, "My brother John Emery, Junior, of Newbury, overseer." His homestead in Salisbury he bequeathed to his son John. His children born in England were: John, Robert, and two daughters who were living in England when he made his will.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) Bailey, was born in 1613, in England, and was a weaver in early life; after settling in New England he became a husbandman. He remained in Salisbury until 1643, when he moved to Newbury and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a selectman in 1664, and was a freeman in 1669. In that year and the following his wife was engaged in the practice of midwifery. He died in March, 1691. He married, about 1640, Eleanor Emery, and she remained his widow until her death, which occurred previous to September 23, 1700, when administration was granted upon her estate. Their children were: Rebecca, John, Sarah, Joseph, James, Joshua (died young), Isaac, Joshua, Rachael and Judith.

(III) Isaac, fifth son and seventh child of John (2) and Eleanor (Emery) Bailey, was born July 22, 1654, in Newbury, and was a yeoman, residing in that town. He was called of Salisbury in 1695, and may have removed to that town. He died April 26, 1740, in his eighty-sixth year, and devised his homestead to his grandson, David Bailey. He married (first), June 13, 1683, Sarah Emery, daughter of John and Mary (Webster) Emery. She died April 1, 1694, and he married (second), September 5, 1700, Rebecca Bartlett, whom he survived just seventeen years. She died April 26, 1723. His children, born in Newbury, were: Isaac, Joshua, David, Judith and Sarah.

(IV) Joshua, second son and child of Isaac and Sarah (Emery) Bailey, was born October 30, 1685, in Newbury, and lived in that town, where he was a yeoman and maltster. He married, February 4, 1706, Sarah Coffin, of Newbury, who survived him and died his widow, November 27, 1768, at the age of eighty-three years. He died October 6, 1762, lacking a few days of being seventy-seven years old. His children were: Stephen, Joshua, Abner, Enoch, Sarah, Judith, Abigail, Jacob and John, beside two that were stillborn.

(V) John (3), youngest child of Joshua and Sarah (Coffin) Bailey, was born May 4, 1720, in Newbury, and inherited the homestead of his father in that town. He was a cooper and yeoman. He married, November 9, 1752, Anne Chase, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Morse) Chase. (See Chase, VII). He died between October 22 and November 25, 1771, the respective dates of making and probating his will. His widow was still living in 1785. Their children, born in Newbury, were: Daniel, John (died young), Susanna, Anna, Judith, John, Abigail and Abner.

(VI) John (4), third son and sixth child of John (3) and Anne (Chase) Bailey, was born December 28, 1765, in Newbury, and married Mary

Currier, born October 19, 1767. Their children were: John, James, Friend, Elmira, Mary, Nancy, Jacob, Sarah and Dolly.

(VII) James, second son and child of John (4) and Mary (Currier) Bailey, was born May 10, 1790. He was a carpenter and resided in Franklin, New Hampshire. He married Sarah Davis, and their children were: James Monroe, John, Cyrus and Sarah.

(VIII) Cyrus, third son and child of James and Sarah (Davis) Bailey, was born December 17, 1822. In 1848 he removed to Franklin, where he was engaged in doing carpenter work till his death, January 28, 1898. He was an industrious man, a well balanced citizen, and a respected member of Meridian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Franklin. He married, November 25, 1847, at Kennebunk, Maine, Charlotte Wiggins, born in Bridgewater, New Hampshire, October 31, 1827, daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Fellows) Wiggins. She survived her husband. One child, James, was born of this union.

(IX) James, only child of Cyrus and Charlotte (Wiggins) Bailey, was born in East Andover, August 14, 1853, and died in Franklin, May 29, 1888. He was educated in the common schools, the high school of Franklin, and at Andover Academy. He began his life's labor as a mechanic in Walter Aikins Bradall's mill at Franklin. He was employed as a general repairer in the various mills of that place until about the time of his death, which occurred when he was only thirty-five years old. He was an ingenious and skillful mechanic, and his removal was a loss to the industrial interests of Franklin. He was a member of Franklin Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias, of Franklin. He married, February 2, 1879, Hannah McGloughlin, born in Manchester, England, October 28, 1859, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Davenport) McGloughlin, who removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, with their family of seven children, in 1861. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey: Charlotte W., February 21, 1880, a graduate of the Franklin high school, now the wife of Herbert G. Horne, a musician of Nashua. Chester C., June 16, 1887, now in the employ of the National Despatch—Great Eastern Line, Boston, Massachusetts.

There can be no doubt that the line BAILEY herein traced is of the same stock as the Baileys who settled in Newbury, Vermont, and Littleton, New Hampshire, scions of good old New England stock.

(I) A most rigid search has failed to discover any record of the birthplace or parentage of Cyrus Bailey, who was a pioneer settler in Peacham, Vermont, where most of his life was passed. He was born November 2, 1748, and died in Littleton, May 29, 1822. There can be little doubt that his birth occurred in or near Newbury, Massachusetts, whence came nearly all the settlers of the section where he lived and died. His wife was Abigail (Wicks) Bedell, a widow.

(II) William, son of Cyrus and Abigail Bailey, was born November 28, 1775, in Bath, New Hampshire, and resided in that vicinity for several years. He died in Brompton, Province of Quebec, February 27, 1833. His wife Sukié, daughter of James and Susanna (Merrill) Williams, was born September 2, 1787, in Methuen, Massachusetts.

(III) Jonathan Lewis, son of William and

Sukié (Williams) Bailey, was born November 8, 1808, in Peacham, Vermont, and resided in Littleton, New Hampshire, from 1844 to 1853. He was a successful farmer, and died in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 8, 1894. He was an active promoter of Republican principles. He was married March 6, 1838, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Richardson) Quimby. She was born March 27, 1816, in Lisbon, New Hampshire, and died January 16, 1892, in West Concord, Vermont. Their children, beside the first which died in infancy, were: Mary Elizabeth (died young), James Henry, Mary Elizabeth, William H., Joseph Quimby, and Susan D.

(IV) James Henry, third child of Jonathan L. and Mary (Quimby) Bailey, was born in Littleton, May 20, 1844, and was educated in the schools of Concord and Waterford, Vermont. In 1860, at the age of sixteen, he went to Littleton, New Hampshire, and the next year became a clerk in the general merchandise store of his uncle, William Bailey, and was employed there two and a half years. He then went to Danville, Vermont, where he followed a like vocation one year, then to Wells River, for four years, then to Lebanon, New Hampshire, where he was a clerk for the Sturdevant Manufacturing Company, six years. In 1874 he removed to Littleton, and was employed as a bookkeeper by C. & C. F. Eastman, merchants, eight years. He then became a partner with George A. Edson and Henry A. Eaton, and as Edson, Bailey & Eaton they bought out C. & C. F. Eastman, and continued the business four years. Mr. Eaton then retired and the two remaining partners, as Edson & Bailey, carried on the business for twenty-four years, until September, 1906, when Mr. Bailey sold his interest to H. A. Edson, son of George A. Edson, and Harvey C. Kinne, and retired from active business life. Industry and good management have made Mr. Bailey's life a success and he has accumulated a very comfortable fortune. In 1895 he became a stockholder and director in the Littleton National Bank and the Littleton Savings Bank, and is still holding those positions. In politics he is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the board of selectmen in 1883-86-90-91, commissioner of the Littleton Village District, 1891-95-96-97, town treasurer about one year; and since 1907 has served as commissioner of the water and light company, and has been a justice of the peace about thirty years. In 1905 he represented Littleton in the general court. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; Hiram Council, No. 12, Royal and Select Masters; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, Lodge of Perfection, Lancaster; Washington Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Littleton Chapter, Rose Croix; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of Cooshoekce Club, of Littleton. In religious faith he is a Unitarian.

He married, November 16, 1881, in Lyman, Mary Maroa Clough, who was born in Lyman, January 3, 1853, daughter of James and Mary (Eaton) Clough, of Lyman. She is an attendant of the Methodist Church.

The name of Bailey is of ancient BAILEY Scotch origin and at least two other forms of spelling it, viz.: Baley and Bayley are to be found on both sides of the Atlantic.

Captain John Bailey, a Scotch mariner, was for

many years master of the "Lady of the Lake," a vessel hailing from a port of Ireland. He was the father of four sons: Robert, John, William, and James.

James, son of Robert Bailey, was born at Wigtown, Scotland, in 1824. Having no inclination to follow the sea, he sought employment on shore and became a cattle herder on a Scotch estate. He led a quiet, religious life and was a devout Presbyterian. His death occurred in Scotland, April 21, 1891. In 1852 he married Margaret Crawford, who died in 1898. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living: Hugh, Mary, Thomas W., James and John. The others were: Robert and William.

Thomas (Wilmand) Bailey, son of James and Margaret (Crawford) Bailey, was born in Wigtown, Scotland, February 20, 1864. His earlier years were interspersed between the salmon-fishing industry and following the sea, and for a period of four years he was employed as a sailor on ships plying between Liverpool and New York. Arriving at Boston in 1887, with the determination to settle permanently in the United States, he went to South Weare, New Hampshire, where he turned his attention to agriculture, and he shortly afterwards settled in New Boston upon a farm of one hundred acres, which came into the possession of his wife. In addition to general farming he devotes considerable attention to the dairying industry, and is meeting with success. Mr. Bailey is a naturalized citizen. Politically he acts with the Republican party, and has served with credit as highway surveyor. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

On December 1, 1889, he married Alice M. Stinson, daughter of William and Catherine (Carr) Stinson, of Goffstown, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of six children: Craig T., born July 4, 1890; Helen C., born August 6, 1891; Burns W. and Bruce W. (twins), born December 23, 1892; Hazel J., born December 25, 1893; and Rachel M., born December 5, 1901.

Upton, spelled in ancient records Uppe-
UPTON ton, is a place in Cornwall, England.

About the time of the Norman Conquest a family designating itself De Uppton was living at that place. From the twelfth century the descent of the Uptons of Upton is traced in an unbroken line down to John Upron, de Uppton, of Upton, Cornwall. The "de" or "of" denotes gentle breeding, and history shows that these Uptons were people of quality. Whether all of this name are from the one stock in Cornwall is doubtful, as there are other places in England called Upton, and persons of that name are found in their vicinity, and in all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as they are found in all parts of the United States today. Family tradition states that the ancestor of the Uptons of this sketch came from Scotland, but there is little or no other evidence of his having been born there or even having come there to America.

(I) John Upton is first mentioned in the Massachusetts records, as far as is now known, in connection with the suit of Edward Winslow against John Askew, of Cambridge. It seems that at that time he was but a youth or very young man, and was in the employ, probably as an apprentice, of Edward Winslow, of Salisbury. He became his own master as early as 1639. The next mention of him shows that he held the office of constable and

performed important duties in connection with the Narragansett expedition, 1645, 1646.

John Upton is first mentioned in the Salem records under date of December 26, 1658, when Henry Bullock, of Salem, for the consideration of four pounds, conveys to John Upton "sometime of Hammersmith forty acres of upland within the limits of Salem." Sometime between 1672 and 1678, probably not before 1675, he removed into the town of Reading. As early as 1664 he began to purchase land in that town, and to his first purchase there of two hundred and seventy-seven acres he continued to add adjoining and neighboring land as long as he lived. He made many purchases of land in Salem, Danvers, and Reading, and in all the conveyances of land he is described as "husbandman," the terms "yeoman" or "gentleman" always being avoided. He appears to have had little if anything to do with the Congregational Church, and is supposed to have been a Presbyterian, which, if a fact, may account for his not being admitted freeman until April 18, 1691, about eight years before his death. There is no evidence of John Upton or any of his family having been involved in any way in the witchcraft delusions of 1692 and after. The estate upon which John Upton settled in Reading, and which was his home the remainder of his life, was in what is now North Reading, and was owned and occupied by his descendants until 1849 or later, perhaps to the present time.

John Upton died July 11, 1699, aged, as is supposed, a little more than seventy. His will is dated November 16, 1697, and was proved July 31, 1699. The inventory of his estate shows that he was an unusually prosperous man. It is as follows: The homestead in Reading, £322. Farm at Woodhill one hundred and twenty acres, £120. The lot Ezekiel lives on, one hundred acres, £25. A lot of upland, one hundred and seventy acres, £43. The land situated in the Gusset, £50. A lot of upland, forty-seven acres, £23 10s. Twenty acres of meadow on the river by the homestead, £80. Twenty acres of meadow lying in Bear Meadow, £30. Seven acres of meadow called Strawberry Meadow, £20. Six acres of meadow, £15. Eight and one-half acres of meadow, £21 5s. Eight acres of meadow, £20. Seven acres of meadow, £14. Nine acres of meadow, £8 13.5. The total of his real and personal estate was £981 4s 6d.

"A general view of John Upton's life shows a vigorous, active, self-reliant man, self-respecting and self-contained, steadily and successfully pursuing the purpose which brought him to the new world, asking little of the clerical oligarchy which dominated the affairs of the colony, and apparently having little sympathy with their theological tenets." His steadfast purpose and ruling passion seem to have been to establish his posterity upon a secure foundation as landed proprietors. In twenty-nine years he made nineteen purchases of land, besides receiving a grant for the town. Four of the fourteen tracts of land mentioned in his inventory contained about six hundred and seventy-five acres of land.

The name of John Upton's wife was Eleanor. They had thirteen children, all it seems born in Danvers: John, Eleanor, William (died young), James, Mary, William, Samuel, Ann, Isabel, Ezekiel, Joseph, Francis, and Mary.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Eleanor Upton, was born probably in Danvers, then

a part of Salem, about 1654. He resided in the northeast part of North Reading, north of Ipswich river, on a farm given him by his father. He died in the summer of 1727, being then upwards of seventy years of age. His will is dated August 29, 1720, and was proved November 6, 1727. He married, December 14, 1680, Sarah Thompson. She was the daughter of George Thompson, and died October 12, 1719. Their children were: Sarah, John, Mary, Joseph, Ezekiel, Jonathan, Elizabeth (died young), Francis, Elizabeth, and Hephzibah.

(III) Joseph, fourth child and second son of John (2) and Sarah (Thompson) Upton, was born in North Reading, September 8, 1687. He married, February 2, 1718, Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Gray, of Salem; probably that part of Salem which is now Danvers. They lived in North Reading, September 24, 1726, they sold to Samuel Browne, Esq., of Salem, one-third of the homestead of Samuel and Abigail Gray, of Salem. The children of Joseph and Abigail were: Jeremiah, Isaac, Joseph, Jacob, Abraham, John, David, and Amy.

(IV) Joseph (2), third son and child of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Gray) Upton, was born in North Reading, March 25, 1725. He resided in North Reading until about 1780; and then removed to Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, where he died in 1810, aged eighty-five. He was surveyor of highways in 1768. He was taxed for land owned by him in Andover in 1780-81, but not later. He married, July 10, 1774, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, of Andover. Their children were: Elizabeth, Joseph, Jonathan, Jeremiah, and Peter.

(V) Jonathan third child and second son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Lovejoy) Upton, was born in North Reading, March 16, 1780, and died in Dunstable, August 16, 1830. When he was a child his father moved his family to Tyngsborough, which was until June, 1789, a part of Dunstable. Jonathan Upton was a farmer, and resided in Tyngsborough and Hudson, New Hampshire and Dunstable, Massachusetts. He was married in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, by Rev. Samuel Lawrence, December 1, 1803, to Nancy Whittemore. She was born in Malden, Massachusetts, September 25, 1786, and died in Nashua, New Hampshire, September 10, 1851. They had twelve children: Nancy, Joseph, Jonathan, Mary, Abigail, Sarah Whittemore, Peter, Ebenezer, Andrew, John Green, Susanna, and Julia Ann.

(VI) Peter, seventh child and third son of Jonathan and Nancy (Whittemore) Upton, was born in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, October 1, 1816, or 1817. He acquired his education in the common schools of Tyngsborough and Dunstable, and at Pepperell Academy, in Massachusetts, and New Ipswich Academy, in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. On leaving school he had fully made up his mind to devote his life to commercial rather than agricultural pursuits, and in August, 1836, he entered a store in New Ipswich, where he was employed as a clerk until October 9, 1837. He then went to East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where he took a position similar to the one he had lately left, in the store of Hiram Duncan, where he was employed until the spring of 1840, when he was admitted as an equal partner with Mr. Duncan, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Duncan & Upton. Before the close of that year the senior partner died, leaving the whole charge of the business in the hands of Mr. Upton, who continued it successfully until January, 1851. In addition to carrying on the

store he settled his partner's estate, which was quite large and complicated, and accomplished the task in a manner so satisfactory as to receive the hearty approval of all interested. He then sold a part of his interest in the establishment to one of his clerks, Charles H. Powers. On January 1, 1851, the Monadnock Bank in East Jaffrey, went into operation, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and he was chosen cashier, and continued in that position until 1865, when the bank became the Monadnock National Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. He was then chosen cashier of the new institution, and held that office for thirty years. For twenty-six years he was treasurer of the Monadnock Savings Bank, which went into operation January, 1870, resigning that position January 1, 1896. From 1880 to the present time (1907) he has been president of the National Bank.

In early manhood Mr. Upton was a Whig in politics, but when the Republican party was established he joined it, and has ever since been one of its loyal supporters. He served as town treasurer two years, declining to serve longer, and was postmaster twenty-four years. He represented the town in the legislature in 1848, 1849 and 1850, and was a member of Governor Currier's council from June, 1885, to June, 1887. At the first session he obtained the charter of the East Jaffrey Fire Engine Company; at the second, the charter for the Monadnock railroads, and at the last the charter for the Monadnock Bank. After securing the charter for the railroad which ran from Winchendon, Massachusetts, to Peterboro, New Hampshire, he obtained subscriptions of thirty-five thousand dollars to the stock and negotiated its bonds. He was one of the incorporators of each of the Monadnock railroads, the Monadnock Bank, and later of the Monadnock Savings Bank, and was chosen one of the directors of the Monadnock railroad at its first meeting, and still holds that position.

Mr. Upton has lived more than ninety years, and is still hale and hearty. A remarkable feature in his life has been his health. From the time he settled in Jaffrey until the present, he has never lost a whole day by sickness. His whole life has been an almost uniform success. Starting as a young man with sufficient education to successfully transact commercial business, and possessing plenty of courage and perseverance, and above all a sterling character and an unblemished reputation, he has devoted his energies for seventy years to the building up of a fortune. Long since he attained a competency of this world's goods, and for many years he has lived to enjoy the fruits of a well spent life. And yet he has not lived for himself alone; he has taken great interest in building up and improving the town of Jaffrey; and for more than fifty years most of the new public buildings and many private ones have been to a greater extent the result of his plans and efforts. In many ways he strongly resembles John Upton, the immigrant, and founder of the Upton family, who was a very successful man through his own exertions. He attends the Congregational Church, and always responds cheerfully and liberally when requested to assist financially in the promotion of its work.

Mr. Upton was married in Townsend, Massachusetts, by Rev. Stillman Clarke, June 28, 1853, to Sarah Miller Duncan, who was born July 8, 1833, daughter of Hiram and Emeline (Cutler) Duncan, of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, an intelligent and accomplished lady. She died July 28, 1907. Three





F. C. Tobey M. D.

children were born of this union: Mary Adelaide, Hiram Duncan and Alice Whittemore. Mary A. was born November 4, 1856, and graduated from the Union School in Lockport, New York. She married Walter L. Goodnow, of Jaffrey (see Goodnow), and died October 8, 1901. Hiram D. was born May 5, 1850, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1879, and died December 1, 1900. At twenty-one years of age he was made cashier of the Monadnock National Bank, of which his father was president, and discharged the duties of that position for five years. Feeling that he could fill a larger sphere in life elsewhere, he removed to Manchester, where he entered the political field and soon became prominent in local and state politics. He was speaker of the house of representatives in 1889, and was for several years treasurer of a large loan company in Manchester. He married Annie E. Perkins, who was born in Marlow, New Hampshire, daughter of Dr. Marshall Perkins, of Marlow. Six children were born to them: Donald P., October 18, 1882; Loyd P., December 10, 1883; Hiram D., December 21, 1886; Irene, November 26, 1888; Marguerite, October 3, 1890; and Dorothy, August 29, 1892, deceased. The first two were born in Jaffrey; the others in Manchester. Alice W., born July 3, 1863, was graduated from Wellesley College in 1883. She married Sumner B. Pearmain, of Chelsea, son of William R. Pearmain, cashier of the First National Bank of Chelsea. Mr. Pearmain is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1883, and is a partner in the firm of Pearmain & Brooks, brokers, of Boston. Four children have been born of this marriage: William Robert, born in Chelsea, March 17, 1888; Edward P., died young; John Duncan, born in Chelsea, March 12, 1891; and Margaret, born in Boston, February 24, 1893.

Persons of this name were early TOBEY settlers in New England. Francis Tobey was in Massachusetts in 1635, and he may have been a relative of the progenitor of the family of this article.

(I) Thomas Tobey, who was born about 1620, in Wales or the West of England, came to America and settled on Long Island before 1640; in that year he removed to Massachusetts and settled at Sandwich, on Cape Cod, and there raised a family. The name of only one child has come down to posterity. That one was James, whose sketch follows.

(II) James, son of Thomas Tobey, was born probably in Sandwich, in 1641. He was in Eliot, Maine, in 1675. He settled on a tract of land near Frank's Fort, the grant of which he received from the town, June 24, 1687. On this lot he resided some time before it was granted to him. The land is described as extending from Richard Green's land to the Bay land next the water, provided, "the said James Tobey leave a sufficient highway to the landing place at the West Cove." James Tobey is supposed to have before 1700. No record exists of his wife. His three sons were Stephen, John and James; the last named was killed by the Indians in 1705.

(III) Stephen, eldest son of James Tobey, was born about 1664, and died after 1742. In company with David Libbey, Matthew Libbey, Daniel Fogg and Joseph Hammond, between 1690 and 1700 he purchased the Bay Land, extending from Frank's Fort to Watts' Fort by the river, and back to Marsh Hill. His shore was set off on the southeast side of the lot. He built ships at Mast Cove,

About 1688 he married Hannah Nelson, by whom he had: Catherine, Samuel, James, John, Stephen and Hannah.

(IV) Samuel, eldest son and second child of Stephen and Hannah (Nelson) Tobey, was born January 31, 1692. He married Mary Spinney, December 29, 1721. Their children were: Mary, Abigail, Nathaniel, William, and Samuel, whose sketch follows.

(V) Samuel (2), third son and youngest child of Samuel (1) and Mary (Spinney) Tobey, was born in 1734, and died March 5, 1807. He married, about 1766, Mary Paul, who was born in 1738, and died November 20, 1801, daughter of Samuel Paul. They had: Stephen, Abigail, James, Samuel (died young), William (died young), Sarah and Mary (twins), John, William, Samuel and Mary (twins). Mary, twin to Sarah, died young.

(VI) James, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Paul) Tobey, was born June 22, 1799. He married, November 5, 1792, Hannah Shapleigh, daughter of James Shapleigh. They had: Lydia, Olive, Abigail, Isabel Shapleigh, James Shapleigh, Mary, and William, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) William, youngest child and second son of James and Hannah (Shapleigh) Tobey, was born November 19, 1807. It appears that all the heads of families of this name in Eliot have been members of the Congregational Church except the first James, and in his day there was no organized church in Kittery. William Tobey married, December 18, 1827, Polly Goodwin. They had nine children, among whom were: James W., Rosa G., John G., Henry C., Matilda L., and Franklin O., who is next mentioned.

(VIII) Franklin Owen, youngest child and fourth son of William and Polly (Goodwin) Tobey, was born in Eliot, Maine, February 10, 1845. At the age of eighteen he went to Boston and worked in an iron foundry and later in the moulding department of a brass foundry. In 1875 he went into the employ of what is now the Union Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and was employed by it as a private agent for thirty years and while there he made several inventions upon which the company obtained patents. He was a skillful machinist, much liked by his employers, and at the time of his death, 1905, was the oldest employe in length of service with the company. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Boston. He married, April 9, 1871, Louise Chamberlain, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 15, 1850, and died February 2, 1902, daughter of Freeman and Matilda (Adams) Chamberlain, of Brookfield, New Hampshire. They had one son, Frederick C., whose sketch follows.

(IX) Frederick Chamberlain Tobey, M. D., only son of Franklin O. and Louise (Chamberlain) Tobey, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1878. At six months of age he was taken to Wolfboro, New Hampshire, where he was raised. He attended the common schools, and in 1898 graduated from the Brewster Free Academy, and three years later completed the course in the Maine Medical School, graduating in June, 1901. Following that he became on interne of the eye and ear department of the Portland Infirmary, where he spent a year perfecting his knowledge of his profession. In 1903 he established himself in Wolfboro as a physician, where he has since resided and built up a fine reputation and a flourishing practice. In the same year he became part owner of a drug store

In 1907 he bought his partner's interest, and is now sole proprietor. He has a large trade, and is a wealthy and leading citizen of Wolfboro. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and of the Carroll County Medical Society. He is a Mason of high degree, and a member of the following named branches of that order: Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Wolfboro; Carroll Royal Arch Chapter, Wolfboro; Orient Council, Rochester; Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, Rochester, New Hampshire; Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua; and also Warren Chapter, No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star; Fidelity Lodge, No. 71, Wolfboro, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Kingswood Encampment, Wolfboro; Myrtle Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, Wolfboro. For four years past he has been a member of Lakeside Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. June 24, 1903, Dr. Tobey married Margaret May Shattuck, who was born in Newcastle, Maine, January 2, 1876.

(X) Louise, daughter of Frederick C. and Margaret M. (Shattuck) Tobey, was born May 6, 1906.

The American immigrant of this family was John Wilson, from whom sprung many prominent citizens, not only of New England but of other states. All of this name seems to have been excellent citizens who contributed to both moral and material progress.

(I) William Wilson, the earliest known ancestor of this family, was born in England, in the year 1500.

(II) William (2), was a son of William (1) Wilson.

(III) Rev. John, third son of William (2) Wilson, and nephew of Bishop Edmund Grindall, was born in Windsor, England, in 1588, and was educated at Kings College, Cambridge. He came with Winthrop to Massachusetts, in 1630, and was installed as pastor of the First Church in Boston, August 27, 1630, and died August 7, 1667, aged seventy-nine.

(IV) Joseph Wilson was the son of Rev. John Wilson.

(V) James, son of Joseph Wilson, was born in 1703.

(VI) James (2), was a son of James (1) Wilson.

(VII) Captain Jesse, son of James (2) Wilson, was born January 20, 1729. He was a captain in the Revolution, and fought in the battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington. His wife was Abigail Gage.

(VIII) Benjamin, son of Captain Jesse and Abigail (Gage) Wilson, was born in Pelham, March 11, 1771, and died July 17, 1849. He resided in Chester until well advanced in life, when his buildings were burned, and from that time he lived with his son Benjamin in Chester. He married Annie Poor, of Atkinson, who died February 12, 1861. Their children were: Benjamin (died young), Mehitabel, Andrew J., Benjamin F. and Charles A.

(IX) Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin (1) and Annie (Poor) Wilson, was born February 14, 1805, and died 1870. He married Rhoda Emery, who died January 17, 1860.

(X) Benjamin Franklin, fourth child of Benjamin (2) and Rhoda (Emery) Wilson, was born May 19, 1839. He married, July 4, 1866, Annie Abbott, who was born in Deerfield, November 24, 1850. Their child was Fannie M., born at Chester, New Hampshire, June 11, 1869, and married,

February 22, 1893, William Henry Benson, of Derry. (See Benson, III).

(Second Family.)

The immigrant Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry and contiguous towns were in many respects a remarkable people. They were plain, frugal, frank, and somewhat rough, yet they possessed great vivacity and quickness of parts. They were ever distinguished for their hospitality, their valor, firmness and fidelity, and no people sustained a higher degree of moral and political respectability. The descendants of the Scotch forefathers inherit many of the highest and best characteristics of their ancestors. Among the brave and hardy band who settled Londonderry were the Wilsons. They were not leaders of the people, but that they were persons of character, means, and education is amply shown by the records of the settlement. John Wilson was one of the pioneer school teachers and taught in 1733. In 1721 Benjamin Wilson was one of six petitioners who asked the grant of Aiken's brook and an acre of land, "in order to the setting up of a saw-mill thereon." Their request was granted and the mill built and operated. William Wilson, of Petersborough, a member of Londonderry family, was one of a party of eight of which six were killed by Indians near Lake George in 1755. The first person commissioned as justice of the peace in Petersborough was Hugh Wilson, Esq., a respectable magistrate. James Wilson, of Londonderry, had the honor of being the maker of the first pair of terrestrial and celestial globes ever made in America.

In the memory of the Scotch residents in Ireland to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, in 1718, expressing to the governor their "hearty Inclination to Transport ourselves to that very excellent and renowned Plantation upon our obtaining from his Excellency suitable encouragement," are the names of David Willson, Robert Willson, Samuel Willson, M. A., Thomas Wilson, William Wilson, John Willson, David Willson, Thomas Wilson and William Wilson.

(I) Alexander Wilson, the emigrant ancestor, was of Scotch blood, born in 1659, probably near Londonderry, Ireland. He was of heroic mould and rendered valiant service in the celebrated siege and defense of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1688-89. In 1719, at the time of the first settlement in Londonderry, New Hampshire, he came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled on a farm on what is known as the south range of that town. On account of his service to the crown, his farm remained exempt from taxation as long as the colony of New Hampshire continued under British rule. He lived to a good old age and died March 4, 1752.

(II) James, son of Alexander Wilson, was born in 1702 in Ireland, and was very young at the time of the memorable siege in which his father participated. He came with the latter to New Hampshire and succeeded him in the ownership of the farm in Londonderry, where he died June 12, 1772, at the age of seventy years. His wife, Jane Taggart, was also of Scotch blood but probably of Irish birth. She survived him many years, dying January 12, 1800, at the age of ninety-seven years. They were the parents of thirteen children, all born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, namely: Agnes, George, Alexander, James, Mary, Jeanette, John, Samuel (died young), Annis, Margaret, Eleanor, Samuel and George. The first George was killed in a gristmill when a young man.

(III) Alexander (2), second son and third child of James and Jane (Taggart) Wilson, was born May 5, 1731, in Londonderry, and settled in Windham, where he erected the first saw-mill in the town. He served as selectman in 1781-82-83-84. About 1796 he sold out to Samuel Senter and removed to Francestown, where he died in December, 1821, in his ninety-first year. He married Jane McKean, and their children, born in Windham, were: Agnes, James, Samuel, John, Alexander, Hugh and Jeanette.

(IV) Samuel, second son and third child of Alexander and Jane (McKean) Wilson, was born 1761, in Londonderry, and died in New Boston, at the age of more than one hundred years. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a very vigorous man even in his last years. After he had completed his hundredth year, he went out fishing. He was engaged in farming, and cleared a farm in the northern part of New Boston, being one of the early settlers of the town. He was liberal in religious views but affiliated at one time with the Baptist Church. His wife, Hannah, was about eighty-one years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of nine children, namely: James, William, Joseph, Charles, Samuel Robert, Jane, Elbridge and Elizabeth.

(V) Robert, sixth son of Samuel and Hannah Wilson, was born 1792, in New Boston, and died in that town, 1876, aged eighty-four years. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools of his native town where he spent his life, chiefly employed as a cultivator of the soil. He engaged to some extent in lumbering and in teaming, retaining his home in the meantime upon the farm. His religious faith was that of the Baptist Church, and his political affiliations were with the Democratic party. He was married to Fanny Jones, daughter of Jonathan Jones, of Londonderry. The children of this marriage were: Fanny, Margaret, Mary, Hannah, Rebecca, Sarah, Daniel and Hiram L.

(VI) Hiram Lull, youngest child of Robert and Fanny (Jones) Wilson, was born November 17, 1833, in New Boston. He was educated in the district schools and then worked on a farm for a few years. In 1883 he removed to Merrimack and bought a farm of three hundred and ninety acres upon which he has since resided. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and in religion a Baptist. He has been a land surveyor for many years. He married, February 18, 1864, Maria Sunbury, who was born May 22, 1844, daughter of Henry and Martha (Waldron) Sunbury, of Canada, and died December 15, 1904. They have had six children: Harry C., born July 22, 1867; Mary L., June 13, 1874; Electa M., December 27, 1879; George H., November 30, 1881; and two died in infancy. Harry C., married Nora Read, of New Boston. Electa M., married Bartlett Lynch, of Manchester. George H., lives on the homestead.

(Third Family).

WILSON The Scotch-Irish colony which settled Londonderry, this state, included three men by the name of Wilson all of whom were citizens of good repute and held various offices in directing the affairs of the people. At this late day it is difficult to distinguish between them always, and the line of descent of many of their posterity is untraceable. There were two James Wilsons who had thirteen children, but the list of those in this line does not appear of record.

(1) James Wilson, born 1703, died 1777, was among those who petitioned to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, for a township of land, and was among those who took up residence at Londonderry in 1719. He was married November 10, 1727, to Elizabeth Taggart, born 1692, died September 17, 1756, and they became the parents of Agnes, George, James, Alexander (died young), Robert and Alexander.

(II) Robert, fourth son and fifth child of James and Elizabeth (Taggart) Wilson, was born April 25, 1733, in Londonderry, where he died June 14, 1825. He was a prominent citizen, and served as colonel of militia. He was married March 8, 1762, to Jane Thompson, who died February 14, 1792. Their children were: Thomas, James, Samuel, Robert, Margaret, Janet, Thomas, Alexander, Jane, John and Petsy.

(III) Thomas, son of Robert and Jane (Thompson) Wilson, was born September 11, 1785, in Londonderry, where he spent his life, engaged chiefly in agriculture. He was an intelligent man, with an interest in human progress. He was a member of the Whig party as long as it existed and then became a Republican. He died in 1862. He married, February 4, 1807, Rebecca Pinkerton, who was born in Derry, and two of their children attained years of maturity, Robert and John Pinkerton.

(IV) John Pinkerton, youngest son and second child of Thomas and Rebecca (Pinkerton) Wilson, was born in Londonderry, January 23, 1818, and died there July 21, 1901. He was educated in the public schools and grew up on his father's farm. He followed the vocation of his ancestors, and before his death owned a farm of three hundred acres—one of the best in that locality. Eight years of his life he lived in Manchester, the remainder in Londonderry. He was a Republican in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Universalist church. He married, April 14, 1844, Adaline Annis, who was born in Londonderry, February 19, 1823, and died in Londonderry, October 27, 1903, daughter of John and Delilah (Coburn) Annis. April 18, 1894, they celebrated their golden wedding, which was the occasion of a display of much regard for the aged couple by their friends and relatives. To them were born nine children, four of whom are living at the present time: George, in Everett, Massachusetts. Abbie D., wife of Clarence N. Garvin. May B., married Frank A. Benson. D. Brewster, resides in Brentwood.

(Fourth Family.)

This branch of the Wilson family is **WILSON** probably descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in Londonderry nearly two hundred years ago. It has been chiefly identified with agriculture.

(I) Joseph and Abigail Wilson, of Hudson, had children as follows: David, see forward; Molly, Huldah, Benjamin and probably several others.

(II) David, eldest child of Joseph and Abigail Wilson, was born March 30, 1771. He was a citizen of Pelham, New Hampshire, before the close of the Revolution.

(III) David (2) son of David (1) Wilson, was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, and died there at the age of fifty years. He married in that town, November 12, 1812, Sarah Young, Rev. John H. Church officiating at the ceremony. Their children were: Sarah, Martha, Polly, Aaron G., see forward, David and Allen.

(IV) Aaron G., fourth child and eldest son of

David (2) and Sarah (Young) Wilson, was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, and died in 1889. When about thirty years of age he removed to Salem with his widowed mother, who resided with him until her death at the age of eighty-six years. He settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Frank D., and resided there until his death. He married Abbie Bailey, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 10, 1828, daughter of John Bailey, of that town. They had children: Abbie J., Araminta, deceased; Alonzo G., Frank D., see forward, and George, deceased.

(V) Frank D., second son and fourth child of Aaron G. and Abbie (Bailey) Wilson, was born in Salem, February 15, 1858. He attended the country schools of the vicinity as he had opportunity to do so, and remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then accepted a clerkship in the store of C. I. Bowker, at Salem Center, and was employed in that capacity for a number of years. He then associated himself in partnership with Fred. C. Buxton, in Salem, in 1883, under the firm name of Buxton & Wilson, and they carried on a general merchandise business for a period of two years. Mr. Wilson then sold out his interest in this enterprise and became a clerk for F. C. Wilson & Company, grocers in Haverhill, Massachusetts, for whom he worked for five years, returning to the family homestead in the spring of 1890. In that year he associated himself with his brother, Alonzo G., and has since been profitably engaged in the farming and dairy business. In addition to these undertakings he again engaged in mercantile business at Salem Depot, June 1, 1905. Mr. Wilson commenced to take an active part in political matters early in his career, affiliating with the Republican party, and is one of the most earnest members of that body in Salem. He has now (1907) been for seven years a member of the board of selectmen, serving for four terms as chairman of that body, and was elected to represent Salem in the legislature in 1895, serving one term. He is a member of Spickett Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons of Salem, and of Salem Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, December 25, 1890, Etta L. Foster, born in Salem, daughter of John P. Foster, of that town.

In various parts of this country some of the representatives of this ancient surname have changed its spelling from the original, and in some of the states, particularly those of the west, the name frequently appears as Vaughn, Vahan, and Vahen; but in New England the original name has been faithfully preserved in all generations from the time of George Vaughan, who was baptized in 1615, married Mary Boxall, and died in 1696. He came of the Welsh family of the same name and the latter is said to have been first known in Sir George Vaughan of Glamorganshire in Wales.

Throughout the New England states the surname has many representatives, and while all of them are believed to have descended directly from the same ancestral head much difficulty is encountered in connecting the several branches and in tracing their lines to this George or any of his immediate descendants. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island appear in the records to have original Vaughnans, which is accounted for in the fact that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and especially during that which is known

as the "period of emigration" from one province to another no record of such changes was made, thus making it exceedingly difficult to trace the relationship of the several generations.

The Vermont branch of the Vaughan family was seated in that state previous to the revolution, and in the counties of Rutland and Windsor the name has been conspicuously known in civil and military history for considerably more than a century and a half; but there is no authentic record by which we may trace the connection of the Vaughan pioneers in that region with those of the present generation in Belknap county in this state.

(I) Lathrop Vaughan was born in Woodstock, Vermont, January 24, 1811, and was the son of a farmer and stock raiser of the old town of Pomfret; and like his father Lathrop, engaged in farming pursuits and also in cattle growing. He married three times. His first wife, Addie Thomas, was born in Woodstock in 1824. He married second, Elvira Bailey, and third, Marilla Lamphier, a native of Woodstock. By his first wife Mr. Vaughan had two daughters Lucy and Susan Vaughan, and by his third wife he had two sons George and Charles Lathrop Vaughan.

(II) Charles Lathrop, younger son of Lathrop and Marilla (Lamphier) Vaughan, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, September 3, 1863, and received his education in the schools of that town. After leaving school he took up farming, continued at that pursuit about ten years and then removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and for several months was employed in the Stark mills in that city. In 1891 he moved to Laconia, New Hampshire, worked about one year as a journeyman carpenter, and since then to the present time in the shops of the Laconia Car Company. On May 20, 1893, Mr. Vaughan married, in Gilford, New Hampshire, Eva Crosby, who was born September 15, 1872, daughter of George and Sarah (Muncey) Crosby.

It is probable that all persons bearing the name of Frohock in New England, and perhaps in the United States, are descended from one ancestor who came to Massachusetts in the time of the American Revolution.

(I) Andrew Frohock was born and died in England. Nothing further is known of him than that he married and had a son.

(II) Thomas Frohock was born about September 1, 1740. At the age of seventeen he was impressed into the English military service and was brought to America with the troops which attempted to enforce British authority in the revolution. He deserted and joined the forces of General Washington, and served until the close of the war, when he was given a tract of land in Meredith, New Hampshire. Following are some extracts from Revolutionary Rolls referring to him.

"Thomas Frohock was one of twenty men under command of Captain John Moody who joined Washington's army and marched to New York, serving at that time three months and eight days. Thomas Frohock was one of the soldiers who marched from Maine to Canada in the winter season 1775-76 in Colonel Benedict Arnold's detachment, which suffered untold hardships and privations, being reduced to eating dogs, moccasins and harness to sustain life.

"Thomas Frohock was a soldier in Lieutenant

Eastman's detachment sent to throw up intrenchments on Breed's Hill on the night of June 16-17, 1775. There the men worked with energy. The rule adopted was, that there should be a relief every two hours, but Frohock was one of those who refused relief and continued digging until the dawn of day when the redoubt was completed.

"Thomas Frohock, age 26, Gilmanton, N. H., laborer, late Reg. 7th Stark's Co. 6th private, received 2 months' wages £4.

"Thomas Frohock was on the pay roll of Captain Henry Dearborn's company, Colonel Arnold's detachment for Canada, September 1, 1775, and drew pay for three months and twenty-three days at £2 per month, amounting to £7, 10s, 8d. He was also allowed £1, 6s in lieu of a coat and blanket, and mileage at one penny a mille; total, £9, 12s, 11d.

"Thomas Frohock was a private in a company raised in Meredith, New Hampshire, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Smith, to march for the relief of the garrison at Ticonderoga on the alarm of July 7, 1777. He entered the service July 7, and was discharged July 15, after nine days' service at the rate of £4 10s. per month; amount due £1, 7s; sixty-four miles travel at 3d, per miles out, and 2d home. £1, 6s, 8d; total amount, £2, 13s, 8d."

Thomas Frohock married Catherine Kelley, and settled in Meredith. Their children, fifteen in number, and born between 1779 and about 1802, were: Anna, Solomon, Jonathan, Thomas, Nancy, Job, Daniel, Jane, Comfort, William, Catherine, Betsey, Richard, Polly and Lucy.

(III) Daniel Frohock was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Esther Leavitt, October 26, 1815, and had seven children: Nancy, Daniel, Richard, Polly Jane, Jacob, Benj. L. and Freeman.

(IV) Richard Frohock was born June 17, 1823, and died October 20, 1896. He was married to Abigail R. Kelley, January 1, 1846. She died March 15, 1885. They had four children: Daniel, Esther, Thomas C. and William H.

(V) Thomas C., son of Richard and Abigail R. (Kelley) Frohock, was born in Gilford, October 11, 1854, and died May 3, 1893, aged thirty-eight. He was a farmer, and had a fine place overlooking Lake Winnepesaukee. He was a Republican in politics, an Adventist in religion, a good neighbor, and an upright and respected citizen. He married, February 12, 1876, at Laconia, Lillian Flanders, who was born in Gilford, April 7, 1858, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Leavitt) Flanders, of Gilford. They had three children: George F., born December 5, 1876; Eugene B., born December 15, 1881, and Benjamin L., born September 16, 1883. Since the death of their father the sons have been successfully engaged in farming. They are Republicans in politics. George F., was a member of Company K, First New Hampshire Volunteers, in the Spanish War (1898), and was discharged November 1st of that year, after being in the service four months.

The line of this name following is STEVENS no doubt entirely independent of those originating in Amesbury and Salisbury, Massachusetts, which are elsewhere treated in this article. Its representatives in New Hampshire have been no whit behind those of other Stevens families in citizenship and mental and moral worth.

(I) William Stevens, a ship-carpenter, was one of the first settlers of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and is entitled to honorable mention for his me-

chanical skill, his inflexible honesty, and his services in various public offices. He came to New England before 1632, and probably had his residence in Boston or its vicinity. From his ability as a mechanic it may be inferred that he was the Mr. Stevens who in March, 1634, was to receive by order of the general court ten pounds for seeing to the erection of a movable fort to be built in Boston. He was in Salem in 1636, where in 1639 his children Isaac and Mary were baptized, and in 1641 his daughter Ruth. He was admitted a freeman in 1640; and in 1642 appears in Gloucester as one of the commissioners appointed by the general court for ordering town affairs. His standing among the early settlers, and the importance of his aid in promoting the prosperity of the town, are sufficiently indicated by the extraordinary grant he received of five hundred acres of land lying between Chebacco and Annisquam rivers. He also had a grant of six acres on the Meeting-house Neck, but his residence was at the Cut, near the Beach, where he had eight acres of land. He was selectman several years, commissioner for ending small causes, town clerk, and four years representative. He is supposed to have built many excellent vessels, among them the "Royal Merchant," "a ship of 600 tons." He had a New England fame, and was undoubtedly the "very sufficient builder," mentioned by Johnson, one of our early historians. He was a member of the general court in 1665, when the colonial government made a noble resistance to the proceedings of the commissioners sent over by the king to interfere in the legislation of the colony in a manner which was justly esteemed to be an infringement of colonial rights and privileges. It was a grave offense in those days to speak evil of rulers and discretion would have counselled silence; but the honest indignation of William Stevens found utterance in no softened tones of dislike. Four of his neighbors testified at a quarterly court in Salem, in 1667, to his declaring "that he would bear no office within this jurisdiction, nor anywhere else, where Charles Stewart had anything to do; that he cared no more for Charles Stewart than any other man, as king; and that he abhorred the name of Charles Stewart as king." For this bold and rash expression he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment; to pay a fine of twenty pounds and costs, and to be deprived of his privileges as a freeman. Soon his wife, in a petition to the general court for relief, represents him to be deranged and herself as aged and having a family. There is no record of his death or the settlement of his estate, for he again "grew to poverty," having mortgaged part of his property in 1667, to Francis Willoughby, of Charlestown, from which it never returned to him. The property conveyed to Willoughby was the five hundred acres near Chebacco. Another portion of his property consisting of a new house and land was put into the hands of his sons James and Isaac, in trust for their mother Philippa, who died August 31, 1681. No other mention of Isaac. Mary married John Coit. Ruth married William Glover.

(II) James, son of William Stevens, received a grant of land on Town Neck, near Trynell Cove, in 1658. He married Susannah, daughter of Sylvester Eyeleth, December 31, 1656, and died March 25, 1697, leaving an estate of two hundred and thirty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings. He probably followed the trade of his father and repeatedly held the highest public offices in his town. He was a deacon in the church, a military officer, selectman in 1667 and

from 1674 to 1691 inclusive, and representative ten years. He had eleven children, of whom William, Samuel, Ebenezer, David, Jonathan, Mary (the wife of Francis Norwood), and Hannah were living at the time of their father's death.

(III) William (2), son of James and Susannah (Eveleth) Stevens, married Abigail Sargent, June 15, 1682. He was lieutenant of the military company, selectman two years, and representative in 1692. He died September 24, 1701, aged forty-two leaving an estate which consisted in part of an interest in three sloops, a negro woman and a boy, and the privilege called the "Cut," the latter valued at thirty pounds. A full record of his children does not appear, but the names of two sons, James and Samuel, are known.

(IV) Otho Stevens, probably born about 1695, was in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1720, and is supposed to have been a son of William (2) and Abigail (Sargent) Stevens. It is claimed by some of his descendants that he was an emigrant from Wales. After 1726, he settled in Hampstead, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and highly respected citizen, and died May 21, 1758. He was married in Gloucester, March 21, 1723, to Abigail Kent, who was born July 9, 1697, in that town, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Lufkin) Kent, and an aunt of Hon. Jacob Kent, of Newbury, Vermont. Their children were: Samuel of Hampstead; Josiah of Enfield; Simeon of Newbury, Vermont; Daniel of Haverhill; Otho, Archelaus, Abigail and Susan. Five of the sons were soldiers in the French and Indian war.

(V) Otho (2), fifth son of Otho (1) and Abigail (Kent) Stevens, was born 1726, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and was taken in childhood by his parents to Hampstead, New Hampshire, where he grew up. He enlisted in 1759 for the French and Indian war, in Captain Jacob Bayley's company, of Colonel Zaccheus Lovewell's regiment, which marched under command of Lieutenant Colonel Goffe for the reduction of Fort Niagara. They went by way of Dunstable, Worcester, Springfield and Albany. While at Oswego, Captain Bayley made this entry in his journal: "Friday, September 21, 1759, about two o'clock in the afternoon, died Otho Stevens, of a long and tedious illness, of 22 days, much lamented by his relations and friends, he being a loving brother and a faithful friend." He was married at Hampstead in 1752 to Abigail Emerson, who was born March 20, 1737, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Watts) Emerson, of Hampstead. She was married (second) December 28, 1763, to Deacon David Morrill, of Canterbury, whither she removed with the surviving children of her first marriage. Deacon Morrill died June 10, 1799 (see Morrill, V), and his widow survived him thirty-four years, passing away June 30, 1833. Her children by Otho Stevens were: Abiah, Jacob (who died young), Simeon and Jesse. By Deacon Morrill, she was the mother of Reuben, Hannah, David, Betsey, Sarah, Abigail and Ruth.

(VI) Simeon, eldest surviving son of Otho (2) and Abigail (Emerson) Stevens, was born March 14, 1755, in Hampstead, and was eight years old when he removed with his mother and step-father to Canterbury, in which town he lived. There he died June 19, 1825. His children were: Otho, Edman, David, Betsey, John, Jesse, Polly, Abyah, Moses, Abigail, Thomas Jefferson and Simeon.

(VII) Jesse, fifth son and sixth child of Simeon Stevens, was born September 29, 1788, in Canter-

bury, and resided most of his life in that town. His education was supplied by the common schools of his native town. Being of studious mind and industrious habit, he made the best use of his opportunities and was long known as a successful teacher. He taught in Canterbury and Concord, being employed for several terms in the last named town, and subsequently settled on a part of the paternal homestead and engaged in farming. He was a member of the Canterbury Congregational Church, and was a Democrat of the old school. Frequently chosen to fill official positions, he served his townsmen with ability and satisfaction, acting many years as selectman, and laid out and constructed many of the roads. On one occasion, after transacting some town business, he arrived home late at night, after which he missed his wallet, containing a considerable sum of town funds. After a restless night, he retraced his steps, early in the morning, and found the missing wallet at a spring where he had knelt to drink. He died September 2, 1849, at his home in Canterbury. He was married November 30, 1814, to Abigail Sherburne, who was born March 16, 1793, in Epsom, New Hampshire, and died July 9, 1880, in Canterbury. Their children were: Harriet, Mary Ann, Sylvester, Caroline, Susan T., Nancy V., Albert and Sarah S. The first became the wife of Gardner Mason, and died in Loudon. The second is the widow of Rufus Virgin (see Virgin, V). The fourth married Stephen Clark, resided in Concord and died while temporarily at Littleton. Susan T. died in East Concord, while the wife of David A. Morrill (see Morrill, VII). Nancy V. is the widow of Moody S. Farnum, now residing in Loudon. The eighth died when small. A sketch of the youngest son follows.

(VIII) Albert, youngest son of Jesse and Abigail (Sherburne) Stevens, was born January 24, 1833, on the paternal homestead in Canterbury, and received most of his education in the local public school. After a term of private instruction by Rev. Fifield, he abandoned the school room at the age of fifteen years. His father had planned that he should receive an education, but the illness and death of the parent prevented the fruition of this plan, and the son was obliged to begin early the task of caring for his mother and the farm. He remained on the paternal farm until 1861, when he purchased one hundred acres of land on East Penacook street, Concord, not far from Sewall's Falls, on which he settled. This was the property of Reuben Goodwin, and the house in which Major Stevens first resided in Concord is still standing, a very old landmark. Because of some sturdy youthful achievement, Mr. Stevens was dubbed "Major" by a neighbor, and the title has clung to him through life; it is by no means an inappropriate one. To his holdings in Concord he has added until his farm now embraces two hundred and fifty acres, and he is also the possessor of four hundred acres of timber lands in Canaan and Hanover, this state, a property that is steadily increasing in value. On his home farm he erected a fine set of buildings, which were destroyed by fire December 17, 1878, inflicting a loss of more than ten thousand dollars. In 1879 he purchased the Samuel Carter tavern, an ancient landmark, which he tore down, and on its foundation he erected the substantial residence which he now occupies, with barns and other necessary or desirable farm buildings. From boyhood Major Stevens was very active and fond of horses, and successful in their management and training.

Beside his farming interests, he has handled cattle and horses, and was for some time engaged in the meat business. He had an interest in the Northwood and Newmarket stage line, and also in the Pittsfield and Dover line, and spent five years at the beaches. In these enterprises he was a partner of C. B. Leavitt, of Pittsfield. During the last quarter of a century Major Stevens has kept from ten to thirty cows, and for many years he made butter at the farm. During the last six years a milk route in Penacook has been maintained. The active management of the farm is in the hands of his son, and he is released from many of the cares and labors which were his wont in earlier life. Major Stevens has been somewhat active in the conduct of local affairs, and served many years as assessor. In 1870 and 1872 he was elected representative of ward two in the legislature. He is rather independent in political matters, with a leaning to the Democratic party, and in religious faith is a Universalist.

He was married in 1860 to Susan Ellen Goodwin, who was born July 7, 1839, in the house still standing on the home farm, a daughter of Reuben and Judith (Burpee) Goodwin, and died September 30, 1873. Reuben was a son of Reuben Goodwin, and was born in Concord, his wife being a native of Boscawen. Albert and Susan E. Stevens had two children. Lillie Mabel, born February 24, 1868, died when one year and four days old. Jesse Goodwin, born June 24, 1870, resides opposite his father and conducts the farm. He married Sarah O'Regan, born February 20, 1873, and they have four children, born as follows: Ernest Edwin, November 3, 1897; Georgie Alice, March 30, 1900; Susie Lucy, November 1, 1901; and Mary Lillian, December 1, 1903.

(Second Family.)

The Stevens family, whose first representative was in Massachusetts Bay Colony when that colony was but little more than a decade of years old, has grown in numbers and in the strength and influence of its individual members from the early days of New England to the present time.

(1) John Stevens, the first of this one of many lines of that name in the same neighborhood, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. Seven years later he removed to Andover in the same colony, where he died April 11, 1662. While but little appears in the records concerning him, it can be safely judged that he was possessed of that fortitude and determination which characterized the first generations of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were content to suffer many hardships in the midst of primeval forests, surrounded by savage tribes, for the sake of their religion. He was accompanied in his immigration hither by his wife Elizabeth, who survived him more than twenty-nine years, and died in May, 1691, at the age of eighty years. Their children were: John, Timothy, Nathan, Elizabeth, Ephraim, Mary, Joseph and Benjamin.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Elizabeth Stevens, was born June 20, 1639, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and lived in Andover, where appears the record of birth of his thirteen children. He was lieutenant in the militia in defense of the Massachusetts Colony, and died in that service at Casco Bay, March 4, 1689. He was married June 13, 1662, to Hannah Barnard, daughter of Robert and Joan (Harvey) Barnard, of Andover. She

died March 13, 1675, and he was married (second) August 10, 1676, to Esther Barker, daughter of Richard and Joanna Barker of Andover. She survived him and was the mother of seven of his children. His offspring included: John, Nathan, Timothy, Joshua, Ephraim, Jonathan, Samuel, Aaron, Abial, Ebenezer, Benjamin, David and Hannah.

(III) Samuel, seventh son and child of John (2) Stevens and eldest child of his second wife, Esther Barker, was born May 20, 1677, in Andover, Massachusetts. He resided in Amesbury and served in the Indian wars from that town and was a snow-shoe man in 1708. Soon after 1710 he removed to Haverhill and resided in the northern part of that town. By the adjustment of the Province line in 1741, his homestead fell within the limits of New Hampshire. He thus became a citizen of Hampstead, and died in that town. His will was dated August 20, 1748, and was proven June 18, 1751. This would indicate that he was a prudent man and made provision for his possible death a considerable time before it occurred. He was married November 16, 1704, to Rachael Heath, who was born July 23, 1682, in Haverhill, daughter of John and Sarah (Partridge) Heath. She survived him some years. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Sarah, John, Rachael, Samuel, Nehemiah, William, Jonathan, Joseph, Benjamin, David and Abigail.

(IV) William, fourth son and sixth child of Samuel and Rachael (Heath) Stevens, was born November 24, 1714, in Haverhill, and lived in that town until the homestead became a part of Hampstead, New Hampshire. He lived north of Island Pond in that town, and there died April 14, 1783. He was married (first) November 24, 1744, to Mary Tucker, who was born February 11, 1725, in Kingston, daughter of William and Mary (Archer) Tucker. She died June 18, 1748, and he was married (second) February 20, 1749, to Elizabeth Dodge. She died March 31, 1750, and he was married (third) January 19, 1760, to Lydia Gile. She was probably the widow of Jonathan Gile, of Haverhill, and a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Bartlett) Colby, of Hampstead. There were two children by the first marriage, one by the second and two by the third, namely: Parker S., Molly, George, Lydia and William.

(V) Parker, son of William and Mary (Tucker) Stevens, was born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, November 26, 1745. He married in that village, February 10, 1766, Jemima Eastman, eldest child of Edmund and Hannah (Hill) Eastman, born in Hampstead, March 1, 1750. She was of the fifth generation in descent from Roger Eastman, the ancestor of the very numerous Eastman family. (See Eastman IV). Here we find joined in wedlock a woman and a man born in the same town and descended from ancestors who came from England to America at the same time and in the same ship, in 1638, one hundred and twenty-eight years earlier. Mr. Stevens married (second) widow Marian Tilton, by whom he had no children. He died October 15, 1818, from drinking oil of tansy through mistake. He lived in Hampstead, where all his children were born. In 1787 he removed to Piermont, New Hampshire, where he purchased a tract of land consisting of five hundred acres, which he afterward divided among his five sons. Soon after his settlement in Piermont, he petitioned the general court to be allowed to run a ferry across the

Connecticut river from his farm. He was an enterprising man, and of great force of character. His first wife died February 29, 1784; his second March 10, 1821, aged seventy-five years. The names of the children are: Parker, born October 6, 1767; Polly, November 13, 1769; Edmund, February 11, 1772; Hannah, February 24, 1775; John, September 25, 1777; Joseph, February 19, 1780; and Caleb, November 27, 1782.

(VI) Caleb, who was the fifth son and youngest child of Parker and Jemima (Eastman) Stevens, was born at Hampstead, November 27, 1782, and married, April 21, 1811, Sally Dewey, daughter of Nathan and Sally (Chandler) Dewey, born January 2, 1793, at Piermont. She was a relative of Admiral George Dewey, being a descendant from the same ancestors. Thomas (1) "the settler," and Josiah (2) his son, her line continuing through Nathan (3), Samuel (4), Nathan (5), and Nathan (6). The admiral's genealogist has said "Admiral Dewey's ancestors all along the line from Thomas Dewey the settler, who landed in Massachusetts Bay with Rev. John Warham's little band of persecuted Christians in the summer of 1630, down through the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812, had been men who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of State and Nation." The same can be said of Sally Dewey, and the Dewey character is prominent in her descendants.

Caleb Stevens grew up on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one the delicate condition of his health induced him to go to school instead of attending to the more arduous labor incident to farm life. He attended Haverhill Academy, where he acquired an education above that of the average man of the period. He taught school for a number of years and his standing as a teacher, his ability to calculate eclipses and do other things incident to good scholarship, caused him to be regarded by his neighbors as a superior man in education. As a young man he was diffident, as a farmer he was not enterprising, but he was a member of the Congregational Church, a good man of steady habits, who loved his home and spent his time there. He loved his children and did what he could for them, and in return enjoyed their respect and esteem. He died March 30, 1870, then being eighty-eight years old. Mrs. Stevens died January 9, 1880, aged eighty-seven years. For some years they had lived in the home of their son Lyman, at Concord. There were two children born to them: Cynthia Dewey, the elder, March 2, 1813, married Isaac H. Healey, and died August 14, 1840. Lyman D. is mentioned below.

(VII) Lyman Dewey, only son of Caleb and Sally (Dewey) Stevens, was born in Piermont, September 20, 1821. At the age of seven he met with an accident that influenced his entire life. While assisting another boy he received an injury to his right shoulder from which he never recovered and which rendered the arm substantially useless. As he could never perform the labor of the farm to advantage his father determined to educate him. His primary education was obtained in the district school, his preparatory education at Haverhill (New Hampshire) Academy. Subsequently he matriculated at Dartmouth, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1843. He was one of the one-third of the class who, on account of their class standing, were elected members of Phi Beta Kappa. At the close of his college course Mr. Stevens found himself in debt.

His father, in order to send him through college, had been obliged to borrow some hundreds of dollars which must now be paid. In order to secure the means to do this he accepted the first good opportunity that presented itself, and became principal of Stanstead Academy, in the Province of Quebec, where he taught two years. While there he studied law one year in the office of E. C. Johnson of Derby, Vermont. He subsequently assisted Jonathan Tenney for a short time, as principal of the academy at Pembroke, New Hampshire. During this time, by the practice of economy, he had paid his college debts, and saved five hundred and forty dollars besides. With this capital he continued the study of law in the office of Hon. Ira Perley in Concord, New Hampshire. He was admitted in October, 1847, and at once opened an office there, though at first intending to locate elsewhere. With the small balance of his savings he bought the necessary furniture and a few books and started on what time has proved to be a successful practice of law.

Mr. Stevens advanced rapidly in his profession and soon had a lucrative practice. In 1855 and 1856 he was elected city solicitor. In 1860-61-66-67, he was a member of the house of representatives, presidential elector in 1872, member of the governor's council in 1881, and of the state senate in 1885. As mayor of the city of Concord he was best able to show his ability and exercise his influence for good. He was elected to this office in 1868, and re-elected in 1869. During his mayoralty he instituted various reforms and improvements, the most notable being the adoption of the present system of sewage. This was almost the first real and substantial improvement that the people had been called upon to make and it is not surprising that he met with the most determined opposition in this movement. But he proceeded fearlessly to carry on the improvements which the health and beauty of the city demanded, and in after years received the credit which his action deserved, his most strenuous opponents finally admitting the wisdom of his course. He was also president of the board of trade while the board existed. He was president of the Concord Shoe Company, and is president of the Concord Gas and Light Company. He was a director in the Page Belting Company, and since 1865 has been a director in the National State Capital Bank, of which he was president from May 30, 1865, until his resignation, May 30, 1905. He has been president of the Merrimack County Savings Bank from its organization in 1870. Governor Gilmore appointed Mr. Stevens commissioner to adjust the suspended war claims of New Hampshire against the United States, and he was a commissioner of the state of New Hampshire to attend the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863.

Mr. Stevens is a lifelong Republican. He has been a Congregationalist since 1847, and a member of the South Church during that period, and in that organization he has always been a staunch and energetic supporter of what he believed to be right. His interest in educational and philanthropic work has ever been unflagging and efficient. Among the places he has filled are those of president and treasurer of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and trustee of Kimball Union Academy, of Roseawen Academy, member of the board of education of Concord, and trustee and president of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. On account of failing health he re-



L. D. Stevens

signed at the beginning of 1905 from the presidency of the National State Capital Bank, and is now living in retirement at the age of four score and four, physically infirm, but mentally as sound as ever. Few men have had as great influence on the financial institutions and public policy of Concord as Lyman D. Stevens.

August 21, 1850, Mr. Stevens married Achsah Pollard French, daughter of Captain Theodore and Lydia (Pollard) French, born in Concord, September 26, 1822. Two children were born to them: Margaret French and Henry Webster. Mrs. Stevens died July 2, 1863; and Mr. Stevens married (second) January 20, 1875, Frances Childs Brownell, daughter of William and Rebecca (Childs) Brownell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, born August 21, 1839, in New Bedford, her maternal grandfather being Judge Joseph Childs, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. They have two children: Fanny Brownell, at home, and William Lyman, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1903, and from Harvard Law School in 1906.

(VII) Henry Webster, son of Lyman D. and Achsah Pollard (French) Stevens, was born in Concord, March 5, 1853. After passing through the public schools of Concord he was fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1875. He matriculated at the Boston University Law School, and took the degree of Bachelor of Law there in 1877. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and immediately formed a partnership with his father, with whom he had studied, and entered the practice. This partnership continued until June, 1879, when he became a partner with Edward G. Leach, which relation still continues, and the firm of Stevens & Leach has enjoyed a growing and lucrative practice. Mr. Stevens is a Republican, and as such was elected city solicitor of Concord in 1885 and re-elected in 1886. In the session of 1887-88 he was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives, and later was alderman of the city of Concord and also trustee of the City Library. He is a trustee of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, vice-president of the Mechanics' National Bank, trustee of the Merrimack County Saving Bank, treasurer of the Fireman's Relief Association, and of St. Mary's School. Mr. Stevens married Ellen T. Nelson, daughter of — and Abbie (Tuck) Nelson.

(Third Family.)

This branch of the Stevens family traces its line through seven generations to an English ancestor, Colonel Thomas, of London. There is apparently no connection between this family and the family that is descended from William Stevens, another early American ancestor. It is interesting to note that in the present line, nearly every generation is descended from the youngest son.

(I) Colonel Thomas Stevens, of London, came originally from Devonshire, England. He was a member of the company chartered for the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, which in 1628 sent out John Endicott and others to plant a colony at Salem, Massachusetts. Colonel Thomas Stevens was an armorer, and he furnished the colony with a supply of arms. He did not emigrate himself but he contributed fifty pounds sterling to the stock of the company, and "sent three sons and his daughter Mary as his adventure to our cause."

(II) Cyprian, the first American ancestor of this

branch, the youngest son of Colonel Thomas Stevens, came from London about 1660, being then a lad of fourteen years. He settled at Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he married, January 22, 1672, Mary, daughter of Major Simeon Willard, of that town. There were five children.

(III) Joseph, youngest child of Cyprian and Mary (Willard) Stevens, was born about 1682. He lived at Sudbury, Framingham, and Lancaster, Massachusetts. In 1720 he removed to Rutland, Massachusetts, where he died in 1745. He was one of the first settlers at Rutland, and a leading man of the town. He was captain of the militia, and a deacon of the church. He married Patience, daughter of John Rice, Sudbury, Massachusetts. There were ten children, five sons and five daughters. This family had a thrilling experience with the Indians, August 14, 1723. Captain Joseph Stevens went from his house to the meeting house meadows to make hay. Four of his sons followed him. The eldest was Phineas, a lad of sixteen, and the youngest was Isaac, a child of four. While at work the family were attacked by the Indians. Two of the boys, Samuel and Joseph, were slain. The father escaped to the bushes, and Phineas and Isaac were taken captive. The Indians were about to kill Isaac, but his elder brother made them understand by signs that he would carry him on his back all the way to Canada if they would spare his life. Phineas and Isaac remained in captivity a year, but they were finally redeemed after much expense and trouble. Their father made two long and wearisome journeys to Canada for this purpose. The elder son became the famous Captain Stevens, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, who rendered most important service in protecting the frontier from the French and Indians. It was he who commanded the fort when Old Number Four (Charlestown) was attacked.

(IV) Isaac, the youngest son of Captain Joseph and Patience (Rice) Stevens, was born in 1719. He moved from Rutland, Massachusetts, to Carlisle, Massachusetts, where he died. He was twice married. His first wife was Mercy Hubbard, of Rutland, Massachusetts, who died in 1746, leaving one son and one daughter. In 1748 he married Abigail Parling. There were four children by the second marriage, three sons and one daughter.

(V) Calvin, the youngest son of Isaac and Abigail (Parling) Stevens, was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, January 27, 1753, and removed in infancy to Carlisle, Massachusetts. He was the first of the family to come to New Hampshire. In 1776 he removed to Hillsborough, that state, where he lived forty-five years. In 1821 he decided to spend his latter days at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, where four of his children had settled. He died there in 1834. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought at Bunker Hill. While in Hillsborough he was a magistrate, and held all the town offices. He was an upright and intelligent man, and a most useful citizen. In 1773 he married Esther Wilkins. There were thirteen children, three of whom died before himself. One of his descendants in the fourth degree was George A. Marden, of the *Lovell Courier* (see Marden Genealogy).

(VI) Asa, fifth son and seventh child of Calvin Stevens, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, February 5, 1787. He settled at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, where he died in 1863. He married Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Rev. Joseph Appleton, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, and sister

of Hon. William Appleton, of Boston. She died in November, 1867. There were seven children, six of whom survived their parents. They were: Calvin, David, Mary Ann, Harriett, William, Asa and Frances.

(VII) William, third son of Asa and Mary Ann (Appleton) Stevens, was born at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, July 28, 1816. Till the age of twenty he remained at home, engaged in farming and attending the village school. In 1836-37 he had the benefit of two terms at the institute in Hancock, New Hampshire. His father was a prosperous man, but he held that his sons should make their own way, so in 1838 William went west, going as far as Illinois. Not caring for the country, he came back, and in 1839 was employed at the Stark Mills in Manchester, New Hampshire, then managed by his cousin, John A. Burnham, of Boston. After a few weeks in the mills William went to Boston, where he became a salesman in a clothing store under Faneuil Hall. In 1841 his elder brother Calvin, who was a dealer in smoked provisions at 13 Front street, New York City, invited him to come there. William Stevens remained in this business for eighteen months, and then purchased a stock of ship stores at 116 Wall street, where he continued till 1844. or the next twenty-one years he was a dealer in smoked provisions, first at Ludlow street, where he remained two years, and the remainder of the time at 76 and 78 Worcester street. He took his younger brother Asa as partner, and firm became W. and A. Stevens. In June, 1865, Mr. Stevens having amassed a handsome property, and being still in the prime of life, decided to retire to Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, there to enjoy a well earned leisure amid the scenes of his boyhood. He bought the old homestead and other lands, fitted up the buildings, and made a fine estate. He took a lively interest in the affairs of the town, and was always ready to help promote the welfare of those around him. In politics he was a Republican and repeatedly received a handsome vote for the legislature, though living in an extensively Democratic community. He was liberal in his religious views, and belonged to no church, but strove to help his fellowmen. He was a member of the Masonic fraternities. William Stevens was twice married. His first wife was Louisa W. Dye, of Newark, New Jersey, who left four daughters: Mary Ann, married Charles F. Wilkins, of Omaha, Nebraska; Ella L.; Catherine, married C. Henry Hobbie, also of Omaha; Frances E. William Stevens married for his second wife, January 4, 1876, Mrs. Helen L. (Ober) Whipple, of New Boston, New Hampshire, widow of John Whipple, of that place. They had one daughter, Helen Willette Stevens, born September 3, 1880. Mrs. Helen (Ober) Stevens was the daughter of Gary W. and Saloma (Mills) Ober, of Frankestown, New Hampshire. Her father was a farmer and stonemason at Milford, New Hampshire, and died in 1868, leaving seven children—six daughters and one son. Of this family the only ones living in 1907 were Mrs. Hannah Hunt of Helena, Montana. Mrs. White, of Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Helen (Ober) Stevens. Mrs. Steven's grandfather Mills served in the Revolution. He was a minute man from Walpole, New Hampshire, and died of fever at Fort Ticonderoga. Mrs. Stevens's first husband, John Whipple, of New Boston, was the son and grandson of John Whipple, of that place. He enlisted in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, fought at Fredericksburg,

Virginia, and in other battles, was captured at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 23, 1863, and died in a Confederate prison, June 25, 1864. William Stevens died at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, January 5, 1887.

(I) Isaac Stephens, probably a native of Connecticut, resided for some years in Haverhill, New Hampshire, where some of his children were born. He removed with his family to Maidstone, Essex county, Vermont, in 1790, and subsequently to Stratford, New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Rich, daughter of John and Catherine Sophia Rich. John Rich was born in Germany, near the Rhine, in 1729, and emigrated to America when a young man. He was married in or near Boston, Massachusetts, by Rev. Samuel Merrill, 1753, to Catherine Sophia Whiteman, also a native of Germany, who came to this country with her parents when she was fourteen years of age. John Rich finally settled in Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he became the owner of a fine farm and furnished supplies to the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Later he was a member of the legislature. Mrs. Stephens is said to have been a woman of most excellent character, whose praise was in the hearts of all who knew her.

(II) Colonel Rich, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Rich) Stephens, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, about 1788, and died in Maidstone, Vermont. At the age of two years he was taken by his parents to Maidstone, and when they removed to Stratford, they left him on the homestead, a valuable farm, which was well stocked and which was a comfortable provision for his entire life. He was a man of pleasing manner, helpful to those who were in need of assistance, and highly esteemed by all. He built the first brick house in Essex county, on his farm in 1817. He was also a surveyor by occupation, and for many years the one most in demand in that section of the country, and was well versed in the mysteries of the lines in the timberlands "up the Hegan." He surveyed and allotted the third division lots in Maidstone in 1820. His title as colonel was earned in the war of 1812. He was United States deputy marshal for some years, high sheriff of the county of Essex for a period of five years, his last service being in 1828; and held a number of other offices of trust in his township. One morning in the month of March, 1851, he crossed the Connecticut river on the ice; during the day it rained and the river rose; he was known to have started to return to his home in the evening across the ice, but he was never seen afterward. He married Fanny Shoff, daughter of Jacob Shoff, and she and two sons survived him.

(III) Orson, son of Colonel Rich and Fanny (Shoff) Stevens, was born in Maidstone, Vermont, and died October 15, 1863, aged fifty-seven years and ten months. He followed the occupation of farming all his life, and resided in Maidstone, until he moved to Columbia and was proprietor of the Columbia House for some years. He married Miranda Holbrook, daughter of Thomas and ——— Holbrook, and they had children: George Andrews, Daniel, Fanny A., Ann, Frederick, Clark, see forward; Frank, James, Amanda, Flora. Mrs. Stevens died August 29, 1869, aged fifty-nine years and seven months.

(IV) Clark, fourth son and sixth child of Orson and Miranda (Holbrook) Stevens, was born in Maidstone, Vermont, May 23, 1839. His boyhood days were spent on the farm of his father, and his



Clark Stevens

education was acquired in the common schools of the vicinity. At the age of fourteen years he went into the neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed in farming until May, 1861. According to the official records he enlisted May 3, 1861, for three months, in Company F, Second New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, but was not mustered in at that time. He re-enlisted May 27, 1861, for three years, and was mustered in June 4, 1861, as a private. He was wounded and missing July 21, 1861, at the battle of Bull Run, and no trace of him was then found. He was wounded August 29, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby prison for nine months. He was one of the unfortunate ones to draw a number of the list of those who were to be shot, but owing to the mistake of one of the warders in skipping his name on the list, he escaped this fate. Later he was exchanged. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and was mustered out June 21, 1864. He enlisted in Company I, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, for one year, and was mustered into service as a private the following September. He was appointed second lieutenant, September 7, 1864, and was mustered out June 15, 1865, the war being ended. His service was credited to the town of Columbia. In association with Jeremiah Willard he established the old Willard House, which he conducted for a short time, when he sold his interest in this enterprise to Mr. Willard. He engaged in business in Bloomfield, Vermont, in 1870, in conjunction with his brother Frederick, where he established a starch mill and operated a saw mill for a period of ten years, until it was destroyed by fire. Subsequently he engaged in logging, and still later he removed to North Stratford, New Hampshire, where he carried on a grocery business, and died, August 19, 1896, from the effects of exposure in the war. He was a selectman of Stratford for a number of years, and represented the town in the legislature four terms. He was connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

He married at Stratford, November 7, 1867, Mary S. Shoff, born May 7, 1850, at Island Pond, Vermont, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Spaulding) Shoff, and granddaughter of Jacob and Mary (Chase) Shoff. Charles Shoff was born in Maidstone, April 30, 1824; Jacob Shoff was born in Maidstone; Mary (Chase) Shoff was a descendant of Aquilla Chase, who came to this country from Cornish, England. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had children: 1. Charles O., of Colebrook, married Mary Leavitt, has children: Clark L., George O., Mabel and Richard. 2. Julia E., married Charles W. LeGro, a lumberman, resides in Portland, Maine, and has children: Marion S. and Mildred H. 3. Pearl C., died at the age of nineteen years. 4. Mary M., married A. S. Morse, a merchant of Stratford. 5. Alice C., married William H. Mercer, and resides in New York. 6. Mabel A., married Joseph H. Hanson, and resides in Stratford. They have children: Pearl N. Helen G., Dorothy and Clyde Stevens. 7. Herbert, died in childhood. 8. Aaron E., at home. 9. Don W., is a mail carrier.

This name appears in different forms in the early settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony, the most usual of which was Beedle. It was also often found Bedell, which was borne by one of the most distinguished soldiers of New Hampshire in Revolutionary times and be-

fore, and has since been borne by other citizens active and skillful in the professions, in the arts of peace and war; and many of the descendants of the revolutionary hero bearing other names as well as that of Bedel have rendered honorable service in the history of this state. This name in the early writing is variously spelled Beatle, Beedle, Bedle, Beadle, Bedell and Bedel.

(I) The first of whom record appears was Robert Beedle, of Salisbury, Newbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts. There are conflicting statements as to his age, the dates of births given ranging from 1633 to 1645. Savage says that he was probably a son of Robert Beedle, of Wethersfield and New London, Connecticut, who may have removed to Newbury in 1650. There were several in Salem who spelled the name Beadle, but no Robert has been found among them. Robert Beedle seems to have removed from Salisbury to Newbury about 1667, and took the oath of allegiance the following year, at which time his age was given as thirty-six years. He was a resident of Amesbury in 1680 and in 1683, the inventory of his estate being made in the latter year. He bought land in Amesbury in 1668. His widow, Martha, presented the inventory of his estate September 30, 1681. Their children were: Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, Judith (died young), Hannah, Robert, Judith, John and Isabel.

(II) Robert (2), second son and sixth child of Robert (1) and Martha Beedle, was born January 5, 1675, in Newbury and resided in Amesbury, where he was married November 11, 1702, to Anna Carr, who is supposed to have been a daughter of George (2) Carr and a granddaughter of George (1) Carr, of Salisbury. Their children were: Martha, John (died young), Anne, Jacob, Mary, Robert, Judith, John and Timothy.

(III) Colonel Timothy, youngest child of Robert (2) and Anna (Carr) Bedel, was born July 21, 1724, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and died in Haverhill, New Hampshire, in February, 1787. He was taxed in Salem, New Hampshire, in 1757, and is probably the Timothy Bedel who was out in Captain Goffe's scouting company in 1745. He left Salem in early life and seems to have worked northward, "scouting and ranging and finally settled in Haverhill in 1760, and a little later in what was then called the Cohos country." He was one of the original grantees of Haverhill and of Bath, New Hampshire, and also of Newbury, Vermont. He lived in Bath a short time just previous to the Revolution. His first positively known service to the province of New Hampshire as a soldier was in Captain Goffe's company, to make a scouting campaign from the Merrimack and the Connecticut rivers, which was begun on the 30th of July, 1745. In 1754 he was in Colonel Blanchard's regiment, raised for His Majesty's service on the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers. He was in a detachment of Colonel Blanchard's regiment, posted at Charlestown, on the Connecticut river, under the command of Major Benjamin Bellows. In 1755 he was under General Johnson in his expedition against Crown Point. The troops from New Hampshire were under Colonel Blanchard and stationed at Fort Edward. The next year he was in William Stark's company of rangers in the second expedition against Crown Point. He went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1757, as a lieutenant under Colonel Meserve and the following year was with General Amherst as a lieutenant at the capture of Louisburg. In 1759 he was under General Wolfe as a lieutenant at the

taking of Quebec and in 1760 was a lieutenant in Captain John Hazzen's company, Colonel John Goffe's regiment, under the command of General Amherst, and participated in the conquest of Isle Aux Noix, St. John's, Chambly and Montreal. The next year he was in the King's service under General Amherst as lieutenant of the western frontiers guarding conquest. In 1762 he was a lieutenant with the Royal Provincials and went to Havana, and was at the six weeks' siege and capture of that place. He was appointed captain under Sir Jeffery Amherst, April 13, 1762, and remained in service until after peace was made in 1763. The captain's commission was signed by Benjamin Wentworth, Provincial governor of New Hampshire. Under his advice and direction, and by order of Governor John Wentworth, in August, 1768, a company of militia was established in Coos, composed of men from Piermont, Haverhill and Bath. This is understood to be the first militia organization in that locality, and was raised to aid the civil authorities in an effort to suppress a band of counterfeiters, and in support of a warrant to be issued by Bedel in some judicial capacity.

In 1775 Timothy Bedel was elected from Bath to the Provincial congress to be holden at Exeter in May, 1775, to organize an independent government or take such action as the welfare of the colony might require. This congress resolved that it was necessary to raise immediately two thousand active men in New Hampshire. On the 6th of June, 1775, Timothy Bedel was appointed "to be colonel of the rangers raised by said congress for the defence of the united colonies in America." This regiment was designed for service on the northern and western frontiers as a protection against Indian and British invasion from Canada. On July 7 of the same year the committee of safety commissioned "Colonel Bedel as captain of the first company of rangers in the service of the colony." Under this commission he was ordered to proceed immediately to Northumberland or Lancaster, and in conjunction with the inhabitants erect a garrison, and when that was done to assist the inhabitants in building a garrison at such other places on the frontiers as he, with the advice of the inhabitants, should think best. On the 10th of September, 1775, in compliance with orders from the Provincial congress, Colonel Bedel marched from Haverhill, New Hampshire, to Lake Champlain and proceeded then by lake to a point on the north of St. Johns, Canada, which Major-General Schuyler was then besieging. His command drove a herd of cattle, took a supply of flour and provisions on the backs of horses, the entire route at that time being through an uninhabited wilderness. This march he accomplished in eight days instead of fifteen, which had been allowed to him. He is spoken of at this time as a "person of great experience in war and well acquainted with Canada." By constant accessions his command soon came to number twelve hundred men or more. Colonel Bedel was active in conducting the siege of St. Johns, and was commended for his energy and gallantry. He was also at Chambly and assisted in its capture. During the fall his men suffered much from want of clothing, but he pressed the siege of St. Johns until the second of November, 1775, when he captured that place, which was a position of great importance. It fell after a siege of fifty-one days. In the winter following a regiment of eight companies was raised in New Hampshire to march directly into Canada, for the

reinforcement of the American troops then there. Colonel Bedel received his commission as commander of this regiment on the twenty-second day of January, 1776, and in his march following was in command of a force of five hundred men at a point of land called the Cedars, at or near the junction of the waters of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, which was ordained to be a position of strategic importance. On the fifteenth of May, Colonel Bedel left his command at the Cedars, although suffering with smallpox, and proceeded to Caughnawaga for the purpose of holding a friendly counsel with a body of Indian chiefs, whose friendship it was regarded as very necessary to obtain. While absent on this mission he received notice from friendly Indians that a large force of British and Indians was advancing for an attack on his position at the Cedars. After considering whether the emergency demanded he should at once return to the Cedars or that he should proceed to Montreal for reinforcements and that he might report the result of his conference with the council of chiefs, he decided upon the latter course, considering at the time that the visit to Montreal would delay his return to his command only two or three hours. It is also apparent from the writings of Arnold and the commissioners as to the threatening dangers at the Cedars, that this information was questioned and that there was a lack of activity in getting off reinforcements. It is also apparent that the advance of Major Sherburne, who was in command of the reinforcing party, was retarded by the lack of proper means of transportation across the lake and by stress of weather. Colonel Bedel, after proceeding as far as La Chine on his return to the Cedars, was prostrated with disease and thereby prevented from conducting the advance of the reinforcing party. During the time occupied by Major Sherburne's advance the position was surrendered to the enemy, and when Sherburne's force proceeding under great difficulties had reached a point about four miles from the Cedars it was surprised and overcome by the enemy which advanced from the position Major Sherburne supposed to be in the hands of his friends. Under this misfortune and disaster, General Arnold became violent and openly charged Colonel Bedel with leaving his post in the presence of the enemy, and peremptorily ordered him to Sorel for trial. Colonel Bedel pleaded for a trial and justification, but did not get either at Sorel. In a letter to General Gates, written at Crown Point, July 12, 1776, Colonel Bedel said: "I am now under confinement these forty days or more, for a crime I am sensible I am innocent of, and which I hope your honor will find. I am under a court of inquiry—only wait the decision of the affair." Under the impulsion of Arnold's power and ascendancy at the time, an incomplete court of inquiry found Colonel Bedel guilty of the technical offense charged—"for quitting his post at the Cedars." He was removed from his command, but not incapacitated from holding commission. Judge Aldrich, in an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society, has said: "It is difficult to find evidence to warrant even this finding of a technical military offense. Indeed it is difficult to see wherein Colonel Bedel was in the slightest degree culpable in respect to the matter involved in the charge or in any way responsible for the surrender of the fort. When he left the position to discharge what he supposed to be an important duty in the service of his country, things were tranquil at the post and no immediate danger

was apprehended. * * * Colonel Bedel for a time suffered in military circles by reason of this affair, and in fact never received due credit for his important service at St. Johns, but it is apparent that those who knew the man, and especially the people of the western frontiers, never lost confidence in his loyalty and courage. Colonel Bedel returned to Haverhill and was in communication with Generals Gates and Schuyler much of the time during the summer and winter of 1777, in respect to military operations on the borders, and was much of the time active in connection with the ranging and scouting service which was maintained in the direction of the frontiers."

When General Stark raised his force to oppose the advance of General Burgoyne, many men who had held high rank went in subordinate capacities, and Timothy Bedel, although having held the rank of colonel, served as a first lieutenant of a company of thirty-four men which went from Haverhill and Bath, under Colonel Joseph Hutchins as captain. This company was out from August 18, 1777, to October 5, and according to the authority of Governor Harriman and others, Timothy Bedel fought bravely as a volunteer in the army of General Gates at the battle of Saratoga.

On the 10th of November, 1777, Colonel Bedel was again commissioned a colonel, the regiment which he was called to command being raised to defend the frontiers on and adjacent to the Connecticut river. A part of this force built what was known as the Bedel-Hazen road, which extended about fifty miles beyond Peacham, Vermont; other portions of the command performed scouting service. The regiment was maintained until sometime in 1779, when it was disbanded. Colonel Bedel remained active as a member of the Vermont Board of War and otherwise, gathering and forwarding military supplies and stores. After the adjustment of the dispute with regard to the boundaries of Vermont, and upon the close of the Revolution and the establishment of peace, Colonel Bedel remained a man of prominence and influence, and the people of his locality gave evidence of their continued confidence, respect and esteem by electing him to various positions of responsibility and trust. He readily adjusted himself to the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, and became a useful supporter and advocate of her interests and institutions. He is credited by some writers with the rank of major general after the Revolution, but we find no record of such a commission. He was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1784, representing the classed towns of Haverhill, Piermont, Warren and Coventry. Colonel Bedel died, it has been said, in February, 1787, "and his dust rests in the old cemetery at Haverhill on that commanding eminence which overlooks the broad valley of the Connecticut and the locality which was the centre of his struggles, his leadership and power." * * *

It must be said of Colonel Bedel that he was a man of large natural endowments and great force of character; that he was a man of never ceasing energy, of indomitable will and a man of courage. The northwestern settlements furnished their generous proportion of military force for the common cause, and Colonel Bedel probably actually raised more troops in the province of New Hampshire for service in the war of the Revolution than any other one man. He performed loyal and important service in the war for the independence of the colonies, and

history should accord him just and honorable recognition and praise. Colonel Bedel's first wife, Elizabeth, died August 31, 1779, in her thirty-sixth year. His second wife was Mary Johnson, daughter of Captain James and Susanna Johnson. She died in August, 1780. She was a sister of Elizabeth Captive Johnson, who was born while her mother was an Indian prisoner in the forests of the present town of Cavendish, Vermont. There were nine children—seven by the first marriage, and two by the second, as follows: Cyrus, Moody, Ruth, Anna, Mary, two daughters (died young), Hazen and Abigail.

(IV) General Moody, second son and child of Colonel Timothy and Elizabeth Bedel, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, May 12, 1704, and died January 13, 1841, aged seventy-seven. "At the age of eleven or twelve he was with his father as a servant or orderly in his second Canadian expedition, or at the battle of Saratoga—the various accounts disagree upon this point, (says Judge Aldrich), and I am not able to state which is the correct version. He later enlisted as a private in Captain Ezekiel Ladd's company, in his father's regiment, and in 1781 was clerk to Captain King's Vermont company in the third regiment. He was lieutenant in the first company in the Seventeenth regiment, in 1786, appointed by John Sullivan; he was captain of the first company of the Thirteenth regiment, in 1793, by appointment of Governor Bartlett; he was major in 1795, and lieutenant-colonel in 1801, by appointment of Governor Gilman; was appointed brigadier-general of the first brigade of the New Hampshire militia in 1806, by Governor John Langdon, which command he held until April 9, 1812; he was appointed by President Madison, lieutenant-colonel in the eleventh regiment of infantry, in the service of the United States, July 23, 1812.

From the time of his appointment until September, 1814, he performed important detached service, but joined General Brown and his regiment at Fort Erie, and in the memorable sortie of September 17 of that year, at his own solicitation, with his regiment led General Miller's column to "the cannon's mouth," and so distinguished himself as to receive honorable mention by his superior officers and subsequent promotion to rank as colonel from September 1, 1814. He served until the close of the War of 1812, and died in 1841.

His first wife was Ruth Hutchins, of Bath, New Hampshire, and his second wife was Mary Hunt. There were nine children by each marriage. Among the children of the second marriage were Colonel Hazen Bedel, late of Colebrook, and General John Bedel, late of Bath.

(III) Adeline, third daughter of General Moody and Ruth (Hutchins) Bedel, married Clark J. Haynes, of Pittsburg, New Hampshire, son of John Clark and Dolly J. Haynes. They were the parents of five children: Adaline Bedel, John C., Moody B., Mary Ann and Eliza Jane.

(IV) Adeline B. Haynes, first child of Clark J. and Adeline (Bedel) Haynes, was born at Pittsburg, New Hampshire, and is now living at the age of eighty-six years. She married Ephraim C. Aldrich. (See Aldrich, III).

(I) Abraham Bedell was one of seven brothers who came to this country from England early in the nineteenth century. His brothers were: Thomas, Judson, Elisha, Elijah, Abial and Austin.

(II) Reverend Abraham Judson, son of Abra-

ham Bedell, was born in Machias, Maine, and moved to Jefferson, New Hampshire, in 1852, and founded the Free Will Baptist Church there, of which he was the first minister. He married Mary E. Eddy, of Machias, and they had children. Reverend Abraham J. Bedell died May 17, 1870. His wife died 1875, at Jefferson.

(III) Elisha Edward, son of Rev. Abraham Judson and Mary (Eddy) Bedell, was born at Machias, Maine, September, 1840. At the age of fourteen he went to Lancaster, New Hampshire, during his father's pastorate in the neighboring town of Bath, and worked for Jacob Benton. Young Bedell partly paid for his education by work in the school house. After leaving school he taught for sixteen terms in the towns of Jefferson, Randolph and Carroll. He then bought a farm in Jefferson, which he conducted for three years, selling out in 1868 to engage in the starch business with his brother at Elijah at Andover, Maine. In 1886 he came back to New Hampshire and built the Jefferson House on Jefferson Hill, which he managed for twelve years. In 1898, on account of his health, he moved to California, where he remained till May, 1905, when he came back east to live on a farm which he had bought at Northampton, Massachusetts. He now divides his time between his farm at Northampton, his son's home at Jefferson, New Hampshire, and his son's home in Boston. Mr. Bedell is a Republican in politics, and for several years was selectman at Andover, Maine. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. He married Olive S., daughter of Levi N. and Susan (Estis) Stillings, of Jefferson. They have two children: Irving Elisha, whose sketch follows; and Edward L., who lives in Boston. Mrs. Bedell died at Northampton, Massachusetts, February, 1906.

(IV) Irving Elisha, elder son of Elisha Edward and Olive (Stillings) Bedell, was born at Jefferson, New Hampshire, December 25, 1861. He attended school in his native town until the age of twelve years, and then discontinued his education to engage in various occupations. His parents were opposed to the idea of his leaving school so early, but events seemed to justify his course. In 1885 he engaged in the livery business, and when he had been in business three years he had made thirty-one hundred dollars. He conducted a livery business till 1901, when he retired from active management and bought three farms. On one of these he lives himself, one is occupied by his son, and he established his daughter and her husband on the third. Mr. Bedell is a Republican in politics, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. On May 21, 1882, Irving Elisha Bedell married Jennie L., daughter of Calvin and Margaret Edson, of Jefferson, New Hampshire. There are two children: 1. Eleanor, born November 24, 1882, married William N. Dawson; one child, Wilbert A. 2. Austin J., born September 9, 1884; married Ethel Gliddon, and has one child, Edward A. Austin J. Bedell was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1904, and was re-elected in 1906. He was selectman for three years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

GOODNOW This name is found under several different spellings in the early Colonial records of New England.

Among these spellings were: Goodnough, Good-enough, Goodno, and so on. There were several ancestors and they have left a numerous progeny,

which is largely represented in New Hampshire and is scattered throughout New England and the United States. In quality of citizenship they have compared well with their neighbors.

(I) Thomas Goodenow was a brother of Edmund and John, all being pioneer settlers in Massachusetts. Thomas was one of the proprietors of Sudbury, and was living there as early as 1638. He was made a freeman in 1643, and was one of the petitioners for Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1656, removing to that town with its early settlers. His house lot there was next to the homestead of Joseph Rice. He was a selectman of that town in 1661-62 and again in 1664. His death occurred in the last named year. His first wife Jane was the mother of his children. The christian name of his second wife was Joanna. The children were: Thomas, Mary, Abigail, Samuel, Susanna and two daughters who died in childhood. The eldest son died about the age of twenty-five years; the second daughter became the wife of Thomas Barnes.

(II) Samuel, second son and fourth child of Thomas and Jane Goodenow, was born February 28, 1648, in Marlboro. His home in that town was in the portion which is now Northboro, and his house in 1711 was one of the garrisons of Marlboro. He died in 1722. The christian name of his wife was Mary and they had four or more children. Those found on record were: Thomas, Samuel, David and Mary. The last named was killed by the Indians in 1707.

(III) Samuel (2), second son of Samuel (1) and Mary Goodenow, was born in Marlboro, November 30, 1675. He passed his life in his native town, living in that part which is now Westboro, and there he died about 1720. By his wife, Sarah, he had the following children: David, Jonathan, Thomas, Mary and Daniel.

(IV) Thomas (2), third son and child of Samuel (2) and Sarah Goodenow, was born May 18, 1709, in Marlboro, and lived in Westboro and Northboro, dying May 27, 1790, aged eighty-one years. He married, April 17, 1734 Persis Rice, who was born April 13, 1714, in Marlboro, daughter of Edwin and Lydia (Fairbanks) Rice. They had twelve children, namely: Persis, married John Boyd; Lucy, married David Stow; Thomas, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Hudson; Edward, Hannah, Asa, Eli, Patience and three who died young.

(V) Edward, second son and fifth child of Thomas (2) and Persis (Rice) Goodnow, was born October 30, 1842, in Marlboro, and lived in Northboro until about 1776, when he removed to Princeton, where he died July 17, 1798. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving at the Lexington alarm in 1775, in Captain Samuel Wood's company. He was also in Captain Silas Gates' company, and was at Dorchester in 1775 and January, 1776. He married, in Shrewsbury, January 17, 1770, Lois Rice, who was born September 10, 1751, daughter of Elijah and Hulda (Keyes) Rice. They had thirteen children, the first three born in Northboro and the others in Princeton, namely: Persis, Luther, Ezekiel, Edward, Ebenezer, Artimus, Calvin, Susan, Asa, Peter, John, Rice and William.

(VI) Ebenezer, fourth son and fifth child of Edward and Lois (Rice) Goodnow, was born June 4, 1778, in Princeton, Massachusetts. He removed from that town to Camden, Maine, where he was drowned in December, 1812, on the west shore of Penobscot Bay. He married, in Princeton, July 3, 1806, Lois Howe. After his death she re-



Irving E. Bidell

turned with her three children to her early home in Princeton, and there died September 21, 1849. Her children, all born in Camden, Maine, were: Caroline, Pamela, who became the wife of Captain Lucius Brigham, of Newton; Jerusha Howe, who married Abijah G. Thompson; William Everett, mentioned below.

(VII) William Everett, only son of Ebenezer and Lois (Howe) Goodnow, was born July 9, 1812, in Camden or Old Town, Maine, and was an infant when taken by his mother to Princeton, Massachusetts. He began the activities of life as a farmer and tanner in that town, and later turned his attention to lumbering which was thereafter his chief occupation. As occasion required his place of residence, while pursuing this industry, was successively in Amherst, Winchendon, Dorchester, Lyme and East Jaffrey, in New Hampshire. In the last named town he cultivated a farm, and while residing in Amherst conducted a hotel. His death occurred in East Jaffrey, December 12, 1901. He married, in Princeton, Massachusetts, April 21, 1836, Abigail Beaman, who was born July 16, 1818, in that town, a daughter of Gamaliel and Susanna (Myrick) Beaman. They were the parents of five children: William Stillman, Cordelia L., Walter L., Wayland H. and Windsor H. (Mention of Walter L. and Windsor Hervey and descendants appears in this article).

(VIII) William Stillman, eldest of the five children of William Everett and Abigail (Beaman) Goodnow, was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, September 28, 1839, and was two years old when his parents moved to Amherst, New Hampshire. He lived at home until he was grown to young manhood, attending school whenever he could, but being the oldest boy in the family it was his duty to help his father with the work in which he was engaged, in the various places in which he lived. When he became of age he engaged in business with his father, but after about two years went to work in a chair factory. After that he set up in the furniture business for himself in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and remained there seven years. He sold out in 1872, and for the next five years was a clerk in a general store in Jaffrey, New Hampshire. In 1882 Mr. Goodnow located at Peterborough, New Hampshire, and started a general store, and since that time he has been a merchant of that town. He is an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Republican. He married (first), January 7, 1864, Jane Flint, of Lyme, New Hampshire. She died September 14, 1886, leaving two children, Herbert Murray Goodnow, born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 1867, and died in childhood, and Chester Goodnow, born in Fitchburg, January 7, 1871. Mr. Goodnow married for his second wife Mrs. Ellen H. Fish, daughter of Harvey and Lina Howard.

(VIII) Walter Lucius, second son and third child of William E. and Abigail (Beaman) Goodnow, was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, March 1, 1851, and was educated in the common schools of Lyme, Dorchester and Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where his parents resided at different times. His first employment was in the general store of Spaulding & Perry at Fitzwilliam Depot, New Hampshire, where he worked three or four years. He was next employed for less than a year as a clerk in the dry goods house of Loring Sears, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1873 he went to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and in company with P. Upton and Benjamin Pierce started in the mercantile business

as W. L. Goodnow & Co. The firm name is now Goodnow Bros. & Co. and consists of three partners, W. L. Goodnow, his brother Wayland and Julius E. Prescott. The business prospered, and in 1882 Mr. Goodnow with his brother William S. opened another store in Peterboro, in which he retained his interest until 1900 when he sold out. In 1890 W. L. Goodnow with his brother Windsor H. opened a third store in West Swazey, New Hampshire, under the firm name of the Goodnow Merchandise Co. In 1900 they sold this enterprise. In 1893 he organized the firm of W. L. Goodnow Co., (incorporated), at Keene, New Hampshire, of which he has since been president. In 1899 W. L. Goodnow, W. H. Goodnow and Chester P. Pearson formed a partnership under the firm name of Goodnow, Pearson & Co. in Gardner, Massachusetts. In 1901 the Goodnows, W. L. and W. H., and Henry G. Pearson formed a partnership and opened a store in Brattleboro, Vermont, under the firm name of Goodnow & Pearson. Since that time A. H. Hunt has become a member of the firm and its name has been changed to Goodnow, Pearson & Hunt. In the year last mentioned W. L. and W. H. Goodnow, J. Arthur and Henry G. Pearson organized a copartnership as Goodnow Bros. & Pearson at Belows Falls, Vermont. The following year The Goodnow Company, of which Windsor H. is president and Walter L. Goodnow, treasurer, was incorporated and has since been in operation in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1905 the Goodnow-Hunt-Pearson Co. (a corporation) was formed and began business in Nashua, New Hampshire. W. H. Goodnow is president and W. L. Goodnow is treasurer of this enterprise. Walter L. Goodnow is interested in two smaller stores, one at Marlboro, under the style of Goodnow, Bemis & Co. and the other at Winchester, a branch of the store at Keene, under the firm name of W. L. Goodnow Co.

He is vice-president of the Monadnock National Bank of East Jaffrey and a trustee of the Monadnock Savings Bank. But his attention has not been given entirely to mercantile pursuits. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1889 was elected as such to the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature, where he served as a member of the committee on banks and insurance. In 1893 he was made the Republican candidate for senator in the fourteenth district and elected by a handsome majority. During the continuance of his term, he served as a member of the committee on banks and as chairman of the committee on the soldiers' home. He is a member of Hugh De Payen's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Keene, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. In religious faith he is a Baptist and is a loyal supporter of his church institutions.

He married, in Jaffrey, 1874, Emma S. Bemis, of Jaffrey, who died the same year. He married in Jaffrey, December 25, 1878, Mary Adelaide Upton, who was born in Jaffrey in 1856, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Duncan) Upton, and died there October 8, 1901. (See Upton). Five children were born of this union: Jessie E., 1879, Hazel M., 1882, Ruth L., 1886, Ralph W., 1890 and Roger W., 1897. Jessie Emeline, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, married Dr. Mark S. Bradley. They reside in Hartford, Connecticut, and have two children: Prescilla and George Goodnow. Hazel M. is a graduate of Wellesley, and married, June 15, 1907, Edward H. Ruby, a lawyer of Boston. Ruth Lois is now a senior at Mt. Holyoke College. Ralph W. died in infancy. Roger Walter is at home. Walter Lucius

Goodnow married, May 2, 1905, as his third wife Christine Bandeen, of Jaffrey, born in Scotland. He has one son by this marriage, John Richard, born August 17, 1906.

(VII) Windsor Hervey, youngest child of William Everett and Abigail (Beaman) Goodnow, was born December 11, 1863, in Lyme, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools, and his early business training was acquired as a clerk in the general country store of his brother, Walter L. Goodnow, at East Jaffrey. He was subsequently employed in a clothing store in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, whence he returned to East Jaffrey where he was in partnership association with his brother Mr. W. L. Goodnow, in a general store for four years. At the expiration of this period they opened a general store at West Swanzey, which W. H. Goodnow managed for about two years. On January 1, 1893, W. L. Goodnow and Company opened a clothing store in Keene, and the firm was incorporated with W. L. Goodnow as president and W. H. Goodnow as treasurer. The inauguration at the start of a liberal policy in the buying and selling of goods has enabled them to realize a substantial success, and their business has expanded into large proportions. In addition to their establishment in Keene they own or control branch stores in Winchester, Marlboro and Nashua, New Hampshire; Bellows Falls and Brattleboro, Vermont; and in Gardner and Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Windsor H. Goodnow has served with ability as president of the Keene city council, and as representative to the state legislature in 1903. His society affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Order of the Golden Cross, the Masonic fraternity, in which he has advanced to the commandery, and the Wentworth Club. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, and has served the congregation as a member of its board of trustees.

November 17, 1885, Mr. Goodnow married Anna Louise Putnam, daughter of Henry O. and Sarah A. (Smith) Putnam, of Fitchburg. Mr. and Mrs. Goodnow are the parents of four children, namely: Ramona P., Nina C., Priscilla S. and Pauline L.

The line of Grant sketched below descends from early settlers in southern New Hampshire. It has been continuously identified with agriculture, and has borne a worthy part in sustaining good morals and general human progress.

(1) John Grant (1) was a farmer in Greenfield, New Hampshire, and died there at an advanced age. He married, and was the father of seven children: Charles, John, James, Philip, Joseph and Polly, and another daughter who married an Alcock.

(11) Charles, son of John Grant, was born in Greenfield, August 18, 1783, and died April 12, 1847. His education was obtained in the common schools, and like his father he was a farmer. He was a man of energy and a hard worker, a representative farmer of his day. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Whig. He settled in Greenfield; removed to Peterborough about 1830; and thence to Hancock, where he resided until 1845, and then to Andover, Massachusetts; and from there to Londonderry in 1852, and died in that town. He married, November 22, 1809, Mary Ballard, who was born in Andover, December 1, 1788, and died in Andover, April 17, 1864. She married second, December, 1852, Nathan Kendall, of Bedford, who died in 1862. Charles and Mary had nine children:

Mary, married David Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts; Eliza, died in Hancock, in 1836; Hannah B., married Nathan C. Abbott, of Andover; Margaret, married Aaron N. Luscomb, of Andover; Charles C., born July 9, 1820, died young; Charles C., the second of that name, mentioned below; William B., died young; Phebe C., married Daniel Trow, of Andover; Josiah A.

(III) Charles Cummings, sixth child of Charles and Mary (Ballard) Grant, was born in Greenfield, February 15, 1822, and died March 30, 1901. He took part in the work on the farm, and attended school until he was fifteen years of age, and then went to Andover, Massachusetts, where he worked for his brother-in-law, David Abbott, four years, and subsequently for George Boutwell, of the same town, for three years. In 1859 he removed from Andover to Auburn and there bought a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, to which by industry and careful management he added one hundred acres more, and became one of the leading farmers of the town. At thirteen years of age he became a member of the Congregational Church, and led an exemplary life throughout its course. April 13, 1864, he was made a deacon of the First Congregational Church of Auburn, and filled that office till his death, a period of thirty-seven years. In politics he was a Republican, and was elected to positions of responsibility and trust. He was selectman of Auburn five years, town treasurer three years, representative two years, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1876. He married first, January 19, 1843, Salome V. Center, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Sawyer) Center, of Hudson, New Hampshire. She died February 23, 1848, and he married second, March 26, 1849, Frances M. Anderson, of Londonderry, daughter of Alexander Anderson. She died June 29, 1856. He married third, November 6, 1856, Vernelia S., daughter of Jonas Brown, of Cambridge, Vermont. She died June 24, 1871, leaving an adopted daughter, Ella V., born August 21, 1866. He married fourth, January 10, 1872, Hattie S., daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Hall) Coffin, of Auburn. She was born in Bosca-wen, August 27, 1839. Mr. Grant was the father of twelve children, three by the first wife: Louisa, Charles H. and Warren S.; four by the second: Josiah A., Luther A., Addison M. and Irving F.; and five by the fourth: Charles H., Hattie F., Perley C., Mary B. and George E. Louisa C. married first, John Y. DeMerritt, who died while a soldier in the Civil war; second, James M. Preston, of Auburn; she died in 1881. Charles H. was a member of Company A, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, participated in several of the great battles of the Civil war, was captured, and died in a Rebel prison at Salisbury, North Carolina. Warren S., Josiah A. and Luther A. died young. Addison M. married Mary E. Hall, of Pennsylvania, and resides in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Irving F. is the subject of the following paragraph. Charles H. is mentioned below.

(IV) Irving Francis, fourth son and child of Charles C. and Frances M. (Anderson) Grant, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 25, 1856, and when three years old he was taken by his parents to Auburn, and there he has since resided. He cultivated the homestead for his father for a time, and in 1876 bought the farm he now occupies, and on which he has erected a new set of buildings. For thirty years he butchered and sold meat at wholesale. He is a member of the Congregational

Church, and votes the Republican ticket. He married first, 1877, Belle Leavitt, who was born in Auburn, daughter of Ebenezer M. Leavitt, of Auburn. He married second, 1899, Mrs. Abbie (Webster) Colby, widow of George H. Colby, who was born in Hardwick, Vermont, daughter of Cyrus and Abigail (Philbrick) Webster, of Hardwick, Vermont. She was educated in the common schools and at Hardwick Academy. They attend the Congregational Church. She has one son, Ralph Webster Colby, born August 3, 1879, who married Margery Ballsdon.

(IV) Charles H., eldest child of Charles C. and Hattie S. (Coffin) Grant, was born in Auburn, June 24, 1873, and educated in the common schools and at the Manchester Business College. He is a farmer, and resides on the homestead. In politics he votes with the Republicans. He married, April 15, 1896, Jamie E. Benson, daughter of James H. and Sarah (Fox) Benson, of Auburn. She was educated in the common and high schools of Auburn, and at the Manchester Business College. Mr. Grant and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. Two children have been born to them: Harold B., February 26, 1897; David M., who died young.

Grant is a family name of French origin and is a variation of the word "grand," meaning large, and referring to the stature of the individual. Families of Grants originated in England and Scotland after the Normans gained the ascendancy in Britain.

(1) Jonathan (2) Grant was born in Leicester, England, June 10, 1785, and died in Gilford, New Hampshire, 1824, a son of Jonathan (1) and Submit (Haven) Grant. He married Betsey Thurston, who died, 1869, and their children were: Lydia, who married John Blaisdell; Daniel, married Sally Blaisdell; Mary, married Noah Gilman; Levi, who is the subject of the next paragraph; and Mary, married Daniel Frohock.

(II) Levi, fourth child and second son of Jonathan and Betsey (Thurston) Grant, was born on his father's farm in Gilford, 1817, and died October 10, 1886, aged sixty-nine years and ten months. He inherited the old homestead, to which he added many acres becoming an extensive land owner, farmer and cattle raiser. He married, 1853, Drusilla Rollins, who was born in Alton, June 18, 1828, and still survives, aged seventy-nine years, daughter of Frederick B. Rollins. Three children were born to them: Frank, Seth E. and Ada. Ada married first, Mosley Munsey, who died July 8, 1899; and second, David Clark. One child, Wilbur Munsey, was born of the first marriage; and one, Mamie Clark, of the second marriage.

(III) Frank, eldest child of Levi and Drusilla (Rollins) Grant, was born July 23, 1855, on the farm the property of his father, and lived there the greater part of his life. This estate is now the property of the brothers, Frank and Seth E. Grant, who are jointly engaged in agricultural operations including dairying and lumbering. They have added extensive tracts of timber land to the old farm, and now own more than four hundred acres of land. The ancient family cemetery in which their ancestors lie is on the farm, and is well cared for and neatly kept. The Grants are men of enterprise and energy and able managers. They have prospered and saved every year, and are among the influential men of their town, but they make no effort to lead

in public affairs, though often invited to become candidates for office. In politics they are Democrats, and in religious belief Adventists. Frank Grant married, August 5, 1884, Ruth Glidden, who was born in Gilford, June 30, 1865, daughter of Benjamin and Melinda (Page) Glidden. They have two children, Samuel, born May 14, 1891; and Vily, May 28, 1893.

(III) Seth E., second son and child of Levi and Betsey (Thurston) Grant, was born in Gilford, February 28, 1863, and has always lived on the old home farm. As above stated he is a partner with his brother Frank in the paternal acres, and is a practical and successful farmer. He married, November, 1900, Nellie Glidden, who was born in Gilford, daughter of Noah and Susan Glidden, of Gilford.

This is a surname very common among GRANT the Scotch, and is probably a corruption of the French Grand, a name bestowed on an early ancestor on account of his size. Queen Mary's early life was spent in France, and when she returned to Scotland many French people accompanied her, hence the origin of many French names in Scotia.

(I) Joseph Grant was a native of Scotland and came to New England some time before the Revolutionary war, settling on what came to be known as Scotland hill in the town of Lebanon, Maine.

(II) Edward, son of Joseph Grant, was born 1775, and died in Ossipee, New Hampshire, in 1838. He was a pioneer farmer and made a farm in the forest. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Linscott) Leavitt, and they had eight children.

(III) Dr. Nathaniel, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Leavitt) Grant, was born in Lebanon, Maine, February 28, 1804, and was the youngest of his father's family. His early life was mostly spent at hard work on his father's farm. In the winter of each year the school district in which he lived had a term of eight weeks of school, but this was not always the case, and some years the town was too poor to have any school at all. In spite of difficulties young Nathaniel determined to get an education and be a professional man. At twenty-one, having learned all he could in the district school, he left the farm and attended the academy at Limerick one term. He then attended the medical department of Dartmouth College, and later Bowdoin, graduating from the latter college in 1829. To obtain the necessary funds to attend college, he worked on farms during the warmer season. He made the journey from his home to Portland on foot, carrying his few spare clothes and some medical books tied in a handkerchief. From Portland he went to Brunswick by stage. He had lost three months on account of having typhoid fever, but in spite of that, by hard work, he made up his lost time and passed an exceptionally creditable examination, and received the first diploma, literary or professional, granted to any one in Lebanon. His first two years professional work was in Norway, whence he passed to Sanford and remained one winter. In 1832 he removed to Wakefield, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in active and unusually successful practice until November, 1836, when he removed to Centre Ossipee, and subsequently to Boswell's Mills, remaining in the active practice of his profession in the latter town thirty-three years. In 1830 he became a partner with his brother Edward in a general store. A year later Dr. Grant became

sole owner of the business, which he conducted in connection with his medical practice for fifty years. In politics he was a Federalist until 1837, and after that time a Democrat. In 1847 he was a representative in the legislature, in 1862-64 was selectman, and was town clerk and justice of the peace from 1847 as long as he was able to serve. He was an incorporator of the Pine River Bank, of which he was also president, and an incorporator of the Pine River Lumber Company. In 1864 he was made a Mason in Ossipee Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member until his death.

He married, in Norway, Charlotte S. Hobbs, daughter of William and Catherine (Weatherby) Hobbs. The children of this union were: William Henry, mentioned below; John, Gasper Spurzheim, Charles Whitman, who died in 1877; Mary Ellen, died in infancy; Mary Ellen, who married Charles B. Gafney, and died June 20, 1888; Charlotte M., who married Arthur L. Hodsdon.

(IV) Dr. William Henry, eldest child of Dr. Nathaniel and Charlotte S. (Hobbs) Grant, was born in Wakefield, October 23, 1834, and educated at the New Hampton and Phillips Exeter academies, and after leaving the latter took the medical course at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1855. In 1850 he began practice at Farnsworth, but soon removed to Centre Ossipee, where he has since resided. In response to the call for surgeons in the Civil war he entered the United States service as a surgeon, and was stationed at the hospitals in the District of Columbia, and Point Lookout, Maryland, and at the camp of prisoners of war. After serving three years he returned home, and for years has had a busy and profitable practice. He takes no active part in politics, but devotes his chief energy to his business. He has held the office of examining surgeon of pensioners. He married (first), Louisa A. Ambrose, sister of Chaplain I. A. Ambrose. She died June 20, 1865. April 23, 1866, he married (second), Fanny, daughter of Henry C. and Mehitabel (Clement) Magoon. She is a descendant of the old Magoon (McGown) and Dana families, and is a woman of much ability. She is president of the Carroll County Woman's Temperance Union. One child, Willie Clinton, was born of this marriage, April 26, 1867.

HORNE In New England are several unrelated families of Horn or Horne. Two distinct Horne families dwelt at Dover, New Hampshire, whose members are now scattered throughout the states.

(I) William Horne, or Orne, as the name was sometimes spelled, was first taxed at Cochecho, Dover, New Hampshire, in 1650. In 1661 and 1662 he was at Salisbury, Massachusetts, where deeds bearing his name were recorded. After 1665 he resided at Dover. He bought of Elder Edward Starbuck, of Dover, September 20, 1661, two hundred and forty acres between Cochecho and Tole End, in Dover, parts of which were recently in the possession of his lineal descendants. He was killed by the Indians in the assault on Dover, June 27, 1689. He married Elizabeth, whose surname was probably Clough. They are known to have had six children whose names are: Elizabeth, John, William, Thomas, Margaret and Mercy.

(II) John, second child and eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Clough) Horne, was born, as shown by New Hampshire records, October 25, 1663, at Dover, and died in March, 1697. He mar-

ried, June 30, 1686, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Heard) Ham, born October 2, 1668. She married (second), August 29, 1698, John Waldron. John and Mary Horn had John and William, and probably other children.

(III) William (2), probably the son of John and Mary (Ham) Horne, gave a receipt in full, for twenty pounds, to John Horne, July 17, 1731; Thomas Horne witness. He conveyed land with dwelling house then on it, to his son "Ebenezer Horne and Mary, his wife," February 26, 1754. On the same date he conveyed to his son, William Horne, land in Somersworth, New Hampshire, on which said son William then lived. William (2) Horne made his will December 14, 1767, proved August 29, 1770, mentioning wife Elizabeth (from some language apparently a second wife) and eleven children, as follows: Ebenezer, Andrew, William, Peter, Moses, Sarah, Mary, Lydia, Mercy, Abigail and Martha. (Peter and descendants are mentioned at length in this article)..

(IV) Andrew, second son of William (2) Horne, was born in Dover, in 1723, and settled in Somersworth in 1768, and there followed farming and blacksmithing. His children were: Hannah, Andrew, Benjamin, Jacob, Ephraim, Richard and Gershom, whose sketch follows.

(V) Gershom, sixth son and youngest child of Andrew Horne, was born in Dover, 1766, and was taken to Somersworth when about two years old, and there grew up. He married Lydia Roberts, daughter of Colonel James and Martha Roberts, of Berwick, Maine. Their six sons were: James, Jesse, Jacob, John, Gershom and Charles.

(VI) Captain Jesse, second son of Gershom and Lydia (Roberts) Horne, was born in Somersworth, December 22, 1798, and died March 20, 1886. In early manhood he moved to Rochester, and there followed the vocation of farmer and the avocation of builder. He was an active man, of strong individuality, and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a captain in the militia. He married Sally Hubbard, who was born February 22, 1802, and died October 9, 1877, daughter of James and Sarah Hubbard, of Berwick, Maine. Eight children were born to them: Lydia, born March 17, 1825, married Jacob Wallingford; Gershom, the first of that name, was drowned while young; Gershom, (second) born May 4, 1829; Sarah Elizabeth, born February 1831, married Ezra Stanley; Jesse R., mentioned below; Martha W., born March, 1835, died 1858; Albert M., born February, 1837, and is a resident of Rochester; Wesley W., died aged about nine years.

(VII) Jesse Robinson, fifth child and third son of Jesse and Sally (Hubbard) Horne, was born in Rochester, March 11, 1833, and educated in the public schools of that place. April 19, 1858, he moved to Somersworth, and having learned the carpenter and joiner's trade he engaged in the manufacture of sash, blinds and doors. His business received his full attention and prospered, and in 1870 he built a saw mill with much enlarged capacity and added box making to his business and also engaged in lumbering, both of which enterprises he still carries on. In connection with his other industries he has erected some of the largest buildings in the vicinity, among which the County farm buildings and the Congregational Church at Farmington are conspicuous examples. He has been a stockholder in the Somersworth National Bank for years, and since November 6, 1905, its president. Since 1881





Warren P. Honey



Ms. Josephine Horne.



he has been a trustee of the Somersworth Savings Bank. Mr. Horne's success and well known business qualities have attracted the notice and received the commendation of his townsmen and the people of Strafford county, and he has been called upon to fill various responsible offices of a public character. He has served on the school board some time, was president of the Fresh Glade Cemetery, was county commissioner for three years, 1869-72; member of the legislature in 1865-6, and chairman of the board of water commissioners of Somersworth from 1903 to 1906. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for years has served as trustee and treasurer. Mr. Horne's love of travel and a desire to know more of the world by personal observation led him to make a tour through Spain, Italy, and North Africa in 1893. He has not neglected his own country, and has spent seven seasons in Florida and two in Texas. He married (first), 1854, Mary Robinson, who was born in 1839, and died July 23, 1889, daughter of James and Martha (Ham) Robinson, of Dover; and (second), January, 1893, Frances Black, of Boston, born January 3, 1862, daughter of John H. and Kate (Matherson) Black. Of the first wife there was born one child, Nellie M., October 17, 1858, who died November 23, 1881. There is also one child by the second wife, Jesse Eleanor, born April 26, 1898.

(IV) Peter, blacksmith, fourth son and child of William and Elizabeth Horne, received from his father, February 26, 1754, land in Rochester, New Hampshire, and lived there. His inventory, entered September 19, 1795, included eighty acres in Rochester, New Hampshire "drawn to the original right of Wm. Horne." He married Mercy Wentworth, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Knox) Wentworth, of Rochester. Her dower was set off November 14, 1800.

(V) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) and Mercy (Wentworth) Horne, was born in Farmington, May 20, 1768, and lived at Chestnut Hills; Farmington. He married, February 28, 1793, at Farmington, Eunice Wentworth, born November 12, 1768, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Gowell) Wentworth, of Berwick, Maine. Their children were: Polly B., Lydia D., Parker W., Dorcas, Moses and Peter J., whose sketch follows.

(VI) Peter Jefferson, youngest child of Peter (2) and Eunice (Wentworth) Horne, was born in Farmington, December 2, 1809, and died March 20, 1884, aged seventy-five. He was engaged in sawing timber, and in 1841 moved to Derry, where, in 1842, he bought of John Ela a saw mill which he enlarged and improved, and which has been the property of his descendants ever since. The house occupied by Mr. Horne, built in 1841, and the barn built in 1845, still remains in use. Mr. Horne, was an energetic citizen, a good business man, and something of a politician; and was sent by the Whigs to the legislature. He married, July 3, 1842, in Farmington, Mary Ann Hayes, of Farmington, who was born there February 16, 1814, and died February 8, 1877. Their children were: Warren Parker, George Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Clara Ann.

(VII) Warren Parker, eldest child of Peter J. and Mary Ann (Hayes) Horne, was born in Derry, May 20, 1843, and was educated in the common schools and at Pinkerton Academy. He enlisted from Derry, October 6, 1861, in Company F, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 8, 1863, in the War

of the Rebellion, and was honorably discharged. He returned to New Hampshire, and after recovering from the effects of the southern climate, he engaged in the lumber business, in which he succeeded his father in 1867, taking the farm which he cultivated until 1897. At the latter date he sold the saw mill and has since been engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Horne is a member of the following organizations: Wesley B. Knight Post, No. 41, Grand Army of the Republic, of Derry; St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons; Ransford Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star; Echo Lodge, No. 61, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Mystic Encampment, No. 30, of which he is past chief partriarch; Mispah Lodge, No. 15, Daughters of Rebekah; Rookingham Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias; First Regiment, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias; Hamanasset Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Beaver Colony, No. 13, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; Derry Board of Trade; and Derry Athletic Association.

He married, in Derry, New Hampshire, March 18, 1874, Mary Josephine Ripley, born in Windham, August 24, 1851, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Dustin) Ripley (see Ripley, VIII). She is a lineal descendant of the famous Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, as appears from the records of the Dustin family. Thomas Dustin married, 1685, Hannah Webster Enerson, born December 23, 1657. From them the line of descent is as follows: Nathaniel, fifth child of Thomas and Hannah Dustin, born May 16, 1686. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, born February 25, 1719. Peter, son of Nathaniel the second, born January 7, 1747. Moses, son of Peter, born March 31, 1792, married Betsey Anderson. Mary, daughter of Moses and Betsey (Anderson) Dustin, was born in Windham, October 16, 1818; she married Nathaniel Ripley (see Ripley, VIII), and became the mother of Mary Josephine (Ripley) Horne. Mrs. Horne was educated in the public schools of Windham and at Pinkerton Academy. She is a leader in society and prominent as a property holder. She built the Horne block in Derry in 1902, and later erected a block of tenements in Elm street, Derry. She is connected with the following organizations: Member of Ivanhoe Temple, No. 1, Order of Pythian Sisters, of which she is a past chief, past grand, and past supreme representative of the Supreme Temple, having attended in the capacity of supreme representative of the Supreme Session, which convened in San Francisco, California, in 1902; she is chief of the Grand Temple of New Hampshire; member of Ransford Chapter, No. 3, Order of Eastern Star of Derry, of which she is past matron, grand matron of the Grand Chapter of New York, and was second grand matron of the Grand Chapter. She is also a past noble grand of Mispah Lodge, No. 15, Daughters of Rebekah; past lieutenant-governor of Beaver Colony, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; member of Minnehaha Council, Daughters of Pocahontas, of Manchester; and a member of Nutfield Grange, No. 37, Patrons of Husbandry, of East Derry. Mr. and Mrs. Horne have one child: Edith Gertrude, born November 12, 1875. She was educated at the public schools and at a high school, from which she was graduated in the class of 1898. She married, July 27, 1903, Herbert Stillman Rogers, of Derry, a cutter in a shoe shop in that town.

(1) Thomas Horne, born in Acton, Maine,

March 2, 1800, died in Acton, July 2, 1880. He was an industrious tiller of the soil, and resided on his own acres in Acton, Maine. He married Olive Fifield, born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, February 16, 1784, died in Acton, Maine, February 16, 1869. They had children: Abigail, Mrs. Benjamin Farnham, of Acton, Maine; Mary, Mrs. Thomas Avery, of Acton, Maine; James and Thomas, all deceased.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Olive (Fifield) Horne, was born in Acton, Maine, June 26, 1820, and died in that town, December 14, 1903. He was a prudent, economical man, and when not busy with the cultivation of the soil worked at carpentry. He married (first), February 6, 1847, at Newfield, Maine, Sarah Thompson, who was born March 29, 1825, in Acton, Maine, died August 12, 1860. He married (second), August 6, 1861, Sarah E. Barber, who was born December 25, 1830, died January 14, 1905. Five children were born of the first wife: Augusta, who married Samuel Horne, and resides at Acton, Maine. Mary A., wife of James E. Perkins, of North Berwick, Maine. Edward, of Dover. Annie, who married John Grant, and lives at Acton, Maine. Three children were born of the second marriage: Benjamin F., whose sketch follows. Lizzie. Lizzie (2).

(III) Benjamin Franklin Horne, M. D., son of Thomas (2) and Sarah E. (Barber) Horne, was born in Acton, Maine, June 20, 1864. He attended the common schools until he was eighteen years of age, and then worked at carpentering until he was twenty-four years old. He then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Sawyer, of Springvale, Maine, where he studied until 1890, when he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1893. From there he went to Johns Hopkins College, where he took a post-graduate course, and a course on the study of the eye and ear at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. In 1893 he took a special hospital course on diagnosis and treatment of infants and children at the Nursery and Childs' Hospital of Baltimore, and a course in Baltimore City Hospital in operative surgery. He first started in the practice in Lewiston, Maine, at the Central Maine General Hospital where he remained six months. He then (1895) settled in Conway, where he has since resided. In 1905 he returned to Baltimore and took a special course in clinical microscopy. He is well versed in his profession, has a good library, office filled with all modern appliances, has a good practice and is a successful practitioner. Since 1895 he has been a member of the board of health of Conway. He is a member of the Carroll County Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Maine Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. He became a Mason in 1896 and is a member of Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 87, and Signet Royal Arch Chapter, of North Conway. He married, November 27, 1890, Ruth Davis, who was born in Conway, March 24, 1878, daughter of Frank W. and Lucy (Schackford) Davis, of Conway (see Davis, III).

One of the many notable characters in early New England history was the founder of the American family bearing the surname of Wilbur, but which in the time of the ancestor himself was spelled Wildbore. This

rendition is said to have been continued through one or two generations of some branches of the family after that of Samuel, and in various early records in towns where some of his descendants became settled the name appears in different forms, and Savage gives account of Wilbore, Wildboare, Wilbur, Wilbore and Wildbore. The name Wilbar now represents a majority of the descendants of Samuel of Boston and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and Taunton, Massachusetts, where the scene of his life was chiefly laid, and thus is distinguished from the more numerous families of Wilbur and Wilber. It may be said, however, that so good an authority as Austin in his genealogical dictionary gives the family name of Samuel as Wilbur. In the present work the name will be mentioned as known to the several generations holding it.

(I) Samuel Wildbore was born in England and is believed to have come to this country before 1633, with his wife and several children. The christian name of his first wife was Ann and reliable accounts mention her as a daughter of Thomas Bradford, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, from which part of the dominion Samuel himself is said to have come. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lechford. The year of Samuel's birth is not known, but he died September 29, 1656. He was made freeman in Boston in 1633, and with his wife Ann was admitted to the church in December of the same year. In 1634 he was assessor of taxes, and on November 20, 1637, was one of the several persons disarmed "in consequence of having been seduced and led into dangerous error by the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson," and therefore being given license to depart the colony he took up his place of abode in the colony of Rhode Island.

He is next recorded in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where on March 7, 1638, he was one of eighteen who entered into the following compact: "We whose names are underwritten do here solemnly in the presence of Jehovah incorporate ourselves into a Bodie Politick, and as he shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates, unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of his given us in his holy word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

It is evident that Samuel Wildbore was a person of some consequence in the plantation at Portsmouth, for in 1638 he was present at a public meeting, upon notice, and in the same year was chosen clerk of the train band. In 1639 he was made constable and given an allotment of a neck of land lying in the great cove, containing about two acres. In 1640 he and Ralph Earle, who seems to have been in some way associated with him, were ordered to furnish the town of Newport with new sawed boards at eight shillings per hundred feet, and half inch boards at seven shillings, to be delivered at the "pit," by the water-side. On March 16, 1641, he was made freeman in Portsmouth, became sergeant of militia in 1644, and in 1645 returned with his wife to Boston.

On November 20, 1645, Samuel Wildbore and his wife were received into the church in Boston, and in a deposition made May 2, 1648, he made oath that when he married the widow of Thomas Lechford he received no part of her former husband's estate. In 1655 he was again in Portsmouth, but at the time of making his will he lived in Taunton



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and at the same time had a house in Boston. His will was recorded in both Massachusetts and the Plymouth colony. That instrument bore date April 30, 1656, and was admitted to probate November 1 following, which fact determines the year in which he died. His will made provision for his sons Samuel, Joseph and Shadrach, but does not mention a son William who is ascribed to him in family records. It is probable that if he had a son of that name he died before his father, and so far as the records disclose he had no female issue. The estate and property inventoried two hundred and eighty-two pounds, nineteen shillings, six pence. The children just mentioned were sons of Samuel by his first marriage; none were born of the second marriage.

(II) Shadrach Wilbor, of Taunton, Massachusetts, died in 1698, and in some respects enjoyed a prominence equal to that of his father. He succeeded to all the lands in Taunton that had been his father's and for thirty-five years was clerk of the town. In 1674 he was grand juror and in 1685 was licensed to sell strong liquor by the gallon if "careful not sell to such as will abuse the same." In 1687 he was taken into custody on a warrant which charged that he "hath lately in the name and with the consent of the said town written and published a certain scandalous, factious and seditious writing, therein very much reflecting upon and contemning the laws, authority and government of his Majesty's territory and dominion of New England. This was during the time of Sir Edmund Andros and under the charge mentioned Shadrach was kept in prison for some time. His will, dated September 12, 1696, was admitted to probate March 1, 1698, and named as executors his sons Joseph and Shadrach. His property was inventoried at seven thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds, nine shillings, hence he must have been a man of considerable means. He married twice, but the name of his first wife, by whom all his children were born, is unknown. The christian name of his second wife was Hannah, who died in 1696. The ten children of Shadrach Wilbor were: Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Rebecca, Hannah, Joseph Shadrach, John, Eleazer and Benjamin.

(III) Shadrach Wilbor, of Raynham, Massachusetts, son of Shadrach Wilbor, and grandson of Samuel Wildbore, had several children, among whom were his sons Shadrach, Meshach, Joseph, Jacob and Abijah.

(IV) Meshach Wilbor, son of Shadrach Wilbor, above-mentioned, was of Raynham, and married and had sons: Meshach, Lemuel, Josiah, Simeon, Ephraim and George.

(V) George Wilbar, sixth son of Meshach Wilbor, Senior, married Lydia Wilbar, and had children: George, in Raynham, 1757; Isaac, in Raynham, 1759; Gideon, 1763; Seabury, 1771; Bethana, 1771; Barak, 1773; Lavina, 1778; Nicholas, 1781.

(VI) George, eldest of the children of George Wilbar, spent the latter years of his life in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and was a farmer. His wife was Lydia Wilbar, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter: George, who lived and died in Bridgewater, Oliver Cromwell and Louisa H., the latter of whom never married.

(VII) Oliver Cromwell, second child and son of George and Lydia Wilbar, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 1, 1824, and died June 17, 1877. He was a farmer in Bridgewater and a dealer in wood, by industry and frugality

acquiring a fair competency. He married, October 26, 1865, Mary A. Foster, born January 14, 1840, died July 19, 1874. She was a descendant of an old New England family and it is understood that her ancestor was Benjamin Foster, who came from England and settled at Cape Ann, where he received a grant of land. It is said that his wife came from Holland. They had a son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Soumes and came with his wife from Cape Ann to the Intervale (Gilford), New Hampshire. The sons of Thomas and Elizabeth were John, Thomas and Daniel. Thomas and Daniel settled in Maine and John remained in Gilford. He married _____ Bean, and had several children: Charlotte, Elizabeth, died in September, 1905, Chase, married Mary Ann Foster, daughter of Daniel Foster, above-mentioned, John, who went to Texas. Lydia, a resident of Chicago. Chase Foster lived during the early part of his life in Quincy, Massachusetts, and for about twenty years in Gilford. Both he and his wife died in 1890. Their children were: Josephine, Mary Abby, John, Woodbury Daniel and Louisa. Children of Oliver Cromwell and Mary A. (Foster) Wilbar: Albert Cromwell, born May 19, 1867, died January 19, 1904. Mary Louisa, born May 5, 1869, married, September 10, 1895, Everett J. Frohock, and has two children: Helen Mary, born September 24, 1897, and Wilbar Everett, March 17, 1899.

This old Irish name was first given READY to O'Rodoighe, whose ancestor was Ficheallach, and has been anglicized O'Roddy, Roddy, Reddy, Ready and Ruddy.

(I) Morris Ready was born in the county Kerry, Ireland, January 16, 1789. He was engaged in farming, and had what was there considered a large farm. He married Mary Horan, of county Kerry, and they were the parents of seven children: Dennis, Catherine, Ellen, Mary, Daniel, Joanna, and John, all of these came to America.

(II) Daniel, fifth child and second son of Morris and Mary (Horan) Ready, was born in Bunleirim, in county Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1834. At the age of nine years he came to America on the ship "Edward Stanley" with three sisters—Ellen, Mary and Johanna—and settled in Manchester, New Hampshire. There he was educated. His first occupation was as a spinner in the Manchester woolen mills. Afterward he worked in the Stark mills. He afterward bought a place on North Elm street, and has been a milkman supplying Manchester with milk for thirty-five years. He has an extensive route, is the oldest established man in his calling in Manchester, and by hard work and long hours has made his business a success and laid by a tidy sum for his old age. In religion he is an old-fashioned Irish Catholic, and lives up to the teachings of his faith. In politics he is an Independent. He has been a member of the board of trade. He married, 1885, Sarah Lynes, born in the county Galway, Ireland. They have eight children: Daniel, Morris, Sarah, Elizabeth, William, John, Leman, and Thomas.

This name, which was originally APPLEBEE Appleby, is from the Danish settlement in England, so called from the number of apple trees found about the place where its founders located their town. Thomas Appleby, of Rye, 1662-72, who died perhaps at Woodbury, in 1690, is the earliest of the name

mentioned in any current New England history.

(I) Nathan (1) Applebee settle in Lancaster in 1792, removing from Franconia, and lived there until the time of his death, about 1812. His wife Catherine married second, Ephraim McIntyre. The ten children of Nathan and Catherine were: Elizabeth, John, Ann, Benjamin, Nathan, Warren, Rhoda, Hosen, Jehiel, and Dolly Skeel.

(II) Nathan (2), fifth child and third son of Nathan (1) and Catherine Applebee, was born in Littleton, June 29, 1792, being the first of his father's children born in that town. He died in Lancaster, September 11, 1868, aged seventy-six. He was a farmer and resided all his life in his native town. In political faith he was a Democrat, and in religious belief a Methodist. He married first, about 1810, Emeline Bemis; second, May 25, 1829, Ruby Farnum, who was born in Lisbon, August 6, 1797, and died November 22, 1887, aged ninety, daughter of Stephen Farnum. She was a member of the Methodist Church. The children by the first wife were: Nathan, Willard, William, Alvira, Amos, Eliza, Catherine, and by the second wife: Amaritta, Loriuda, Emeline, Annette and Warren.

(III) Nathan (3), eldest child of Nathan (2) and Emeline (Bemis) Applebee, was born in Littleton, November 29, 1812, and died there November 18, 1880. Like his father he spent his entire life in Littleton. He resided first in South Littleton, then removed to Littleton, where he was employed by Brackett & Abbott in a saw mill for a few years. He then returned to South Littleton, and was employed by Peter Paddleford some years, and then returned to Littleton and was engaged in manufacturing lumber until 1860. From that date until 1865 he was repairman for the Hale woolen mill. He and his son Charles then purchased the Alderbrook mill in Bethlehem, which they operated until 1868. Nathan Applebee lived on a farm in Bethlehem a few years, and then returned to Littleton, and passed the rest of his life there. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Church. He married, February 23, 1837, Marilla Farr, who was born in Littleton, August 21, 1814, and died in Plymouth, August 21, 1887, daughter of Titus and Abigail (Whitney) Farr. Their children were: Mary, Charles H., Ellen, Delia and Kate.

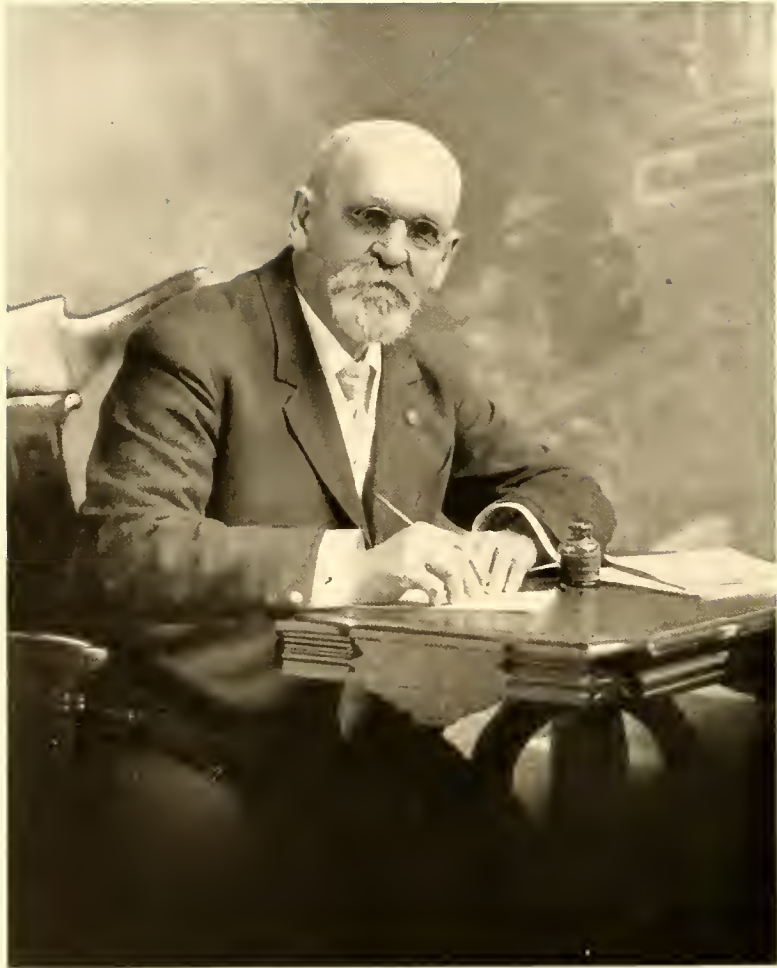
(IV) Charles Henry, second child and only son of Nathan (3) and Marilla (Farr) Applebee, was born in Littleton, September 27, 1840. He was educated in the common schools, and after completing his school life he went to work with his father, continuing till 1860. He then worked for Peter H. Paddleford, of South Littleton, as a woodworker, and again in saw milling at at Littleton. In 1862 he was again in the employ of Mr. Paddleford, and in August of that year he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He remained with his company until November, when he was detached and placed in the ambulance corps as a stretcher bearer. After eight months service at that he became driver in the ambulance corps which followed the Thirteenth Regiment up to the reorganization at Yorktown. He was with the ambulance corps at Portsmouth, Virginia, about two years, and then joined his regiment at Richmond, Virginia, where he was mustered out June 21, 1865. The Thirteenth Regiment rendered service in the campaign against Fredericksburg, at Suffolk, and on garrison duty at Portsmouth, Virginia; at Cold Harbor; Peters-

burg; Bermuda Hundred; Fort Harrison; Fair Oaks; and in the campaign which ended at Appomattox.

At the close of the war Mr. Appleby returned to Littleton, and was with his father in the lumber manufacturing business until 1871, when they sold their mill to H. C. Libbey. He then returned to Littleton and bought a woodenware factory which he operated a year. From 1874 to 1878 he was in the employ of the Waumbeck Lumber Company and other lumberers. In 1888 Mr. Applebee and J. T. and S. F. Simpson formed a partnership as contractors and builders. In 1882 he purchased the A. W. Streeter blacksmith shop, which he operated for a year, when he leased it and bought the old stone blacksmith shop on Main street, Littleton, in which he has since carried on his trade. In politics he is a Republican. For some years he was a member of the police force. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton; Franklin Royal Arch Chapter, of Lisbon; the Council of Royal and Select Masters; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, Littleton, of which he was eminent commander in 1887-88; and Mt. Eustis Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; also of White Mountain Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Coos County Pomona Grange; Marshall Sanders Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and the Coshoctee Club. He married first, August 22, 1862, Hattie L. Randall, who was born in Lyndon, Vermont, February 9, 1842, and died in Littleton, August 5, 1873, daughter of Daniel Randall; second, June 13, 1874, Mary Osgood, who was born in Lebanon, August 5, 1844, daughter of William and Eliza (Kenney) Osgood (see Osgood, VIII). By the first wife there were two children: Minnie, born July 9, 1866, died in Littleton, March 30, 1880; Fred Henry, born in Bethlehem, December 27, 1869, died in Lebanon, February 16, 1878. By the second wife, one child, Grace Osgood, born September 10, 1875.

The Buzzell family dates back to early days. The first American ancestor appears to have been Isaac Buzzell, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was a freeman in 1640. The first one of the name to settle in New Hampshire was John Buzzell, who probably came from the Isle of Jersey before 1694, and settled in Dover. Two of his great-grandsons, Rev. John and Rev. Aaron Buzzell, were with Rev. Benjamin Randall, the founders of the Free Will Baptist denomination. The name, which is also spelled Buswell, Bussell and Busiel, has been numerous in Strafford county for many years. Solomon Buzzell, son of John and Phebe Buzzell, of Barrington, was born January 5, 1761. He served in the Revolutionary war, and became a prominent citizen of Northwood, New Hampshire. He served five years in the legislature, was selectman and justice of the peace for many years. He married (first) Mrs. Elizabeth Burnham, of Barrington; and (second) Susannah Clark, of Northwood. He had three children by each wife. It is probable that the second branch is descended from John Buzzell, of Barrington, father of Solomon, but genealogical records are lacking.

(1) John Buzzell, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Buzzell, was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, April 30, 1804. He was educated in the common schools of that town. He moved to Meredith, New



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Hampshire, where he lived on a farm for a while, and then went to Sandwich, New Hampshire, and bought a farm. He next went to Dover, where he learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked for a short time, and then moved to Lakeport, at that time called Lake Village, where he built a house and made himself a permanent home. He went into the contracting business, in which he continued until his death in 1902. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Advent Church. He married Abigail Marston, daughter of Eben Marston. She was born at Tamworth, New Hampshire, in 1812. They had eleven children: 1. Horatio W., born January 18, 1823, in Barrington, married Grace Huntington; he is now deceased. 2. Gilbert, born February 28, 1825, died in Concord, 1906. 3. John G., born November 1, 1827, at Barrington, was twice married, and is living in Lynn, Massachusetts; has two living children. 4. Mary E., now deceased, was born October 5, 1829, married Charles Felch, and lived in Lynn. 5. Albert S., born June 18, 1837, at Meredith, married (first) Orissa Sanborn; and (second) Julia Blanchard, of Vermont. Albert S. Buzzell had following children by first union: Ellen, wife of Frank Sanders; Emma, wife of Edwin Hutchins; Annie, deceased wife of Bert. E. Curtis; Herman; Allie Etta, wife of Harley Loewl, of Concord, New Hampshire. Albert Buzzell enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, under Captain Aldrich in 1862. He was at the siege of Port Hudson. 6. William H., born at Meredith, New Hampshire, December 25, 1839. He married Sarah Dow, and they had one son, Herman H., now living in Denver, Colorado. 7. Charles Edwin, mentioned in the succeeding paragraph. 8. Ransom D., born May 25, 1846, married Frances Atkins, deceased. He enlisted in 1863 in Company K, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was stationed on the Gulf and in the Shenandoah Valley. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Cedar Creek. He is now a carpenter in Laconia, New Hampshire. 9. Eben Marston, born February 5, 1848, married B. Jennie Dolloff, who was born in Meredith. He enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, at the same time with his brother. He was wounded in the head at Fisher's Hill. He was discharged, and then joined the regular army. He is now a farmer in Meredith Centre, and has a son, Mortimer Rockfellow, and a daughter Edna, who married George Quimby; they have one son Langton. 10. Julia M., born July 3, 1849, at Laconia, New Hampshire, married Zachariah T. Wiley, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they had a daughter, Lena May, who married Arthur Crafts, of Malden, Massachusetts; she died January 1, 1906; the Crafts have two children, Marian and Ellsworth. Zachariah T. and Julia M. Wiley also had one son Robert, residing in Lynn, unmarried. 11. George H., born October 19, 1854, at Laconia, married Linda Brown, and lives at Lakeport. Of the nine sons of John Buzzell four served in the Civil war, an unusual record for one family.

(II) Charles Edwin, sixth son and seventh child of John and Abigail (Marston) Buzzell, was born October 13, 1844, at Sandwich, New Hampshire. When three years old he came with his father to Laconia. He was educated in the common schools, and worked for his father at the carpenter's trade and on the farm till he was sixteen years of age, when he enlisted December 17, 1861, in Company

F, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, under Captain Flanders. He sailed with his regiment to Ship Island, remained there several months, and then went to Fort Macomb, and after the surrender of New Orleans was stationed at Camp Parapet above the city of New Orleans. He went up the Mississippi river to Donaldsonville and Belle Fourche to Georges Landing, where his regiment was in an engagement October 27, 1862. Then up to Alexandria and from there to Sabine Cross Roads, and returning was engaged at the siege of Port Hudson, where he was wounded in the left side, May 27, 1863. After the war he returned to Laconia and settled there as a contractor and builder with his father. Later, when his father died, he took charge of the business himself. He is a Republican in politics, and served in the legislature of 1881. He was made postmaster of Lakeport in 1900, and is a member of the board of supervisors. In 1899 he was sergeant at arms of the New Hampshire house of representatives. He was a member of the Republican state committee. He was captain of a militia company for a number of years. He is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to Chocoma Lodge. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been through the chairs. He belongs to Post 36, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was department commander in 1895, post commander three years, of Post 36, quartermaster for the past fifteen years. He attends the Baptist Church. He married S. Jennie Veazie, daughter of Amos L. and Mahalie (Dolloff) Veazie, who was born at Meredith in 1841. They have one child, Charles W., born January 10, 1867, at Laconia. He was educated in the public schools of Laconia, supplemented by courses in Tilton and New Hampton academies, graduating from the latter. After completing his education he was employed for a short time in the store of his father at Lakeport. Then learned the carpenter trade and now follows that occupation in Lakeport. He married Georgie Trombly, of Laconia, and they have one daughter, Bertha J., a graduate of the high school of Laconia. Charles W. Buzzell is a member of the Knights of Pythias; he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which their daughter is a consistent member.

The family of Belle is long established BELLE in Canada, but none of its members are recorded as residents of New Hampshire previous to those of this sketch. It is of French origin and its members are useful citizens.

(I) Oliver Belle was born in St. Johns, Province of Quebec, and during the active period of his life was a prosperous merchant. In politics he is a conservative, and in religion a Catholic. He married Adelaide Charest. Seven children were born of this marriage, five of whom are living: Amanda, Hector, Stanislaus, Cordelia and Philias.

(II) Philias, third son of Oliver and Adelaide (Charest) Belle, was born in Lacadie, Province of Quebec, December 9, 1870, and attended the common and high schools of Montreal until eighteen years of age. For fifteen years he was engaged in the manufacture of shoe stock at Montreal, Canada. He always had a fondness for machinery and an aptness for invention. During his leisure hours he studied labor-saving machinery, and as a result of his labors he has developed machines that have revolutionized certain processes in the manufacture of shoes. In 1904 he settled in Nashua,

New Hampshire, and organized the Belle-Charest Manufacturing Company, which manufactures improved patented machines for making insole and heel stock leather, counters, etc., for shoe factory use, and also makes improved patented heels, moulded counters and inner soles for the trade. Four floors equipped with the best facilities are occupied, and fifty hands are employed. The machines manufactured are all the invention of Mr. Belle, and are revolutionizing the production of the goods named, enabling their owners to undersell concerns not using them. They are known as the pasted leather stock machine, which weighs seven tons; the leather board cementing machine, which weighs twenty-eight pounds; and the shoe counter blank machine, a patented invention for chopping leather. This last named machine for making counters is sixty-five feet long, works on two floors by an endless chain, and weighs five tons. Mr. Belle has made his inventions a financial success in a very short time. He is a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and of the Independent Order of Foresters. He married, in Montreal, January 21, 1896, Marie Touchette, who was born in Upton, Province of Quebec, March 21, 1875, daughter of Joseph and Octavie (Larose) Touchette, of Upton. They have six children: Alberic, Wilfrid, Adrean, Florette, Andree and Lillianne.

This name is traced traditionally from JENKS an ancient Welsh family of importance.

The American branch were evidently people of enterprise and some substance and, better still, of splendid physique and fibre, fitted for the struggle of life in a new world. The descendants partake in a large measure of the same qualities and are useful and respected citizens of the several communities in which they live.

(I) Joseph Jenks, an inventor of high order, was born in 1602, either at Hammersmith, Hounslow or Colubroke, in the neighborhood of the city of London, England, and came to Massachusetts in 1643, it is supposed with John Winthrop the younger, who brought from England in that year stock and divers workmen to begin an iron works. Joseph Jenks is thought to have been one of the workmen engaged to establish the iron works on the Saugus river, the first in New England. At least he was employed there soon after the beginning of the enterprise. He is said to have been "the first founder to work in brass and iron on the American continent" and, although this is possibly an exaggerated statement it is no doubt true that he was the first highly skilled worker in metals to begin operations in the English colonies in North America. In 1646 the Massachusetts general court granted him a patent for three important inventions, namely: a water mill, or wheel; a machine for making scythes and other edged tools; and a saw mill. He then built a forge at the iron works for the manufacture of scythes. He was the first coiner, and made the first piece of coin. He had married in England, but his wife died previous to his departure for America. He had two sons who were left in care of the mother's family. The elder is supposed to have settled in Virginia, but the younger, Joseph Jenks, Jr., according to the instruction of his father, was to join him in America when he became of age. The senior Joseph married the second time in Lynn, Massachusetts, before 1650. By this union he had five children, three sons and two daughters.

Joseph (2) Jenks is said to have been born in 1632, and is reported to have been at Lynn in 1647, in which event he must have come to New England long before he arrived at manhood. He probably remained at Lynn until his removal to Providence Plantation. He was the first white man to build a home at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he was probably induced to locate because of the water power to drive his forge and saw mill. According to family tradition he settled there in 1655, but there is no authentic evidence that he was there at such a date. The first mention of him in the records of Providence is in the deed of land he purchased at Pawtucket Falls, October 10, 1671. He is referred to in this deed as an inhabitant of the town of Providence. On March 25, 1669, he had been granted land on both sides of the Pawtucket river. In January, 1670, his name appears on the Warwick records as foreman of the jury. Some of the family traditions point to his original residence in Warwick. Mr. Jenks built his forge below the falls, on the south side of the present Main street of Pawtucket. He was a man of much enterprise, and an active and influential business man as well as a public spirited citizen. He was a member of the town council in 1680, moderator of the town meeting in 1679-80, and one of the tax assessors at the same period. He was chosen April 28, 1679, to represent Providence in the general assembly at Newport, was a speaker of the assembly from October, 1698, to February, 1699, and is referred to constantly in the town and colony records from 1684 to 1698 as "assistant," in which capacity he acted as a justice and performed marriages. Before Mr. Jenks left Lynn he had married Esther Ballard, and three sons and six daughters were born of this union. The sons were: Nathaniel, Ebenezer and William. The latter succeeded his father in business, and all took prominent positions in the town and colony. The daughters were: Elizabeth, Sarah, Esther, Johanna, Mary and Abigail.

(II) Daniel, youngest of the sons of Joseph (1) Jenks, of Lynn, was born in 1633, and settled in Cumberland, Rhode Island, under the protection and with the assistance of his half-brother Joseph (2). He was prosperous in his affairs, and left numerous descendants. From the foregoing sprang the numerous Jenks, Jencks, and Jenckes families of Rhode Island. It is probable that the line herein traced is descended from Daniel, the last above mentioned.

(III) The records of Cumberland, Rhode Island, show the marriage of Daniel (2) Jenks to Mercy Sprague, which occurred February 14, 1727. There can be no doubt that this Daniel was a son of Daniel (1) above mentioned, who settled in Cumberland. His children were: Catherine, Jeremiah, Hannah, John, Phoebe, Mary (died young), David, Daniel and Mary.

(IV) John, second son and fourth child of Daniel (2) and Mercy (Sprague) Jenks, was born November 2, 1734, in Cumberland, Rhode Island. The records of Cumberland show that John Jenks, of Smithfield, was married in 1766 to Ann Bishop, of Cumberland. They also show that John Jenks, of Cumberland, was married July 4, 1762, to Thankful Robinson, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. This is probably the same John, and represents two marriages.

(V) Welcome, son of John Jenks, was married March 14, 1700, to Elizabeth, daughter of John

Brown, and their children, according to the Cumberland records were: Sabra, Levi, Lewis and Eunice.

(VI) Levi, eldest son of Welcome and Elizabeth (Brown) Jenks, was born November 4, 1792, in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and probably resided in Smithfield. He married Cynthia Staples, and they had a large family. The first child died in infancy, unnamed. The others were: Levi, Amy, Julia, Welcome, Perlia, Joseph, Hannah, and Cynthia. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Pawtucket in 1874. He was a member of the Congregational Church, a Whig in politics, and was prominent in town affairs. His wife died in 1856.

(VII) Welcome (2), second son and fifth child of Levi and Cynthia (Staples) Jenks, was born August 22, 1821, probably in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and died December 13, 1891, in Manchester, New Hampshire. His education was supplied by the public schools of his native place, and he was early employed in a cotton mill at Pawtucket. That he was active, industrious and capable, is indicated by the fact that he was overseer of a spinning room at the age of seventeen years. After three years he went to Manton and from there to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was employed three years in the same capacity. In 1854 he went to Hooksett, New Hampshire, and took charge of the cotton mills, in which relation he continued until March, 1860. From that time until 1891 he was superintendent of the Langdon Manufacturing Company's mills in Manchester. Mr. Jenks was the inventor of the ring spinning frame. He built a house in Manchester in 1870. He was not only active in his chosen line of endeavor, but he was prominent in the management of public affairs wherever he resided, and was a member of the Congregational Church. He was early a supporter of the principles maintained by the Republican party, and was one of the first to join that organization when it was formed. He was married, August 22, 1841, to Clarissa Billington, daughter of Robinson and Clarissa Billington, of Rhode Island. Her ancestor came over in the "Mayflower." They were the parents of eight children, namely: Welcome, died at the age of eleven years; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth, Melissa, Alonzo Daniel, Welcome, William K., Clara C., and Etta J. The mother of these children died in 1902, at eighty-one years.

(VIII) Welcome (3), third son and fifth child of Welcome (2) and Clarissa (Billington) Jenks, was born December 11, 1854, in Providence, Rhode Island, and received his early education in the public schools of Manchester. He subsequently took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, from which he graduated in 1867. He was early accustomed to the cotton mills, and was employed with his father, and rapidly acquired a thorough knowledge of the business of making cotton goods. At twenty years of age he was overseer of the spinning room, and after his father obtained a patent upon the spinning frame the son went on the road in the interest of its adoption by cotton mills generally. He continued seventeen years in this capacity, and put on a pair of overalls and demonstrated the advantages of his machine in every cotton mill in the United States. Subsequently he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in which he was successful. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in the conduct of public affairs. He was married January 4, 1881, to Georgia Washington Robinson,

daughter of Delafayette and Julia E. (Stearns) Robinson, of Manchester. She was educated in the high school of that city, and is an active member of the Episcopal Church. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, was born October 10, 1881.

This name was brought from HAMBLETON England to New Hampshire in the nineteenth century, and has been traced to a family long established in Lancashire, England, where it was identified with manufacturing and farming.

(I) The first of whom we hear was Robert Hambleton, a bobbin maker. He and his wife Mary were the parents of twelve children, including sons: Daniel, David, George, Richard and Charles.

(II) George, son of Robert and Mary Hambleton, was, like his father, a bobbin maker by occupation, and died in England, May 29, 1866. He had four children: Edwin, David, John and Esther.

(III) David, son of George Hambleton, was born April 1, 1838, in Glossop, England, and was a bobbin maker and a farmer. In 1879 he emigrated from England and came to Quebec, Canada, whence he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire. After a stay of two years there he returned to Quebec. He is now operating a bobbin factory in Stanford, Vermont. He married Sarah A. Wills, daughter of James and Ann (Beard) Wills. She died July 16, 1888, in Quebec. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: Mary, Ann, George, Caroline, Elizabeth, Martha, Beatrice, Frederick, Edmond, Louisa, James W. and Leonard. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic order, and is past master of his lodge.

(IV) Edmond, third son of David and Sarah Ann (Wells) Hambleton, was born September 27, 1876, in Cheshire, England, and was a lad of only three years when the family moved to America. He was educated in the public schools of Canada, and has continued the business followed by so many of his ancestors—the manufacture of bobbins. He first began business for himself in Hampton, New Brunswick, in 1892, thence he removed to Merrimack, New Hampshire, and after a short time there located in Zoar, Massachusetts, where in company with his brothers he engaged in the same business. In 1904 he came to Warner, New Hampshire, to superintend the Warner shop, owned by the Hambleton Brothers, of Goffstown, which employs thirty men. While residing in New Brunswick he was a member of the Orange Society, in which he held the office of secretary and was lecturer for years. In religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian. He was married in 1900 to Louisa Marshall, daughter of James and Jane (Harris) Marshall. They have four children: Harold E., born 1901; Guy R., 1902; Violet H., 1904; and Florence Marion, 1905.

The surname Breeden is one infrequently found among our English speaking people and comes into America during a comparatively recent period, but it is represented by families occupying a high station in social life. In this country the name has not yet found a place in genealogical references.

(1) Abner Breeden appears to have been the progenitor of the family under immediate consideration in this place, and was born in the city

of Paris, France. His wife was Elizabeth Holden, and they had two children, Abner and Charles Edwin Breeden.

(II) Abner (2), elder son of Abner (1) and Elizabeth (Holden) Breeden, married Deborah Beals French.

(III) Charles Edwin Breeden, son of Abner (2) and Deborah Beals (French) Breeden, was born in Boston, June 16, 1842, and died at Laconia, New Hampshire, August 22, 1903. He first appeared in the business history of Laconia in 1882, when he removed to that city and erected a comfortable summer home at "White Oaks," on a pleasant elevated tract of land; and at the same time he maintained a winter residence at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, almost within the metropolitan district of Greater New York. Mr. Breeden began his business career as a clerk in the employ of his uncle, William H. Breeden, a dealer in rubber goods, and upon whose death the nephew inherited the entire estate and property, which comprised in part a tract of valuable land in Laconia. A portion of this land he improved and laid out as an ample ground surrounding the summer home he built there, and sold the remaining portion to purchasers. Having come into a goodly inheritance through the death of his kinsman, Mr. Breeden soon afterward retired from active business pursuits, except as the management of the property required his attention. He enjoyed a wide social acquaintance, and was identified with several organizations, held membership in the Congregational Church, and in his political preference was a Republican.

On April 7, 1870, he married Mary E. Hall, by whom he had two children: Ora Helen, born April 10, 1873, married Arthur S. Roberts of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, and has two children, Emmons B. Roberts, born June 5, 1897, and Arthur S. Roberts, Jr., born August 14, 1903. Emily May, born May 20, 1876; married Robert G. R. King, and has three children: Blanche King, born May 21, 1899; Marie Rocel King, born May 16, 1902; R. Graham King, Jr., born July 21, 1903.

This family is one of recent accession to the population of New Hampshire. Members of the second, third, and fourth generations are now living in this state.

(I) Nelson Veino, a native of England, settled in Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, where he passed the remainder of his life and died in 1880. He married, in Nova Scotia, Betsey Nans, and they had five children—Symon, Enos, Gustie, Sophia and Catherine. Symon, born in Naples, Nova Scotia, married and died there.

(II) Enos, second son of Nelson and Betsey (Nans) Veino, was born at Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1850, was a farmer, and lived in Nova Scotia until 1892, when he removed to New Hampshire and settled in Riverdale. He has not been in active employment for some years. He married, May, 1868, at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, Catherine Caulback, born November, 1852, in the Baker settlement, Nova Scotia, daughter of Edward and Annie (Darris) Caulback. Ten children have been born to them, of whom seven are living: Rose, born May 12, 1872; James E., whose sketch follows; Hibbard, August 10, 1876; Harvey, April 10, 1882; Avery, November 6, 1883; James G., December 27, 1886; Lilly, July 22, 1891; Guy, July 2, 1893. All but the youngest were born in Nova

Scotia. Rose married Joseph Archibald, of Naples, and now lives in Riverdale, New Hampshire. Harvey married Ivy Spofford, of Bennington. James G. married Ethel Nichols, of South Weare, and lives in that place. Avery married Carrie Dunbar of East Weare, New Hampshire. Lilly and Guy are unmarried.

(III) James E., second child and eldest son of Enos and Catherine (Caulback) Veino, was born at Baker settlement, Nova Scotia, April 9, 1874, and was educated in the common schools of his native place. His first employment was in the gold mines of Pleasant River, Nova Scotia, where he worked two years. In May, 1891, he went to Shirley, Massachusetts, and after a short stay there, removed to Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he lived some years, his employment being teaming. Since 1895 he has been connected with enterprises in Bennington, where he has gradually acquired property, and is now prominent as a manufacturer of lumber, in which he deals extensively. He owns a portable saw mill with which he has cut up a large amount of lumber in various towns, and is now located in Stoddard. Mr. Veino and his family attend the Congregational Church. He is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Antrim. He married, December 31, 1896, Mary McQueston, of Amherst, and they have two children, Arthur E. and Addie M.

Within less than forty years after the settlement of Plymouth by the Pilgrim fathers the name of Millard is mentioned in the Colonial records. June 22, 1658, when Rehoboth included what is now Seekonk, Pawtucket, Attleborough, East Providence, Cumberland and parts of Swansea and Barrington, John Millard, Jr., drew lot No. 17, on the meadows on the north side of the town. February 7, 1689, Samuel Millard, Sr., and Samuel Millard, Jr., had rights in Rehoboth, as did Robert, Sr., and Joseph and Benjamin Millard. December, 19, 1721, Solomon Millard became a member of the parish then organized in Orleans Factory, and later known as Island Precinct of Rehoboth.

(I) William Albert Millard was born November 30, 1815, in Warwick, Rhode Island. At an early age he began to be employed in cotton mills. He was overseer of the dressing department of the cloth mills at Newton, Upper Falls, up to 1845. From that place he went to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he was overseer of the Pennsylvania Cotton Mills for ten years, and was subsequently at Wheeling, West Virginia, for three or four years. From Wheeling he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he occupied a similar position for some years, and then went into the employ of the rolling mills at that place. In 1872 he removed to Suncook, New Hampshire, where he was second hand in the dressing department of the Chinn, Webster & Pembroke Manufacturing Company's Mills until 1880, when he removed to Los Angeles, California, where he died January 9, 1905, aged eighty-six. He married Almeria A. Cowing, who was born in Maine, in 1820, and died in Los Angeles, California, August 28, 1904, aged eighty-four. They had thirteen children: William Albert, Frederick M., Inez M., Ella Truelove, Mary Emma, Albert V. and Olive C. (twins), and Clarence O., all of whom grew up. Those not named died young.

(II) Frederick M., second son and child of William A. and Almeria A. (Cowing) Millard,





JOHN H. RAINVILLE.

was born at Newton, Upper Falls, January 27, 1843. At the age of twelve years he began work in the cotton mills at Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained until 1857; was with Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company for two and a half years, until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, and served at Columbus and Cumberland, Maryland. He was mustered out in Delaware, Ohio. In 1863 he went to Waltham, Massachusetts, and worked in the cotton mills, and then returned to Steubenville, and again returned to Waltham in April, 1871, and in the same year settled in Suncook, New Hampshire, where he has since been employed as overseer of the dressing room of China & Pembroke mill, and has seventy-five employes under his charge. It is now fifty-one years since he began work in the mills, forty-three years of which time he has been in the dressing department. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. He is now (1906) serving his seventh year as a member of the board of health. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a past grand of Howard Lodge, No. 31, of Suncook; past chief patriarch of Hildreth Encampment, No. 17; and is clerk of General Stark Canton; he is also a member of Mary Gordon Bartlett, Rebekah Lodge, No. 69.

He married, in Wheeling, West Virginia, Sarah A. Tannahill, who was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, 1845, and died in Suncook, February 20, 1897. They were the parents of five children: Carrie A., Harry E., Fred M., George H., and Harriet L.

Dr. A. Alexander Macleay, son of MACLEAY Alexander Monroe Macleay, a native of Rochied, Scotland, was born in Danville, Province of Quebec, in 1869. He was educated in St. Francis College and McGill College, graduating from the latter in 1890. After completing his literary course he attended the Montreal General Hospital and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. Subsequently he went to Europe and studied medicine in London. In 1898 he settled in Manchester, where he has since gained an enviable reputation as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is visiting physician and surgeon to Notre Dame Hospital, Manchester. He married a Miss Wain, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have one child, Margaret.

This family, whose name was RAINVILLE originally De Rainville, the *de* being an evidence of aristocratic origin, came originally from France and settled in Canada before the year 1666, the immigrant ancestor of the now numerous family of Rainville having taken part in the thrilling events of the first settlement of that country.

(1) Louis Rainville was born in the village of Richelieu, Province of Quebec, in 1805, and died there in September, 1880, aged seventy-five years. He spent his life farming. He was twice married and was the father of the generously proportioned family of twenty-one children. He married (first) Marie Benoit, who was the mother of five children: Louis, Paul, Solyme, Francois, and Adele. She died in 1833, aged about twenty-eight. He married (second) Marie Monty, who was born in 1815, and died in 1879, aged sixty-four. Their children were: Joseph, Marie A., Emerite, Oliver,

Polydore, Eugene, Jean, Eudace, Adele, Charles, Alphonse, Moise, Rosalie, Felix, and two others who died young.

(II) Solyme, third son and child of Louis and Marie (Benoit) Rainville, was born in Richelieu village in 1832, and died in Suncook, New Hampshire, May 11, 1903, aged seventy-one. He was an agricultural laborer the greater part of his life. In 1867 he went west and for seven years was engaged in mining in California, Montana, the Black Hills of Dakota, and Minnesota. In 1871 his family removed to Danielsonville, Connecticut, where they remained three years, and then returned to Richelieu. After a short residence in Suncook, and a second return to Canada, the family settled finally in Suncook, where several of them now reside. In the last year of his life Mr. Rainville was an employe of the Cotton Mills Company. He married in 1854 at St. Matthias, Flavie Forgue, who was born at LaPrairie, in 1837. She is the daughter of Louis and Des Ange (Patenaude) Forgue. They were the parents of eight children: Pierre S., Malvina, Emma, Eliza, Joseph Arthur, a child not named, John H. and Rose Delima.

(III) John Hormisdas, seventh child and third son of Solyme and Flavie (Forgue) Rainville, was born in Richelieu Village, Province of Quebec, February 25, 1866, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of nine years he began work in the mills and worked and attended school until 1883, when he took employment in a granite quarry at Suncook, where he worked two years. In the fall of 1886 he went to Denver, Colorado, and stayed about two years, then returned to Suncook, where he has since resided. In 1892 he engaged in business for himself, which he has since carried on. He married, at Suncook, September 14, 1892, Hermine La Liberte, who was born at St. Rosalie, Province of Quebec, March 18, 1863. She is the daughter of Abraham and Angele (Fournier) La Liberte, of St. Rosalie, who settled in Suncook about 1872.

The principal subject of this GUNDERMAN sketch is a worthy example of what the methodical and industrious habits, so common to men of Teutonic extraction, do for him who possesses them. Philip Gunderman was born in Worms, Germany. In 1852 he with his family sailed from Bremerhaven, and after a voyage of three months on a sailing vessel landed at New York. He resided in the last named city until 1863, and afterward lived at Thorndyke, Massachusetts, where he died in 1872.

He married, in Germany, Susan Welcker, and eight children were born of this marriage: Mary, Christopher, Elizabeth, Philip, Susan, Peter (died young), Peter M. and Frank (died young). Mary married Frank Gloeckner; Christopher, now deceased, lived in Clinton, Massachusetts; Elizabeth married Conrad Rising; Philip lived at South Hadley Falls; Susan married Daniel Merkel, of Massachusetts; Peter is the subject of the next paragraph.

Peter Michael, seventh child and fourth son of Philip and Susan (Welcker) Gunderman, was born in New York City, April 4, 1854. At the age of nine years he went with his father's family to Thorndyke, Massachusetts, where he remained until he was thirteen, and thence to Hadley Falls, where he remained eight years. At the age of sixteen he left school and worked at the trade of cigar maker until he was twenty-one. He then be-

came a weaver in the cotton mills at South Hadley Falls, and worked at that trade for the following twelve years at South Hadley Falls and Clinton, Massachusetts. In 1877 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and has since been an employe of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, a period of twenty-nine years. In 1886 he became second hand and in 1900 was made overseer of mill No. 8, where he had charge of one hundred and seventy-five operatives. Mr. Gunderman's strict integrity and care of his employer's interests have placed him in a position of responsibility which is well paid. His cheerfulness and pleasant manners make him popular with the employes whom he directs and the public generally. He has been elected to the public service at different times and has discharged the duties of his offices faithfully. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the common council from ward eight, and in 1901 and 1902 from ward nine. He was elected representative to the legislature of New Hampshire from ward nine in 1903 and 1904, and was re-elected in 1905, in all instances running ahead of the ticket. In political faith Mr. Gunderman is a Republican. He attends the Lutheran Church of which his father and mother were members. He is a member of Queen City Lodge, No. 24, Knights of Pythias, of Manchester, the Barbarossa and the Maennerchor Clubs. He married Ida Clara Artz, who was born in Germany, daughter of Traugott and Katherine Artz, who came to America and afterward resided in Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderman have two children: Lea and Ernest Peter.

People of Scandinavian blood have NELSON but recently begun to settle in New England. They have been pioneers in many sections of the west and have been found everywhere to be industrious, law-abiding and intelligent citizens. No other European section furnishes American residents who become so readily assimilated. All are anxious to learn our language and adopt our customs.

(I) Nelson Nelson, was born in Westerland, Sweden, where he was a farmer. He married Johanna Lanson, and had five children of whom four came to America and three of whom are now (1906) living: Claus, John A., see forward, and Caroline.

(II) John A., son of Nelson and Johanna (Lanson) Nelson, was born in Westerland, Sweden, September 25, 1856. He emigrated to America in 1863 and obtained employment for a time on a farm. Later he worked as a mill hand in Rhode Island, and came to Manchester in 1866. He commenced as a common operator in the Stark Manufacturing Company, and by diligence and faithful attention to his duties was advanced in the course of nine years to the position of overseer of the spinning department, and he now (1906) has charge of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred people. He was a man of excellent business capacity and executive ability, and an energy which seems inexhaustible. He is deacon in the Lutheran Church and superintendent of the Sunday school connected with it. He married Mathilda, daughter of Olive Dahl, a native of Sweden, and has children: 1. John Arthur, born 1884, attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he will be graduated in the class 1908. He received his appointment as a student of the academy as the result of a competitive examination after graduating

from the Manchester high school. 2. James Albert, born 1887, is a student at the Manchester high school, and will be graduated in the class of 1907.

The name of Leddy is exceedingly rare in this country. John Leddy, son of Patrick and Catherine (Torney) Leddy, was born in Ireland, either in Oldcastle or the next town, and did farming and teaming. He married Ann Tully, and they had five children: Nancy, John, Patrick, Michael and Thomas.

Thomas, youngest child of John and Ann (Tully) Leddy, was born October, 1809, in Newcastle, parish of Oldcastle, county Meath, Ireland. He came to Boston with his family in the spring of 1848. After sixteen months in that city he moved to Epping, New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming, which he followed till his death. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church. He married Ann Smith, daughter of Owen and Ann (Farmer) Smith, who was born in Oldcastle, Ireland, in 1812. Her father was the son of Charles and Catherine (Caralin) Smith. Thomas and Ann (Smith) Leddy had five children: John, Ann, Charles, Thomas and James. The three eldest were born in Ireland. John and James are the subject of succeeding paragraphs. Charles died at the age of sixty-one, and James died at the age of sixteen. Ann married Charles E. Rogers, of Epping, who died for his country during the Civil war. Thomas Leddy died June 27, 1887, and his wife died in 1884.

John, eldest son of Thomas and Ann (Smith) Leddy, was born in Newcastle, parish of Oldcastle, county Meath, Ireland, in 1840. When seven years of age he came to America with his parents, who settled the next year in Epping, New Hampshire. He had very little schooling, most of his instruction being received at home. At the age of twelve he learned the shoe-making trade, which he followed for twelve years, or till 1864, when he entered Mr. Pike's store in Epping as clerk, January 1, 1873. Mr. Leddy established a general mercantile store, which he has prosperously conducted since that time. At different periods his brothers Charles and Thomas have been partners with him. In 1895 Mr. Leddy built the Leddy Block, the finest business structure in Epping. It is of brick and iron with granite trimmings, being thirty-six by seventy-two feet. The basement and first floor are occupied by the firm. The shoe department is on the right and the grocery, flour and grain on the left of the main entrance. The entire second floor is occupied by Geneva Lodge, No. 80, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Besides their general trade the firm manufactured and sold for twenty years between one and two millions of brick each year. They also do a business in real estate. Mr. Leddy has lately built a grain elevator with a capacity of seven thousand bushels, and does a flour, grain and mill feed business. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held many offices. He was one of the first supervisors of the town when that office was created by the legislature. He held the office of town clerk for a number of years, and was selectman for three terms. He has twice represented Epping in the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1901-3 he was the only Democrat in the state senate, serving from the twenty-third district. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on labor, besides serving on several other important committees. He was delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1902.

In 1877 John Leddy married Nora C. Leonard,

daughter of Patriek Leonard, who was born in Epping, and died there in 1880. Mr. Leddy married for his second wife, Mrs. Annie Hanley Norton, widow of James Norton, and daughter of Daniel and Margaret Hanley. She was born in Ireland, January 14, 1840. Mr. Leddy has no children, but his wife had five by her first husband. They are: Lulu Norton, married Dr. Adolph Franz, of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts; James D., Mary Gertrude, Grace E. and Agnes Maria. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leddy are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thomas (2), third son and fourth child of Thomas (1) and Ann (Smith) Leddy, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1849. He went to Newfield and engaged in the grocery business with Albert Fields. He came back to Epping in 1873, but returned to Newfields in 1884 and engaged in the same business, and later bought out Mr. Fields. In January, 1900, he came back to Epping and engaged in the grocery business with his brother John where he still continues. He has been representative from Newfield, and was also selectman. He served there as postmaster for a number of years. Thomas Leddy married Mary Alice McGlency, and they have five children: Charles, Alice, James, Annie and John. Charles was graduated from Phillips Academy, Exeter, in 1900, attended Dartmouth College one year, and was graduated from Boston College in 1904. He took one year at Laval University, Quebec, and is now (1907) fitting to be a priest at Brighton Seminary, Boston. In the meantime he was representative to the state legislature from Epping. Alice attended the Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter. James is a student at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, class of 1907; and John is in the store with his father.

The name Annis is also spelled in the ANNIS records of Essex county, Massachusetts, Anes, Aness, Anies, Aniss, Annes, Annice, Annies, Annise and Anniss.

The first of the name in New England was Curmac alias Charles Annis, who came, says Coffin, from Enniskillen, Ireland, where he was born in 1638. He was a planter, and lived in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was located as early as 1666. He died December 19, 1717. He married, May 15, 1666, Sarah Chase, who survived him, and died before 1726. Their children, all born in Newbury, were: Joseph, Abraham, Aquilla, Isaac, Sarah, Priscilla, Hannah and Annie.

(I) David Annis was born in New Hampshire. He moved to Maine where he reared his family. In 1877 he moved to Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he died. He married Dolly Budy.

(II) George Washington, son of David and Dolly (Budy) Annis, was born in Weld, Maine, June 21, 1832, and died in Colebrook, March 17, 1898. He was a farmer. In 1864 he removed from Weld to Millsfield, and in 1877 moved to Colebrook. He speculated in farms and wild lands, and is said to have owned or held mortgages on all desirable property in Millsfield, New Hampshire. Besides land he also dealt in horses, and had a hay and grain store. He was an enterprising and successful man. He undertook the construction of the Colebrook water works system, an enterprise which was ridiculed and adversely criticized by many of his friends and neighbors and all his enemies, but in spite of the jibes of the unbelievers he completed the work and put the system in operation and today it supplies

the village with water. In political faith he was a Republican, but paid little attention to politics and parties. He married, in Weld, 1853, Melissa Ditson Welch, who was born at Rensley, Maine, 1835, daughter of Elijah and Martha (Ditson) Welch, of Rensley. They had five children: Nellie (deceased), who married Quincy B. Davis; Julia Emma, wife of Lorenzo A. Perry; John D., whose sketch follows; two children died in infancy.

(III) John Ditson, son of George W. and Melissa D. (Welch) Annis, was born in Millsfield, New Hampshire, July 1, 1860, and was educated in the common schools, at Colebrook Academy and at the Portland Business College, graduating from the last named institution in 1888. In 1889 he began business life as a clerk in the general store of Charles Colby, where he was employed two years. He then became assistant cashier of the Berlin National Bank, where he was employed seven years. In 1899 he removed to Colebrook and became cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' National Bank, and has since held that position. In 1895 the Water Works Company was reorganized and he was made its treasurer. In 1904 he was elected as town treasurer, and has since held the office. In 1901 Mr. Annis and T. F. Johnson organized the Monday Night Club, a successful literary society, of which Mr. Annis has been president since its organization. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, and Evening Star Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Colebrook; North Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16, and North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lancaster; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua. He is a trustee of the Methodist Church. He married, October 10, 1894, Ellen Violet Watkins, who was born in Bloomfield, Vermont, daughter of George and Sarah (Suller) Watkins, of Canaan, Vermont. They have one son, Kenneth John.

The Rev. John Joseph Brophy, chaplain of various Catholic charitable institutions in Manchester, New Hampshire, was born in the city of New York, December 16, 1872, son of John and Ellen (Ryan) Brophy, both of Irish birth, who were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living at the present time (1907). Rev. John Joseph is the fifth in order of birth; one of his brothers is cotton inspector, on Stark corp. and another brother is a member of the Cotton Exchange of New York City. John Brophy (father) came from New York to Manchester, New Hampshire, 1886, and is cotton inspector on Amoskeag corp.

Father Brophy pursued his preparatory studies in the parochial and public schools of his native city, and took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Intending to devote himself to the holy ministry, he entered St. Anselm's College, Manchester, from which he entered the Seminary of Aix-En-Provence, in the ancient city of that name, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, France, 1895, and it was there that he was ordained to the priesthood, in 1900, by the Right Rev. Archbishop Goutte Soulard. Returning to the United States he was given his first charge at Penacook, and later was transferred to Hillsborough, which included many outside missions. In June, 1901, he was appointed chaplain of what is known as "The Square," including St. Joseph's Boys' Home, with its one hundred and forty boys; St.

Patrick's Orphanage, with its one hundred and twenty-five girls; Sacred Heart Hospital, Old Ladies' Home, and the Infant Asylum. He also looks after the spiritual welfare of the Catholic inmates at the State Industrial School in Manchester, and the County Farm at Grasmere. His mission work also includes all towns on the North Weare branch, this side of Henniker. He is a member of the Conference of Charities and Correction, and of the committee for dependent children. He possesses excellent administrative abilities, and has made a splendid record in promoting the interests of the praiseworthy institutions with which he is connected and in caring for the wards under his charge, for whose welfare he is ever solicitous.

The principal subject of the following sketch is one of the citizens of Manchester of foreign birth, who has found a home and prosperity in building up the industries of the Granite State.

(I) Wildraka Leinsing, son of Hermsdorf Leinsing, was born in Befetrere, Germany, August 6, 1812, and died in 1867, aged fifty-five years. He was a brewer by trade. He married Mary Schwartz, and they were the parents of eight children.

(II) Max, son of Wildraka and Mary (Schwartz) Leinsing, was born in Befetrere, Germany, October 11, 1852. After leaving school he worked in the weaving departments of several mills in Germany. In August, 1882, he left Germany and came to America, landing at New York, from where he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and worked in the Washington Mills. He settled in Manchester, New Hampshire, in November, 1884, and since that time has conducted a packing house, where he cures hams and makes various kinds of sausages. He also conducts a boarding house in West Manchester. He is a member of the Turners, the Harugari Club and other societies. He married, September, 1882, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, Katherine Pruette, who was born in Germany, November 21, 1856. They have two children, Michael and Frank.

This is one of the names that probably had its origin in a natural object, "done" or "down" meaning a sandy hill. One of the earliest American ancestors was John Downes, who came from Cornwall, England, to New Haven, Connecticut, before 1646. He was one of the judges who signed the death warrant of Charles I, and was a descendant of Robert de Dunes, born probably about 1220. Others of the name settled near Boston in the seventeenth century. Owing to the absence of records it has been impossible to trace the present line beyond the third generation.

(I) It is thought that Reverend Moses Wentworth Downes came from Lyman, Maine. He was a Baptist clergyman, and is said to have lived in Bath, New Hampshire, though his name is not on record among the active ministers of that place. He was on the tax list of that town in 1801, and died about 1809. He married Abigail Ricker.

(II) Wentworth, son of Rev. Moses W. and Abigail (Ricker) Downes, married Mary Squires.

(III) George Wentworth, son of Wentworth and Mary (Squires) Downes, was born July 14, 1830, and died September 12, 1863, at East Corinth, Vermont. He married Arabella Page, June 21, 1850, and now lives in Manchester, New Hampshire. (See Page, third family, VII).

Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, born in O'LEARY Dover, New Hampshire, August 16, 1875, son of Michael and Margaret (Howland) O'Leary, is one of seven children, three of whom are sons and he is the third child in order of birth. He was educated in the parochial and public schools of Dover, New Hampshire, and was graduated from the latter in the class of 1887. The following three years he attended Mungret College, a Jesuit college in Limerick, Ireland, after which he returned to the United States and pursued a course in philosophy and theology at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, graduating in 1897. He was ordained in Montreal, December 18, 1897, and as the See of Montreal was vacant at the time of his ordination, Bishop de Celles, of St. Hyacinthe, performed the ceremony. His first charge was as assistant pastor of St. Ann's Church, Manchester, New Hampshire, a six months' term, 1898-99. From there he went to St. John's Church, Concord, New Hampshire, remaining from 1899 to 1904, it being then under the charge of the Rev. Father John E. Barry, V. G. At the death of the Very Rev. Vicar General John E. Barry, Rev. O'Leary was appointed administrator of the parish for four months, and when the Right Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan was appointed administrator he was under that reverend gentleman for three years. At the time of Rev. J. B. Delaney's consecration Rev. O'Leary was appointed chancellor and secretary to the new bishop of the diocese. In 1904, at the death of Bishop Delaney, Rev. O'Leary succeeded him in all his charges, among which is that of chaplain of the Sisters of the Precious Blood and editor of the *Guidon*.

Fergus, from which the name FERGUSON is derived, is an ancient and favorite name among the Scotch, many of whose chiefs proudly bore the appellation.

James Ferguson was born in Scotland, in 1800, and died in 1845. He came to America in 1822, and settled in Boston, where he followed the occupation of engineer and machinist. He was an engineer on the Boston & Lowell railroad, and was killed in the round house at East Cambridge, in 1845. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion an Episcopalian. He married, in Scotland, in 1820, Charlotte McIntosh, a native of Scotland. Two children were born of them: David, born May 11, 1827, and James W., the subject of the next paragraph.

James William, the younger of the two sons of James (1) and Charlotte (McIntosh) Ferguson, was born in Boston, July 4, 1829. He attended the Franklin school in Boston, and at fifteen years of age went to Dorchester, where he was employed one year on a farm. He learned the cabinet maker's at Dorchester Lower Mills, where he was employed twenty-five years. In 1872 he removed to Merrimack, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, where he followed his vocation five years. After working a year at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, he returned to Merrimack, where he had previously bought a farm upon which he settled. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and poultry raising. He enlisted as a musician in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, where he served fourteen months; and was afterwards in the Forty-seventh Infantry ten months, and second corporal, first division, eighteen months. He married, at Old Concord, Massachusetts, Emily Shaw, who was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, 1831, daughter of Joseph and Susan Shaw (Leathers), of Nottingham.

They had three children: William G., born September 24, 1853, who married and lives in New York; Ella P., born September 3, 1855, married Samuel King, of Brookline, Massachusetts; and Granville W., born March 10, 1851, married Mary O'Comer, and died in 1904.

This is an old Massachusetts name, AUSTIN springing from Essex county, and is found under many spellings in the records of that county, among which are: Asten, Astin, Astine, Asting, Aston, Austen, Auston, Austone and Oston. The name is well known in literature and in the various intellectual classes of life, as well as among the pioneers, who paved the way for American civilization.

(I) Thomas Austin lived in Andover, Massachusetts, until 1711, when he removed across the Merrimack river to that part of Haverhill which became the town of Methuen in 1725. He was a yeoman, of farmer, and was drowned in the Merrimack river while returning from meeting, March 22, 1712. He was married, September 15, 1690, in Andover, to Hannah Foster, who survived him, and was married (second), October 2, 1722 to Jonathan Hendricks, of Haverhill. Thomas Austin's children were: Thomas, Benjamin, Daniel, Zebidiah, Abigail and Hannah.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest child of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Foster) Austin, was born January 23, 1692, in Andover, and lived in what is now Methuen, where he was a husbandman. He was married, October 26, 1714, to Sarah Lovejoy, of Andover, and their children, born in Methuen, were: Thomas, Sarah, Hezekiah, Hannah, Isaac and Nathan (twins), Elizabeth (died young), John, Peter and Elizabeth.

(III) John, fifth son and eighth child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Lovejoy) Austin, was born August 23, 1728, in Methuen, and was a farmer residing in that town, and he sold his house, barn and lands there in 1774, and probably removed from the town. He was married September 5, 1754, to Hannah Nevins. Their children were: John, Robert, Judith, David, Sarah, Hannah, Molly and Thomas.

(IV) Thomas (3), youngest child of John and Hannah (Nevins) Austin, was born January 26, 1774, in Methuen, Massachusetts, and was about ten years old when his father's family removed from that town. A diligent search of the records fails to show their location for the next few years. Thomas Austin was one of the earliest settlers of Northfield, New Hampshire. He located on the banks of the Merrimack river, on what is known as Gospel Lots, number one and two, owning a part of each. He was a farmer, and was engaged in hop culture. In his old age he lived with his daughter Sally, on the north end of the homestead, where he died, May 11, 1867. He is said, by the "History of Northfield," to have been one hundred years and six months old, but there is some error in the records somewhere. His children were: Sally, Samuel, Susan, Jeremiah, Jerucia and Daniel.

(V) Samuel, eldest son and second child of Thomas (3) Austin, was born, November 2, 1798, and died April 4, 1860, in Manchester. He lived in Northfield, where deeds made by him are on record. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at that business in Weare, and later removed to Manchester, where he was employed by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. He was a prominent citizen of that town in his day, and was a

member of the Amoskeag Veterans. He was also a member of the Universalist Church. He married Sally Bailey, of Weare, who was a member of the Baptist Church. Their children were: Jeremiah, Daniel, Eliza A., George W. and Amanda. Mrs. Austin survived her husband about six years, dying about 1866.

(VI) Jeremiah, eldest child of Samuel and Sally (Bailey) Austin, was born October 29, 1820, in Weare, and died February 20, 1892. He was educated in the common schools of Weare and Goffstown, and learned the trade of wheelwright, which he followed five years. He then engaged in the manufacture of sash and blinds at Goffstown, and removed thence in 1850 to Manchester, where he died. For many years while residing in Manchester he dealt in lumber. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church, and a Republican in politics, and was active in the management of town affairs. He was married October 28, 1843, to Mary L. Bell, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Dow) Bell, of Goffstown, where she was born August 4, 1821. She was also a member of the Congregational Church. They were the parents of two children: Eldora D., married Alonzo Day, who died May 7, 1900. Mardie H., married Charles A. Flint, of Manchester, and they have one child, Austin W., who is engaged in the coal business with his father in Manchester, the firm name being C. A. & A. W. Flint. Austin W. Flint married Minnie Hutchinson, three children: Harold, Mildred I. and Clarence E. Flint.

To the victory won by General Stark at LONGA Bennington in 1777, is due the presence of some families in southern New Hampshire. Among the Hessian prisoners captured at Bennington were men named Longa, Rittenbusch, Schillenger and Archelaus. They were brought by General Stark and his victorious troops to his home, and after the war formed a settlement nearby. Several of them formed a prosperous farming colony in Merrimack township. From one of these have descended the Longas.

Charles Hartman Longa was educated in the district school, and was a life long farmer. He married Rebecca Thompson, and five children were born of this union: Susan, Mary, James, Charles and William.

James William Longa was born in Merrimack, February 17, 1838. He was educated in the district school, which he attended until he was eighteen years old. After leaving school he drove a team, worked on a farm, and on the railroad at track work until he had saved some money, eight years in all. He then bought a farm of eighty acres on which he lived until 1888, when he sold it and bought a farm of sixty acres, to which he has since added another sixty-acre farm. He is an industrious and successful farmer. In politics he is a Republican, and he has filled the office of constable. He has been a member of Thornton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry for thirty years. He is also a member of the Congregational Church, and of Souhegan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He enlisted in Company F, First New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, August 29, 1864, for one year; was mustered in September 6, 1864, as a private, and mustered out June 15, 1865, having served nine months. He married, May 2, 1867, Eugenia McMillen, who was born in New Boston, 1843, daughter of Asa and Hannah (Roby) McMillen. She was educated in Magaw

Institute, is a member of the Congregational Church, and for twenty years has been a member of the Grange. They have had six children: Clara M., born January 28, 1868, married Orrin Sander-son; Jacob H., born October 24, 1871; Willis A., March 7, 1879; Edwin K., April 8, 1883; Judson J., November 30, 1887; an infant, born July 3, 1875, died in youth.

When the Romans wished to designate their supreme ruler by a name which would not offend the common people they bestowed upon his the title "Augustus," meaning "Reverend." This name had a diminutive, Augustinus, which was anglicized Augustine, Augustin, and finally Austin, whence the present surname.

(I) Eldad Austin was born in Boscawen, April 17, 1802, and died there April 15, 1885. He married Naomi Eastman, born in Boscawen, November 19, 1802, and died August 24, 1891, daughter of Moses Eastman, of Boscawen. Two children were born of this union: William Wallace, whose sketch follows, and Mary, born December 12, 1836, who married Sherman Little.

(II) William Wallace, only son of Eldad and Naomi (Eastman) Austin, was born July 1, 1829, in Boscawen, now Webster. He was educated in Meriden and Kimball Union Academy. After leaving school he engaged in the lumber and cattle business, and continued in the former until he retired from active business in the early nineties. He was successful in his business ventures. In politics he was a Republican, and is a member of the Congregational Church at Webster. He represented Webster in the legislature, and has filled the office of selectman, and other offices. He married (first), January 1, 1857, Aby Morse, of Craftsbury, Vermont. She died October 21, 1886. He married (second), April 25, 1882, Alma E. Blanchard, of Glover, Vermont. His children, all by his first wife, are: George, deceased; Henry, married Hattie A. Stott, of North Billerica, Massachusetts; Mary, married A. L. Melcher, of Quiney, Massachusetts; and Louise.

Benjamin Frank Turner was born in TURNER Kingsborough, Massachusetts, August 7, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Sutton, New Hampshire, and farmed all his early life. He came to Warner in 1876, and has built up a reputation in the blacksmith line, and employs one man. His success has been due entirely to his own efforts. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Baptist Church. He married Ismenia S. Bean, daughter of Ephraim and Mehitable Bean of Sutton, New Hampshire.

Ephraim Bean was born March 6, 1825, and his wife was born July 22, 1823. Benjamin F. and Ismenia (Bean) Turner have two children: Walter F., born October 24, 1873, and Ralph M., September 21, 1875. Walter is employed in the American Locomotive Works at Manchester, New Hampshire, and Ralph is a traveling salesman for a Boston firm. Mrs. Turner is active in Church societies.

Michael Scott, of Laconia, Belknap county, New Hampshire, was the first of his own family to come to America, and was a boy of sixteen years when he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Portsmouth in this state. He was born at Strattanstown, Ballinea, Mullingar,

county Westmeath, Ireland, in the year 1831, hence came to this country in 1837. After living for a time in Portsmouth he went to Dover, and from that city to Somersworth, and was a laborer, working at whatever employment he could find, living frugally and laying by a part of his earnings for future use. Mr. Scott married in Dover, and removed from there to Laconia soon after 1850; and he has witnessed the growth of the latter place from a small village to a flourishing city. For about thirty years he was a truckman, and at the end of that period bought a pleasant tract of land in the north part of the city proper, where he has since made his home and where he is surrounded with all which contributes to the comforts of life. For several years he has been retired from active pursuits. His wife before marriage was Bridget Kelly, who died in April, 1895, having borne her husband four children: 1. Maria, born in 1855; married Philip Holahan, a granite and marble cutter living in Laconia. Philip and Maria have two children, Nellie Holahan, born in July, 1885, a teacher in the Laconia public schools, and Philip Holahan, a student in the Laconia high school. 2. James, an employee of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and now living in Lakeport; married Annie Allen and has one child, Aubrey Holahan. 3. Annie, who married James M. Harrington and lives in Concord, New Hampshire. 4. William, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he has charge of the Swift beef house; married Margaret McLoughlin of Orange, New Jersey, and has three children: Margaret, William and Stephen.

As the natives of New England, following the advice of the great editor of the *New York Tribune*, go west to seek a fairer field or more profitable employment, their places are filled by the industrious French Canadians. Among those who have settled in New Hampshire is a branch of the ancient family of La Crosse.

(I) Jean Charles Lacasse was born in or near Montreal, Canada, in 1808, and died about 1878, at Suncook, New Hampshire. He married Isabel Bisson, who died at Suncook in 1882. They had fourteen children, among whom were: John, Charles J., Joseph and Alfred.

(II) Joseph, son of Jean C. and Isabel (Bisson) Lacasse, was born in Montreal, June 16, 1840, and died at Suncook, October 7, 1903. He left Canada when a young man and lived in Vermont for a time, and then removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he resided until 1860, when he moved to Suncook and engaged in the retail boot and shoe business, which he carried on till the close of his life. He was a man of good judgment and good habits, and was honored by the citizens of his town with the office of selectman which he held three years. In politics, like the majority of Canadians, he was a Democrat. He married, in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1866, Louisa Bonfard, who was born in Leeds, province of Quebec, in 1842, and came to Concord, New Hampshire, with her sister in 1865. Four children were born of this marriage: Elizabeth L., Concord, May 20, 1868; Joseph Charles, who is mentioned below; Mary Delphine, Allenstown, December 8, 1870, and Alphonse N., December 25, 1873, who died January 14, 1904, in Allenstown. He left a widow, Emma (Wykes) Lacasse, a native of England, and two children: Joseph Merrill and Hazel Elizabeth.

(III) Joseph Charles, second child and elder of the two sons of Joseph and Louisa (Boufard) Lacasse, was born in Concord, August 23, 1869, and was removed to Allenstown when he was an infant. He attended the common schools of Suncook, and then went to Sherbrooke, province of Quebec, where he took a course in the business college, covering the years 1883-4-5, graduating in the last named year. He then returned to Suncook and clerked in his father's store one year, and then went to Los Angeles, California, where he engaged in the produce commission business on his own account for a year and a half. Returning to New Hampshire, the four years following he conducted a shoe store in Rochester. From there he went to Laconia, where he was employed in the hotel business for the next six years. The death of his father and brother left the store at Suncook with no one there to look after it, and Mr. Lacasse at once assumed charge of it, and has since conducted the business thus left to him. He is a good citizen and a successful merchant. In politics he is a Democrat of liberal tendencies. He is a charter member of Laconia Lodge, No. 876, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Laconia, and of Oriental Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, of Pembroke. He married, in Nashua, in 1896, Elizabeth Newton, born in England in 1869.

TRUSSELL (I) William, son of Moses Trussell, was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, February 11, 1811. He was educated in the public schools of Boscawen. He was a general farmer all his life, meeting with good success. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Louisa Currier, daughter of William Currier, of Warner, New Hampshire. They had two children: Moses, born November 28, 1837, and Martha, born November 24, 1843. Mrs. Louisa (Currier) Trussell died in April, 1846, and her husband survived her forty-one years, dying in February, 1887.

(II) Moses, elder child and only son of William and Louisa (Currier) Trussell, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, November 28, 1837. He was educated in the common schools of Webster. He was a farmer until 1859, when he learned the axe trade and worked at that for several years. He then went into a saw mill, where he remained ten years. In 1875 he started a general store at Davisville, in Warner, and was appointed postmaster. He has a well equipped store, carrying a full line of groceries, hardware and miscellaneous articles. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Mason, belonging to Harris Lodge, of Warner, and Woods Chapter, Royal Arch Mason, of Henniker. He was treasurer of the chapter five years, and also held several other offices. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Kearsarge Lodge, and he attends the Methodist Church. He was first married to Mary Ann Stevens, of Salisbury. His second wife was Susan E. Arey, daughter of Jonathan and Charlotte H. Arey, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. There are no children. Mrs. Trussell assists her husband in the store and postoffice.

JEPSON James Jepson was a native of Vermont, and was educated in the common schools of that state and began life as farmer. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted, and after the expiration of his first term again enlisted and saw much severe service in which he re-

ceived a wound. He was a Republican in politics, and supported and attended the Congregational Church. He married Naomi B. Sargent, daughter of Nathan Sargent, of Warner (see Sargent, VII), and they have had five children, namely: Nathan, Sally, Alvin A., David and Eugene. The last named died young. Alvin Adams, second son and third child of James and Naomi B. (Sargent) Jepson, was born July 26, 1871, in Warner, and was educated in the common schools of that town and Webster. His hours out of school were employed upon his father's farm, and upon attaining manhood he engaged in farming upon his own account. He purchased one hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Sutton, and carried on a successful milk business for some time. He sold his farm and engaged in the lumber business and purchased land in Warner on which he has erected one of the best equipped steam saw mills in New Hampshire, and is now actively engaged in the production of lumber. He is a prominent member of the Grange, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to both the subordinate and the Rebekah lodges. He is a past grand of Central Lodge, No. 167, of Warner. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and in politics is a staunch Republican. In 1902, he served his town as road master and in 1903-4 was selectman. He was married, May 26, 1894, to Hattie May Adams, daughter of Jacob K. and Hattie H. Adams, of Sutton. They have one child, Kitty, born October 14, 1900. Mrs. Adams is very active in church work, and is an officer of the Rebekah lodge.

The family of this name has been resident of New Hampshire a little over a century. Its members have devoted their energies principally to agricultural and mechanical employments.

(I) Benjamin Bryer, the immigrant ancestor of the family of this article, came from Scotland to America, and settled in Massachusetts. Subsequently he removed to Loudon, New Hampshire, where he raised a family and died.

(II) David, son of Benjamin Bryer, was born in Loudon. He married Betsey Bryer, a granddaughter of a brother of Benjamin, the immigrant, who settled in Maine. Their children were: Clark, Martha, Joseph Thing, Julia, Jonathan K., Mary, Stephen P., and Albert. All but the two youngest were born in Loudon; they were born in Grotton. Joseph lived at Lakeport; Julia married Smith Morrill of Rumney; Jonathan K. is mentioned below; Mary married George Hackett, superintendent of the shops of the New Jersey Railroad, at Elizabeth, New Jersey; Stephen P., one of the first engineers in New England, who died in 1856, married Julia Twombly; Albert married Lucy Hardy, of Grotton.

(III) Jonathan Kittredge, third son of David and Betsey (Bryer) Bryer, was born in Loudon, New Hampshire, and died aged seventy-two years. He was a farmer and blacksmith, doing a good business in the latter line. He married first, Maria Annis, of Orford; and second, Lydia Fellows, of New Hampton. The children by the first wife were: Clarence L., John A., David Parker, Herbert K., Charles A.; and by the second wife: Annie, George and Leon.

(IV) David Parker, third son and child of Jonathan K. and Maria (Annis) Bryer, was born in Grotton, New Hampshire, December 20, 1850. He attended the common schools and Hebron Acad-

emy. At the age of seventeen, he went to Ludlow, Vermont, where he learned the blacksmith's trade under the supervision of James George. He was one year at Tom's River, New Jersey, and then returned to New Hampshire and established a blacksmith shop for himself at Branch Village, in 1870. He remained there until 1893, and then bought the shop of Charles B. Smith of Antrim village, and removed to that place, where he has since resided. Mr. Bryer is a skillful mechanic, and a well to do and respected citizen, whose genial disposition makes every one his friend. He is a Republican, but cares more for good horses than for all the politics in the world. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Hillsborough, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Waverly Lodge, No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Waverly. He married, June 20, 1871, at Antrim, Mary Frances Sawyer, born June 18, 1846, daughter of Edmund and Nancy Jane (Steele) Sawyer, of Antrim. They have two children: Myrta May, born December 5, 1874, who was educated in the schools of Antrim and Cushing Academy, and now resides at home; and Walter Annis, born October 20, 1877, who was educated in the Antrim schools, and at Burdett Business College, of Boston. He married Bertha H. Nichols, of Peterboro, and is now engaged in the grocery business in that place.

(IV) Herbert Kittredge, fourth son and child of Jonathan K. and Maria (Annis) Bryer, was born in Groton, New Hampshire, February 4, 1857. He spent his youth on his father's farm, rendering such assistance as he could, and attending the common schools. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Goodell Company, of Antrim, where he remained about two years, when he took a place on the Hillsboro county farm, which he gave up some years later to accept the management of the stock farm of A. F. Batchelder, of Keene, where he remained until 1880. He then purchased the well known Stacy stock farm, situated about two miles south of Antrim Village, to which in 1903 he added by purchase the adjoining place known as the Eaton farm, thus making one of the largest stock farms in that region. He has enlarged the buildings and made other improvements on the farm, and keeps a large stock of well selected cattle and valuable horses. Mr. Bryer is a Republican. He inherits the mild disposition of his ancestors, and is an agreeable companion, a good neighbor, and a prosperous farmer. He married, September 27, 1885, Lizzie Stacy, daughter of William and Mary (Taylor) Stacy, of the Branch Village. They have five children: Alice Bertha, married Kennett McLeod, and lives at Hookhead; Albert S., Grace M., Mary A., and John W. H.

The appearance of new and strange HÆFLI names, and the fact that the owners of those names settle among the descendants of the colonial families and succeed, suggests that America is still the land of opportunities, and that they are not all taken by citizens with long pedigrees. Hæfli is one of the newest names on New Hampshire tax rolls.

Casimer Hæfli, son of Kasimer and Mary E. (Menth) Hæfli, was born in Munnsville, Canton Saladon, Switzerland, January 4, 1866. He was a farmer and followed his vocation there until 1892, when he left his native land and with his wife and two children sailed for America, and landed in New York in December, 1892. He went direct to

Antrim, New Hampshire, where he arrived with thirty-five cents in his pocket, his entire cash capital. He immediately went to work for the Goodell Manufacturing Company as a packer in the shipping room, where he labored industriously for thirteen years. In 1905 he bought a farm now known as Hazelhurst, at East Antrim, which he immediately occupied and began to cultivate. Since then he has purchased the place adjoining, called the Robb farm, and has a small herd of cattle, some excellent horses; and has made numerous improvements on the property. He married, April 9, 1888, Amelia Stebler, who was born in Switzerland, February 28, 1867, daughter of Ors Mungen, of Nunengers, Switzerland, and they are the parents of the following children: Amelia, Martin, Mary and Ferdinand.

One of the less numerous families of TRASK New England, whose members reside principally in the state of Maine.

(I) Jason Trask, a native of Edgecomb, Maine, died in North Jay, Maine, in 1898, aged eighty-six. He was a farmer much esteemed by his neighbors, and was for years a captain of the militia. He married Sallie Lawrence, born in Boston, Massachusetts, died in Wilton, Maine. They were the parents of ten children: Joseph O., Daniel, Cynthia, Julia, David, Augustus, Martha, Elizabeth, Ethelyn, and Henry.

(II) Joseph Osburne, oldest child of Jason and Sallie (Lawrence) Trask, was born in Wilton, Maine, July 20, 1831, and died in Concord July 24, 1884. He was educated in the common schools of Wilton, and at the age of twenty removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he was employed in a plowshop for a year, and then went into the employ of the Abbot & Downing Company, remaining there until about 1861 or later, meantime also serving as a police officer. He then went into the business of furnishing substitutes for men drafted to serve in the War of the Rebellion. He carried on this business until the close of the hostilities, with considerable profit to himself. He then took employment with the Northern railroad, where he operated a machine in the woodworking department. The last six years of his life he spent in the manufacture of soap, with a partner under the firm name of Barker & Trask. Mr. Trask was an industrious, hardworking man, and left a comfortable home and other property at his death. He was a man of humorous turn of mind and saw many funny things that others missed. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Concord. He married, February 5, 1853, Lois Lamprey, a native of Jackson Plantation, in the Dead River region, Maine, born December 17, 1830, died in Concord, June 8, 1901, aged sixty-two years, daughter of Abel and Susan (Peasley) Lamprey. They were the parents of one child, Susie M. Trask, born in Concord, November 25, 1854, who lives comfortably on the property her father left.

This family is well known in Connecticut from the prominent part taken by some of its members in the naval service of the United States in the Revolution. Most of the sons of Joseph Wattles have been connected with the manufacture of cotton goods, where they have made enviable records.

(I) Joseph Wattles was a book binder of Norwich, Connecticut, and was distinguished as the

inventor of the process of marbling books, and for other useful inventions. He married Margery Sterry of Norwich, and they had seven children: Oliver, Joseph and Benjamin (twins), Luther, John, Louise and Thomas B., the subject of the next paragraph.

(I) Thomas Benton, youngest child of Joseph and Margery (Sterry) Wattles, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 15, 1835, and died in Suncook, March 6, 1898. At nine years of age he began work in a cotton mill and received no schooling after he was fourteen years old. The greater part of his life was spent in connection with the textile industries, and for many years he held responsible positions. He was manager of the mills at Hooksett five years; overseer of the mills at Canton, Massachusetts, six years, agent of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, where he had charge of the construction of a mill, and six years agent of the Boscawen Mills at Penacook, New Hampshire. He was a man peculiarly adapted to successful management of the kind of work he was engaged in. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a Congregationalist. He was also a member of the Masonic order and of the Amsokeag Veterans. He married, November 26, 1860, Nancy J. Osgood, who was born in Pembroke, February 28, 1843. She was the daughter of John H. and Cynthia (Stewart) Osgood, the former born in Pembroke in 1800, died in 1868; and the latter born in Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1808, died in Pembroke in 1891. (See Osgood, VIII.) Two children were born of this union: Bert Osgood, who died young, and Fred. E., the subject of the next sketch.

(II) Fred Ernest, only surviving child of Thomas B. and Nancy J. (Osgood) Wattles, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, December 16, 1871. He was educated in the common schools of Suncook and the Manchester high school. At the age of twenty-one he began work in the office of the Boscawen Mills at Penacook, where his father was agent. He rapidly learned the business, and at the death of his father succeeded to his place as agent for the mills, which he has since filled with satisfaction to his employers. He married, December, 1900, Edith Stearns, daughter of Harvey and Etta (Dennison) Stearns, of Allenstown, New Hampshire. They have one child, Catherine Stearns.

This family, which is of German origin.

MASH now has representatives of the fifth generation in New England. A grandson of the founder of the family resides in Suncook.

Peter Mash was born in Germany, in 1783, and died in Canton, Massachusetts, in 1855, aged seventy-two. At the age of fifteen he left the fatherland and came to America to live and enjoy its free institutions. For years he kept a sailor's boarding house on or near Haymarket Square, and afterward built and occupied a house on North street. He was also a member of the police force and kept a grocery store. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Episcopal Church. His residence in and about Boston extended over a period of more than fifty-five years. He married Margaret D. Wattles, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1787, and died in Canton, Massachusetts, in 1861, aged seventy-four years. They had children: John, Peter, Mary and Martha.

(I) Peter (2), second son of Peter (1) and Margaret D. (Wattles) Mash, was born in Boston

in 1818, and died in California in 1851, aged thirty-three. He went to California in 1849 at the time of the great excitement over the discovery of gold there, and two years later was drowned in attempting to cross the Uba river in a boat which capsized. He married, in 1839, Louisa Wattles, of Norwich, Connecticut, who died in Canton, Massachusetts, March 27, 1885. They had two children: Ellen, who was born at Bozrahville, Connecticut, and married Larry Winthrop; and Nelson F., the subject of the next sketch.

(II) Nelson F., only son of Peter (2) and Louisa (Wattles) Mash, was born at Bozrahville, Connecticut, November 3, 1840. He was a merchant and kept a variety store for fifteen years, and was engaged in manufacturing for about thirty years, twelve years of which time he was at Chicopee, Massachusetts, and one year at Fall River. He finally settled in Suncook, New Hampshire, and was an overseer in the cotton mills for five years and a member of the police force for one year. He has lived retired for several years. In politics he is a Republican. He joined the Methodist Church in Lawrence in 1861, and for forty-five years has been a worthy member of that church. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. He married, in Hooksett, January 16, 1864, Sarah J. Stanyan, who was born in Chichester, March 10, 1844. She is the daughter of Dudley and Julia A. (Hillard) Stanyan, the former a farmer by occupation, and the latter a native of Pittsfield. They have one child, Ellen, born in Perkinsville, March 10, 1867, who married Elmer Pierce, and resides in Epsom.

The present branch of the SANSTERRE sterre family is an offshoot of the Sansterres of Canada, whose ancestor migrated from France. The meaning of the name in English is Lackland or Landless.

(I) Jean Sansterre is said to have come from France and settled in the Province of Quebec, where he raised a family and died.

(II) Jean, son of Jean Sansterre, was born in Bolton, Province of Quebec, in 1821, and died there in 1876. He was a farmer, but being handy with tools and having a liking for machinery he preferred to work about cotton mills, where he was employed a dozen years or more. He removed with his family to the United States in 1861, and resided at Greenville, New Hampshire, the remainder of his life. His death occurred while on a visit to Canada. He married Matilde Dupré, who was born in Contrecoeur, Province of Quebec, in 1825, and died in Greenville, New Hampshire, in 1903, aged seventy-eight. The names of their eleven children are: John, Peter, Frank, Doler, Joseph, Elsie, Delia, Matilda, Annie, Josephine and Rosie.

(III) Joseph, fifth son and child of Jean and Matilde (Dupré) Santerre, was born in Bolton, Province of Quebec, April 17, 1860, and came to New Hampshire with his parents when one year old. At the age of seven he was put to work in a cotton mill, and between work and a severe and prolonged eye trouble he had but little opportunity for education. His employment in the mills at Greenville lasted until he was twenty seven years old, with the exception of two years when he was a brakeman on the Fitchburg Railroad, between Greenville and Boston. In 1885 he settled in Suncook, and was employed in the mills until 1888, since then has been engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business, doing considerable bottling and supplying

various light liquors to local consumers. For a few years past he has been engaged in the lumber business. He is a member of the Democratic party, of the Canada-America Society, and of the Foresters of America. He married, April 15, 1882, Anastasie Clement, who was born in Kateville, Province of Quebec, November 14, 1866, daughter of Charles and Anastasie (Gatameau) Clement, and they had two children: Doler, born in Suncook, May 31, 1885, and Aurore, February 24, 1889.

This is an ancient and distinguished MAGUIRE family name in Ireland. The Maguires supplied chiefs or princes to Fermanagh from about A. D. 1264, when they supplanted the former chieftains and continued in power till the reign of King James II, of England. They possessed the tenure of Fermanagh; hence called "Maguire's Country." Several of the Maguires were earls of Enniskillen. The ancestor of the clan was Mac Uidhir, anglicized MacGwyre, and Maguire.

(I) John Maguire was born near Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1836, and died in Suncook, New Hampshire, in 1898, aged sixty-two years. At the age of fourteen he went to England with his father's family, and lived at Blackburn, where he worked in the cotton mills until 1864. He then came to America and was similarly employed until 1867, when he removed to Suncook, New Hampshire, where he passed the remainder of his life. He worked in the mills of Suncook from 1867 to 1880. He began in England as a spinner, then became second hand and was overseer of the spinning room a short time before he quit the mills. For fifteen years, 1880 to 1895, he was in the wholesale and retail liquor business in Suncook. He sold out in the latter year, and was not actively employed after that time. He was a typical Irishman, full of life and wit, and his jolly face and well rounded figure were well known about Suncook. He married, in Blackburn, in January, 1860, Maria Flynn, who was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1843, daughter of John and Mary Gollaher, of Sligo, who settled in Blackburn in 1853. She came to America in 1865, with her children after Mr. Maguire prepared a home for them in Lawrence. In her early life she was a weaver in the cotton factories. The children of this union were: Thomas, Mary A., Margaret, Sarah E., John A., and Elizabeth.

Thomas, born in Blackburn, England, in 1861, died in Suncook, June, 1904. He was a merchant in Suncook for twenty years. He married, in 1895, Alice St. Germain, who was born in Hooksett, August 25, 1865. She is the daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Sullivan) St. Germain. Joseph St. Germain was born in Mallow, Ireland, 1835, and came to Suncook in 1854. His occupation is bricklaying. His wife, Ellen, was born in Mallow, Ireland, in 1839, and came in 1854 to Suncook, where she has since resided. Alice St. Germain received a practical education in the town schools and Pembroke Academy, and taught in the Chichester and Pembroke schools from 1884 to 1890. From the latter date to 1895 she was a bookkeeper in the mills, which position she has since resumed. Thomas and Alice Maguire had one child, John Joseph, born in Suncook, June 8, 1896. Mary A., the second child of John and Maria F. McGuire, lives with her mother. Sarah E., married in Suncook, November 13, 1905, Alphonse Tetrault, and resides in Suncook. John A. and Elizabeth died young.

In the chapter of Doomsday HARTWELL Book, assigned to a description of military tenures of lands allotted in Nottinghamshire, England, by William of Normandy, to his followers, appears the designation of an allotment bearing the name of "Hertewelle." Similar records are found in the description of lands in Bucks and Wilts. Several branches of these early families, including three or four baronies and with the name transmuted amid the multifarious changes of orthography incident to the growth and changes of the English language, to plain Hartwell, have spread over England, more than one offshoot having found their way to those counties in Ireland within the pale, notably about the time of the wholesale transplanting of Colonists to that island by Cromwell.

(I) From some one of these English families came John Hartwell, who came from England and settled in Hillsborough nearly one hundred and forty years ago. He was a farmer and one of the early members of the Congregational Church of that town. In political sentiment he was a Democrat. He married a Miss Curtis, who is said to have been a native of Irasburg, Vermont. She died in Hillsborough, about 1852.

(II) William, son of John and — (Curtis) Hartwell, was born in Hillsborough in 1796, and died there in 1862, aged sixty-six. He was a farmer and carpenter. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a Democrat. He married Betsy Wilkins, who was born in Irasburg, Vermont, and died at the residence of her son Henry in Suncook, in 1884, at the age of eighty-four. They were the parents of nine sons and two daughters, among whom are Henry H., James M., William, Charles L., and Elizabeth.

(III) Rev. Henry Harrison Hartwell, son of William and Betsey (Wilkins) Hartwell, was born in Hillsborough, October 18, 1819. He acquired his early education in the common schools of Hillsborough, and at the Henniker Academy, and studied for the ministry at the seminary at Newbury, Vermont. He was admitted on trial to the New Hampshire conference in 1840, ordained deacon by Bishop Hamline, at Portsmouth, July 14, 1844, and elder by Bishop Waugh, at Lebanon, May 24, 1846. He began to preach when the rules of the Methodist Church allowed a pastor to stay but one year at a place, and the number of stations filled by him are numerous and widely scattered. The list is as follows: Wilmot circuit and Northfield, 1840; Bristol circuit, 1841; Woodstock circuit, including Thornton, Waterville, Campton and Lincoln, 1842; Sandwich circuit, including Holderness, Centre Harbor and Moultonborough, 1843; North Haverhill, 1844-45; Lancaster and towns of Upper Coos, 1846-47; Canaan, 1848-49; Newmarket, 1850-51; Rochester circuit, including Milton, Wakefield, Farmington, Strafford and Barrington, 1852-53; High street, Great Falls, 1854; Elm street, Manchester, 1855-56; Chestnut street, Nashua, 1857-58; Gorden street, Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1859-60; Broadhead Church, Portsmouth, 1861; Hooksett, December, 1861-62; Claremont, 1862-63; Grass Valley, California, 1864-65; Oakland, California, fall of 1865; Kingston, briefly, and White Pine district, November, 1866-67. He was located in 1867, and took up his residence in Suncook, where he has since lived, his residence being on the Allenstown side of the river. He was a strong anti-slavery advocate and a successful revivalist. His salary the first year was

\$40, only \$20 of which was cash. His salary averaged for the first eleven years only \$200. In the course of his ministry he has married one thousand and four hundred and ninety couples. Mr. Hartwell is now (1906) probably the oldest Methodist minister in New Hampshire, and in his sixty-six years in the ministry has been a strong and convincing advocate of religion and the principles of right and justice. He has ever followed what he considered the teaching of his Master, and the dictates of his conscience, and has spread the gospel from the White Hills of New Hampshire to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and into the torrid desert valleys of Nevada.

In addition to his clerical work he has filled secular offices, and has been tax collector, selectman, and for over forty years was justice of the peace. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch Degree, was grand chaplain, and was a delegate to the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Baltimore. For some years he has not been active on account of failing health and bodily infirmities. From a financial point of view he has been successful, and owns a house and outbuildings and several acres of ground in Allenstown, and a brick block and three tenant houses.

He married (first), May 31, 1842, Flora Ann, daughter of Isaac T. Sweat, of Webster. She died in Nashua, November 8, 1858, and he married (second), April 10, 1861, Mrs. Sarah Hirsch, who was born in Allenstown, October 3, 1824, daughter of Major Sterling and Sally (Gault) Sargent, of Suncook, who died in Pembroke, May 19, 1897. (See Sargent, VI). The children by the first marriage: Charles H., who was born and died in Newmarket, Rosanna, who was born in Moultonborough, and drowned while crossing a lake, in a steamer. Charles H., who lives in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he is engaged in the grocery business. By the second marriage there was one child, Flora Ann, born in Claremont, May 14, 1862, who married Park Mitchell, of Manchester.

The spelling of this name varies greatly: Josselyn, Jocelyn, Joscelyn, Jostlin, Joslin, Joslyn, being some of the more common forms which are frequently found among the immigrants of the seventeenth century. Henry Joslyn, son of Sir Thomas, of Kent, came to this country about 1634 as an agent for Captain Mason, but he soon left that service, and in 1638 had settled at Black Point, now Scarborough, in Maine. After the Indian attack on that place, the inhabitants were compelled to flee, and Henry Joslyn's son Henry settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. John Joslyn, brother of the first Henry, made two trips to America, and the last time he stayed eight years with his brother in Scarborough. After his return to England he published in 1672 his quaint and curious book, "New England Rarities." Other early Joslins settled about Boston. Thomas, with his wife and family, came from London to Hingham in 1635; and Nathaniel Joslin was a freeman at Hingham in 1673, coming directly from England.

(I) Ginneltron Skinner, son of William Joslyn, was born in Northfield, Vermont, November 30, 1836. He had a common school education, and became associated with his father in the drug business at Colebrook, New Hampshire, under the firm name of William Joslyn & Son. In 1877 G. S. Joslyn came to Lebanon and opened a boot and shoe store, which he conducted up to the time of his death in

1900. He was a Republican in politics, and attended the Congregational Church. G. S. Joslyn married Susan H. Currier, and they had one child, Roy Wilder, whose sketch follows. Mr. Joslyn died July 25, 1900.

(II) Roy Wilder, son of Ginneltron S. and Susan (Currier) Joslyn, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, November 3, 1872. He was educated in the schools of Lebanon, and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for twelve years. The first half of the time he was employed by Spencer Brothers, and the last half by Lyman Whipple, both of Lebanon. At the death of his father in 1900 he inherited the shoe business, which he has since conducted with his partner, J. C. Smith. Roy W. Joslyn is a Republican in politics, and attends the Congregational Church. He belongs to McKinley Lodge, No. 68, Knights of Pythias, of Lebanon. He is on the board of water commissioners, and has been a member of the fire department since 1887, and is now foreman of Hose Company, No. 1.

On December 31, 1896, Roy Wilder Joslyn married Elizabeth A. Ellis, daughter of James William and Ann Ellis, of Brattleboro, Vermont. They have two sons: Elmer Roy, born December 20, 1897, and William Edward, born April 3, 1900.

The name of Anderton is practically unknown in this country. Like many English patronymics, it seems to belong to the British Isles, exclusively.

(I) Washington, son of Richard and Mary Anderton, was born in Lancashire, England, April 2, 1854. He came to America in 1878, and settled in Dover, New Hampshire. There he took a position with the Cochecho Manufacturing Company as colorist and assistant superintendent. Three years he was general superintendent of the print works, a position he held until 1891. He resigned at that time, and has since been occupied in looking after his real estate interests. He is a member of the Strafford Lodge of Masons, and of Belknap Chapter, and Saint Paul's Commandery. He also belongs to the Wecohamet Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, September, 1880, Isabelle, a daughter of Augustus and Lydia (Davis) Richardson, of Dover, New Hampshire. Three children have been born of this marriage: Katharine Davis, born July 21, 1885, a graduate of the Dover high school; Ethel Louise, September 23, 1888; and Thomas Richard, August 15, 1895.

The principal subject of this sketch BUNNEY is one of the many persons of foreign birth who have been attracted to the United States by the superior inducements offered by their thriving industries and expanding opportunities.

(I) Henry Bunney was born in the town of Leicester, England.

(II) Henry, son of Henry Bunney, was born in Leicester, England, and died there in 1898. He was a manufacturer and dealer in cut stone. He married Anna Rudkin, who was born and died in Leicester. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters: Elizabeth, George, Alice W., Eliza, Sarah, Thomas H., Henry, Fannie, John, Charles, Joseph and Ann.

(III) Thomas H., sixth child and second son of Henry and Anna (Rudkin) Bunney, was born in Leicester, January 30, 1858. In 1882 he left Eng-

land and came to America. He settled in Suncook in 1884. In 1895 he was made chief of police of Suncook, and has filled that place to the present time, and has won praise for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. In 1897 he was made a Mason in Jewell Lodge, of which he has since been worshipful master. He is a past high priest of Hiram Royal Arch Chapter, Suncook, a member of Horace Chase Council, Royal and Select Masters and Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, Concord, and also of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Concord, and Pembroke Grange, No. III, of Suncook. Mr. Bunney married in May, 1894, Laura May Smith, who was born in Manchester, December, 1866. Her father, Earl Smith, was born in New Ipswich in 1826 and died in Pembroke in 1897. He married (first) Mary P. Farwell, who was born in Mason village, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire; married (second) Laura A. Smith, who was born in East Knox, Maine; married (third) Mary Farnum, who was born in Rumford, Maine, in 1857. Mrs. Bunney is the only child of her father who survived infancy.

The name Simmons, Symons, Sim-
SIMMONS ones, or Symondson is the patry-
nymic of one of the very earliest

families which settled in Plymouth Colony, and the ancestry without doubt came to this country to enjoy religious freedom. Moses Simmons, one of the first comers to Plymouth, Massachusetts, who arrived in the "Fortune" in 1621, was born at Leyden, and bore the Dutch name of Symonson or Simonson, but early shortened his name to the first two syllables. He settled at Duxbury, was one of the original purchasers of Dartmouth, and proprietors of Bridgewater and of Middleborough, but did not remove to either. He probably brought a wife, but no children are known except Moses and Thomas, both of whom may have been born here.

(I) Seth Simmons, of Duxbury, who was born November 15, 1760, married Abigail —, who was born August 1, 1773, and had Seth, Abigail and Hiram.

(II) Seth (2) Simmons, eldest child of Seth (1) and Abigail Simmons, was born in Duxbury. He was a contractor, and lived in Boston. He married Betsey Miller, born in Pemaquid, Maine, daughter of Captain Joseph Miller, who was of a family of seafarers, many of whom were captains of vessels.

(III) Edward Miller Simmons, son of Seth (2) and Betsey (Miller) Simmons, was born in Boston, 1830, and died, 1871, aged thirty-one years. He was a graduate of the Brimmer school, and from school went into the Bank of the Metropolis in State street, where he was continuously employed until his death. He was a partner in the business for one year with Samuel Way, Asa P. Potter, and F. O. French. He was a man of fine ability and excellent character, and would doubtless have been a prominent financier had he survived. He married Louisa Maria Willard of Brighton, daughter of Emery and Irene (Benjamin) Willard of Ashburnham. They were the parents of two children: Walter Willard, mentioned below, and Irene Louise, married Professor Arthur L. Williston, of Brooklyn, New York, director of science and technology in Pratt Institute.

(IV) Walter Willard, eldest child and only son of Edward Miller Simmons, banker, of Boston, and

Louisa Maria, daughter of the late Emery Willard, of Brighton, Massachusetts, was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, February 19, 1865. He was educated in the private and public schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduating from the Cambridge high and Latin school, in 1882. He then entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of A. B. After graduation, he entered the employ of Henry W. Peabody & Company of Boston, Australian shipping merchants, serving them until 1891, when he went to Waltham, Massachusetts, as assistant paymaster in the mills of the Boston Manufacturing Company. In 1893, Mr. Simmons was offered and accepted the position of paymaster of the State mills at Manchester, New Hampshire, which position he has occupied up to the present time. He was for several years president of the Manchester Philharmonic Society, and president of the First Unitarian Society of Manchester. He is a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, and is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Simmons was a devotee of athletics in his college days, and is now an energetic man of affairs, showing in his business methods the value of mental and physical training in his youth. He has traveled quite extensively both in Europe and America.

The Matson family is a comparatively
MATSON late addition to the population of
New Hampshire. They are of Scotch
origin and, attracted to the United States by its superior advantages, after a residence of half a century in Canada are now doing their part to develop the resources of their adopted country.

(I) Samuel Matson, the immigrant, was born in Inverness, Scotland, and came to America and settled in Province of Quebec, where he married Margaret — and raised a family of two sons and two daughters.

(II) Samuel C., son of Samuel and Margaret Matson, was born in Cranburn, Dorchester county, Province of Quebec, Canada. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and for years had a large dairy. He also dealt in cattle and took contracts to get out lumber. He has been interested in all public institutions, especially in schools, and was for some years a councillor of Cranburn. In 1801 he removed to Northfield, Vermont, where he bought a small farm which he now cultivates. He married, in Cranburn, Margaret McKeage, and they have eight children: William, Alexander, Samuel J., George, Thomas J., Jennie, Robert and Albert.

(III) Samuel J., third son and child of Samuel and Margaret (McKeage) Matson, was born in Cranburn, Province of Quebec, Canada, May 9, 1868. He resided with his father and worked on the farm and went to school until he was sixteen years old, when he went into the forests of Canada and worked at lumbering winters and followed the logs down in the spring as a "river-driver" for two years. He then went to Farmington, Maine, where for two years he worked on a farm a part of the year and attended school the remainder. He then began to learn the trade of stonemason at Barre, Vermont, completed his knowledge of the trade, and the following four years worked as a journeyman. On account of the financial depression of 1893 he went to Europe and worked at his trade in towns in England, Ireland and Scotland, for one year. On his return, he worked at his trade on his own account

in Northfield, Vermont, for a time, but on account of his health he gave up that employment, sold out his business, and went to Concord in 1897, and for two years, was clerk in the Commercial Hotel. The following four years he was manager of the hotel which he and his brother Thomas J., bought in 1903, and have since carried on successfully. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken an interest in public affairs. He has been repeatedly a delegate to county and state conventions of his party, and was also a delegate to the convention to nominate delegates to the National Republican Convention in 1904. In 1902 he was elected representative to the state legislature. He is a member of Clan Campbell Lodge, No. 57, of Concord, of which he is a past chief. He married, July 20, 1903, at East Andover, New Hampshire, Mary McKeagee, who was born in Andover, July 18, 1880, daughter of George and Floda McKeagee, of Andover. They have one child, Donald George, born June 18, 1905.

Irish history records that from SULLIVAN Fingin, son of Aodh Dubh, King of Munster, descended the O'Suilbhain family, anglicized O'Sullivan and Sullivan. All of this name claim descent from the same ancestor, Fingin. This name is one of the most prominent in Ireland, and the family, as a whole, is one of the most prolific. It would be impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of Irish-Americans bearing this name.

(I) John Sullivan, a native of county Kerry, emigrated in 1849, landing in St. John, New Brunswick, and shortly afterwards going to Lowell, Massachusetts. He was a mason by trade, and a useful citizen. He married Hannah Harrington, and had a family of ten children, but two of whom are now living: Julia J., unmarried; and John F., both residents of Nashua.

(II) John Francis, son of John and Hannah (Harrington) Sullivan, was born in Lowell, October 22, 1853. After concluding his attendance at the public schools, he was apprenticed to an upholsterer, where he remained for three years, at the expiration of which time he went to Nashua, and entered the employ of the Jones Mattress Company. He later learned the machinist's trade, and after becoming a journeyman entered the employ of the Priest Manufacturing Company, makers of shearing machines and clippers, and for the past thirty-three years has continued with that concern, twenty-three years of which he has occupied the responsible position of foreman, supervising the work of an average of fifty men. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He attends the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Sullivan married Margaret Harrington, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Donavan) Harrington, and has had a family of nine children, eight of whom are living, namely: John A., Mary E., Theresa, Nellie, Francis, Julia A., Anthony and Edmund.

(I) William Henry Sullivan, born probably in Boston, Massachusetts, died in Boston about 1842. He married Anna Montgomery, who was born, lived and died in Boston. They had two children, John H. and Catherine.

(II) John Henry, only son of William H. and Anna (Montgomery) Sullivan, was born in Boston, January 1, 1842, and died in Allentown, New

Hampshire, January 7, 1905, aged sixty-three years. The death of his father occurred when John was an infant; and when he was ten years old his mother died. Shortly before the death of his mother, John left Boston and went to live with Mrs. Betsy Whitehouse, with whom he resided until 1870. She gave him a practical education in the common schools and at Pembroke Academy, and he taught one term of school when about twenty-one. He managed her farm in a skillful manner, until his marriage. At the same time he began his lumbering business and he also had charge of the John E. Lyon farm, which he purchased at the death of Mr. Lyon. After his marriage he took charge of the Whittemore brick yards in Pembroke, and for years was a successful brickmaker. He was also a surveyor, and surveyed almost every lot in the village of Allentown after he settled there, residing in that village from 1878 until his death, and during that time assisted many worthy poor people in and about Allentown. For years he was extensively engaged in lumbering operations, first with Brown & Russ, and afterward with James Thompson, and also carried on a large farm. Mr. Sullivan was appointed fuel agent of the Concord Railroad upon the retirement of Mr. Pillsbury, which position he held for a number of years, buying as high as forty thousand cords of wood in a year. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and voted the Democratic ticket. In social circles, in business, and in politics he stood high, and occupied many positions of trust. He was town treasurer and selectman in Pembroke, holding the latter position five years. After his removal to Allentown he was selectman five years, a member of the school board, justice of the peace, special justice of the police court, trustee of the public library, and a member of the constitutional convention from Allentown. The Allentown Public Library is installed in the spacious residence of Mrs. Sullivan, and she has been its librarian for ten years.

He married, April 5, 1870, Ariannah W. Whittemore, who was born in Pembroke, April 23, 1844, daughter of Judge Aaron and Ariannah Smith (Barstow) Whittemore, of Pembroke. (See Whittemore, XVIII). Five children were born of this union: Anna Brewster, October 4, 1871, married Dr. H. W. Carvelle, and lives in Manchester; one child, Euphrosyne P. Carvelle, born May 16, 1894. Adeline Grace, died young, Grace E., March 19, 1879. Arthur Lyon, June 26, 1881, graduated from the State College at Durham, in 1901, and is now employed by the United States government as a chemist in the treasury department at Washington, D. C., and Ariannah W., January 2, 1888, lives at home.

This family, which is one that has RODERICK been planted on American territory in comparatively recent years, comes to this state like many other worthy lines, from Canada.

(I) Peter Roderick was born in Scotland, and died in St. Francis, Province of Quebec, Canada. On settling in St. Francis, he carried on a farm for some years, and then engaged in hotel keeping, following the latter business until his death.

(II) Loroford, son of Peter Roderick, was born in St. Joseph, Province of Quebec, and died in Compton, August, 1887. He was a blacksmith, and removed to Augusta, Maine, where he worked at his trade and also carried on a farm. After liv-

ing there some years he returned to Canada. He married, and had ten children.

(III) Louis, son of Loroford Roderick, was born in St. Joseph, Province of Quebec, April 17, 1852. At the age of thirteen he left home and went to Northern Vermont, where he worked in winter at lumbering, returning home in the spring, and assisting his father at Lake St. Francis in taking care of his sugar crop, which was a matter of considerable importance. In 18—, he went to live in Compton, and resided there till June 6, 1884, and then removed to Berlin, New Hampshire. At the end of a year he went to Colorado, where he had a contract with a mine to supply timber. Subsequently he was engaged in mining at Kokomo, was foreman in a smelter, and also a railroad conductor. After an absence of some years, he returned to Berlin, and was employed by the Berlin Mills Company, and was foreman for a year and a half of the time. In 1887 he began to do stone work on the contract plan, and built the Burgess mill at Riverside, for the Berlin Mills Company; the boiler house for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and a bridge for the Grand Trunk railroad; a factory for Governor Goodall, at Antrim; and the telephone line from Auburn to Berlin, which he contracted to do in three months, and had done in twenty days. He replaced for the Hillsborough Electric Light Company the dam across the Contoocook river at Hillsborough, which had been taken out by a flood. He has since done considerable lumbering, and now (1907) has two lumber camps and cultivates two farms. He was representative from Berlin in the legislature in 1895 and in 1907. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Foresters. He married Selina Olivia, and twelve children have been born of this union. Two sons are in business with their father.

The founder of this family came from MALLOY Ireland some fifty years ago, settling in northern New Hampshire, and his sons have not only demonstrated their ability to "get on" in the world, but are useful and progressive citizens as well.

(I) John Malloy, born in Galway, Ireland, about the year 1833, emigrated to this country in 1857 and immediately found employment on the Grand Trunk railway, which was then in process of construction. He was a blacksmith by trade, and when the company's shops were established at Gorham he resumed his legitimate calling, making frogs and other railroad appliances. In 1868 these shops were moved elsewhere, and for the succeeding three years Mr. Malloy was engaged in farming at Lancaster and Jefferson. When the mechanical department of the Grand Trunk road resumed operations in Gorham in 1871, he returned to his former occupation, and continued in the company's employ for over thirty years, or until 1903, when he retired. Shortly after his arrival in America he married Bridget Lydon, who was a passenger with him from Ireland on the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. Malloy, aged seventy-four and seventy-six respectively, are now residing on a small farm in Gorham, and although the greater portion of their lives have been spent on this side of the ocean, they have retained to a marked degree the sturdy characteristics of their race. They are the parents of nine children, two of whom, their first and eighth born, died in infancy. The others are: Michael, now a resident

of Berlin, this state. Bridget, who died at the age of forty years. James, who is now foreman of the blacksmithing department of the Berlin Mills Company, and was a member of the legislature in 1905. Catherine, who died aged thirty-five years. John, an employe of the Berlin Mills Company and a resident of Gorham. Bartholomew, who died at the age of nine years. Thomas E., of Gorham.

(II) Thomas Edward, youngest son and child of John and Bridget (Lydon) Malloy, was born in Jefferson, September 11, 1871. He attended the public schools of Gorham and when fifteen years old entered the employ of the Grand Trunk railway, assisting in equipping that line with steel rails. The next winter he returned to school, and during the following summer season was employed by his brother Michael, who had charge of constructing and repairing railroad bridges. He next became a blacksmith's helper at the works of the Portland Machine Company, and for some time was employed in the manufacture of snow plows for western railways. After working another season with his brother at bridge building he spent seven months as an apprentice at the tinsmith's trade, which he afterwards followed for three years in the employ of the Berlin Mills Company. He then went to Brooklyn, New York, to learn gas and steam fitting, but finding at the expiration of three months that indoor employment was undermining his health, he returned to the more invigorating atmosphere of northern New Hampshire. In 1893 he acquired by purchase an extensive milk business in Gorham, located at the Cascades, a village situated some three miles from the business centre, and although those having knowledge of the condition of affairs doubted his ability to continue the business with profit for more than three months, he carried it on successfully for ten years. He also dealt in live stock, including horses, and devoted a portion of his time to carrying on lumbering operations. The milk farm at the Cascades which is still known as the Malloy place, he sold to good advantage in 1903.

In 1897 Mr. Malloy was stricken with appendicitis, his being the first case of this dangerous disease in the north country, and for a long time he was a patient at the Maine General Hospital in Portland, returning from that institution a physical wreck. While recovering his health he varied the monotony by speculating in livestock, being driven about in a sleigh from place to place, and as it was impossible for him to get out of the vehicle, farmers would bring the cattle from their barns for his inspection. This out-of-door life proved conducive to the accumulation of strength and ultimately caused his recovery to such an extent as to enable him to resume business activities. In 1902 he established himself in the meat business at Berlin, in which he admitted his brother Michael to partnership two years later, and in addition to his interest in that enterprise he owns and carries on a stock farm of about six hundred acres in Randolph, where he keeps an average of forty head of cattle, also a number of sheep and is one of the largest taxpayers in that town. In 1903 he removed from the Cascades to his present home in Gorham village. In politics Mr. Malloy acts with the Democrats. While not desirous of holding public office he was persuaded to accept the nomination for representative to the legislature in 1906, and although Gorham is strongly Republican he was elected by the largest majority ever accorded a winning candidate in that district. His campaign was conducted upon strictly

legitimate principles, no money being expended even for advertising purposes, and as he is a firm advocate of temperance and total abstinence, no inducement to voters was offered in the way of liquid refreshment. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

In 1805 he married Emma Smith, daughter of Hugh and Catherine (Fitzpatrick) Smith, of Manchester. Their children are: Walter James, born August 7, 1900; Thomas Edward, Jr., March 6, 1903; and Medona, March 8, 1905.

Thomas Dorsey, father of Edward DORSEY Dorsey, was born in England, from whence he emigrated to the United States. From his early years he was familiar with the manufacture of woolen goods, and in 1852 came to Manchester, New Hampshire, and was employed in the Manchester Mills. He married Emeline Davis, of Thomaston, Maine, who bore him five children, four of whom are living: Charles H., Almira, Flora and Edward.

Edward Dorsey, son of Thomas and Emeline (Davis) Dorsey, was born in Danvers, 1849. He obtained his education in the common schools of Manchester, and at seventeen years of age went to Great Falls, where he accepted a position in the woolen mills, and by close application and efficiency gradually advanced himself. He then went to Watertown or Newton, remained there a number of years, and was overseer of a cording room. Later he removed to Needham, Massachusetts, and became superintendent of the Hosiery Mill, and continued thus employed for a number of years. His next move was to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the manufacture of fancy knit goods, and in 1873 went to Everett, Massachusetts, and established the Everett Knitting Works for the manufacture of underwear, George A. Leyton being the president and Edward Dorsey the treasurer. In 1892 Mr. Dorsey assisted in organizing the Elliott Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire, of which he was agent for a number of years, and of which he has been president and general manager since 1905. Mr. Dorsey's knowledge of material and processes of manufacture, and his executive ability have enabled him to rise from the position of a common laborer in the textile industry to his present post of responsibility. Mr. Dorsey is a Mason, having been initiated into the order in Constellation Lodge of Needham, Massachusetts, and now a member of Parker Chapter, of Natick, Massachusetts; the Council at Plymouth, New Hampshire, and Trinity Commandery, of Manchester. He is also a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of Mystic Shrine, of Concord, and of the Deerfield Club.

Mr. Dorsey married, November 9, 1869, Sarah Gadd, born in Graceland, Massachusetts, 1850, daughter of William and Margaret (Coffin) Gadd, the former a native of England, and the latter of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey had four children: Emma, born 1871, wife of Charles Hall, of Manchester. Alice, born 1873, wife of J. A. Marshall, of Manchester, and they have two children: Dorothy and one other. Maud, died aged eighteen years. William,

to the days of the Puritans. The people by the name of Holmes in New Hampshire came largely from the Massachusetts branches of the family, but are not all descended from the same ancestral head. In this state are several distinct families of Holmeses and they are found in almost every county and town.

(I) The first of this line of whom definite record appears in the vital statistics of New Hampshire was Joshua Holmes, born December 3, 1739. His wife Abigail was born February 4, 1738, and they were married December 23, 1757, in Barrington, New Hampshire, where all these records appear. There is nothing, however, to show the parentage of either, or the place of their birth. Their children were: Hannah, Ephraim, Joseph and Joshua: all born in Barrington.

(II) Joshua (2), youngest child of Joshua (1) and Abigail Holmes, was born January 17, 1768, in Barrington, New Hampshire, and died about 1848. No record of his death appears in the vital statistics. He was by trade a carpenter, and became a manufacturer of plows. He was at one time engaged in farming in Rochester, New Hampshire, and spent the latter years of his life in Randolph, Coos county. He indorsed a note for a trader in Rochester, and was obliged to dispose of his farm to meet the obligation, and in 1828 he removed to Randolph and bought a tract of forest land which he cleared up and developed a fine farm. He married Mary (Polly) Cater, daughter of John Cater, of Barrington. Their children were all born in Rochester, namely: Noah, Susan, Mary H., Betsy C., Hiram, Abigail, John O. and Joseph.

(III) Joseph, youngest child of Joshua (2) and Mary (Cater) Holmes, was born December 2, 1812, in Rochester, New Hampshire, and died June 11, 1882, in Nottingham, New Hampshire. He was about sixteen years of age when his parents removed to Randolph, where he resided until 1848, when he removed to Dover, New Hampshire, and seven years later to Nottingham, and seven years later to Chichester; subsequently returning to Nottingham, where he died. He became a millwright by trade, and engaged to a considerable extent in lumbering. He was a man of upright character and most temperate habits, and was respected and esteemed as an industrious and worthy citizen. Soon after his marriage he went into the timbered country, built a log cabin and began life in practically the same manner as did his ancestors one hundred years before him. His marriage intentions were published September 10, 1831, and on the 20th of the same month he was married to Sophia Stevens, daughter of Asa Stevens. She was born in Sweden, Maine, December 15, 1807, and died in the town of Epsom, New Hampshire, February 17, 1893. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Charles P., born March 4, 1833, married Arvilla H. Foss, November 30, 1854. Julia Ann, born June 11, 1834, married (first) Moses W. Wentworth, July 19, 1855; (second) Jacob S. Wentworth, August, 1862. Rosalia D., born March 18, 1836, married William H. Gilpatrick, November 27, 1856, died November 2, 1865. Hiram A., born August 14, 1837, mentioned below. Calvin A., born June 19, 1830, died November 5, 1850. William I., born April 11, 1841, married Louise A. Mills, June 23, 1865. Abbie M., born August 2, 1844, married James A. Reed, January 14, 1869. Mary E. M., born March 8, 1847, married George E. Warren, November 4, 1868. Joseph A., born June 30, 1849, died April 1, 1867. Horace J.,

In every one of the New England HOLMES states the family name of Holmes has been known since the time of the colonies and some of its branches trace their ancestors

born February 9, 1851, married (first) Laura P. Martin, November 6, 1869; (second) Emmogene Hale, November, 1901, who died July 6, 1904; (third), Gertrude E. Platts, September 4, 1907.

(IV) Hiram A., fourth child and second son of Joseph and Sophia (Stevens) Holmes, was born in the town of Randolph, New Hampshire, August 14, 1837, and since early young manhood has been a millwright, following the occupation of his father. When a boy he attended district school in Dover, New Hampshire, but at the age of about fifteen left school and learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it until he was about twenty-two years old. He lived in Nottingham, New Hampshire, until he was married, then lived two years in Concord and afterward moved to Epsom, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, where he has lived since 1865, a period of more than forty years. During his long residence at Epsom he has been an industrious, hard working man, and by his own personal effort has succeeded in establishing himself in comfortable circumstances. When he first came to the town he located on what is now known as the Locke place, lived there seven years and in 1874 built for himself in that part of the town now known as Gossville, where his lands comprise seven acres. Besides this he owns seven acres of woodland in another part of Epsom, and about fifty acres in the town of Northwood. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of town treasurer, and nominated for all town offices, including representative.

Mr. Holmes has been married twice. He married (first), March 30, 1863, Caroline A. Yeaton, who was born in Epsom in 1842. He married (second), January 14, 1903, Sarah N. Wallace, who was born in Epsom, August 7, 1857, daughter of John and Sarah H. Wallace. John Wallace was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1807, and died in Epsom in 1876. His wife Sarah was born in Epsom in 1821 and died in that town in 1899. Children of Hiram A. and Caroline A. (Yeaton) Holmes: Fred H., born November 3, 1866, in Epsom, died in infancy. Eliza Jane, February 3, 1868, married Horace B. Sherburn. Bert E., February 13, 1872, in Epsom, died at the age of eighteen years. Waldo A., August 2, 1874, in Epsom, married Emma Knowles and resides in Penacook, New Hampshire. Carl Y., in Epsom, December 5, 1889.

The principal subject of the following sketch, though beginning with nothing but the ability with which nature endowed him, is now one of the leading men in the part of the state in which he resides.

William Holmes, says Dearborn's History of Salisbury "was born at Hopkinton, April 4, 1818, and at the annual meeting in 1821, was struck off to the lowest bidder as a town pauper, this occurring for a number of years. Each season found him with a new master, and until well into his 'teens' he had no school advantages. Without the influence and care of a mother's love his life was a hard one, until 1830, when he went to Salisbury, making his home with Lieutenant Benjamin Pettengill, whose farm he eventually purchased and there continued. He built the saw-mill on the old Wilder and Bowers dam (part of which was originally a beaver dam), sawing annually 500,000 feet of lumber." After his purchase of the Heath farm (in 1840) he lived there until 1853, when he bought and occupied land about a mile east of Salisbury Village. He rapidly acquired land and about 1898 owned

about two thousand acres, mostly timber lands eight hundred acres of which he cultivated. He took a prominent part in all enterprises of interest to the town, having contributed the lumber for the addition to the academy, also giving personal and pecuniary aid in establishing the *Salisbury Telegraph*, and presented the first school flag to the town of Salisbury. In 1898 he sold his interests in Salisbury and moved to Sutton, where he resided two years, and then moved to Sanbornton, where he died Nov. 17, 1906. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

He married, March 12, 1841, Mehitable Jane Johnson, born in Sutton, December 11, 1822, daughter of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Hildreth) Sutton, of Salisbury. (See Johnson). Eight children were born to them: 1. George, born October 18, 1843, married, June 5, 1867, Orissa M. Dearborn, at Tilton, and lives at Huron, South Dakota. 2. Dorothy A., born February 17, 1847, married Solomon Greeley, deceased; his widow resides in Franklin. 3. Charles C., more fully mentioned below. 4. Curtis D., born September 2, 1852, married, 1874, Mary E. Smith, born at Enfield, July 3, 1857, resides in Salisbury. 5. Emma J., born August 10, 1855, married, January 14, 1872, Henry M. Weeks, and resides at Eskridge, Kansas. 6. Nellie M., born March 8, 1857, married, August 31, 1881, Howard E. Dearborn, and resides in Salisbury. 7. William J., born June 23, 1867, married, in 1888, Naomi Shaw. 8. Leland, born May 9, 1870, resides in Boscawen.

Charles Carroll, third child and second son of William and Mehitable J. Holmes, was born in Salisbury, October 17, 1850. He obtained his education in the common schools, and early began farming and lumbering, in which he has ever since been engaged. He bought of his father in 1870 the farm upon which he recently lived, and with his father erected the house he occupied. He is owner of five hundred acres of land, much of which is covered with timber, which if cut would yield one million five hundred thousand feet of lumber. In connection with his business he owns and operates a saw mill. In political faith he is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Society and attends the church of that denomination. Mr. Holmes is a prosperous citizen and a man of substance, whose influence for good is felt in the community.

He married (first), May 8, 1878, Mary A. Wadleigh, born in Sutton, March 16, 1847, adopted daughter of Erastus and Olivia Wadleigh, and daughter of John Ellis. She died April 20, 1880. He married (second), December 23, 1885, Helen Low, born in Warner, New Hampshire, October 18, 1854, daughter of Seth and Flora (Eastman) Low. They have children: Clara, born April 27, 1887, died October 13, 1892. Harold L., born June 9, 1888. Viva May, born October 11, 1889.

This name is said to have been made up of two words: Jack and Son, and probably designated a metal worker. There were two early immigrants of the name, namely: Deacon John and Edward, who were the sons of Christopher Jackson, of London, and, according to the records, both were born in 1602. They settled in Cambridge Village (now Newton, Massachusetts), and the majority of the New England Jacksons are their posterity. Forty-four of the descendants of Edward Jackson served in the Revolutionary war.

(I) Willard Jackson was born May 1, 1804. He resided in Winchester, where he followed agriculture with prosperity for the greater part of his life. His death occurred in Winchester, October 18, 1889. He married Frinda Cook, also of Winchester, and their children were: Jane; Andrew; George; Carlos, who died in infancy; Charles, Delos, Frank and Warren.

(II) Charles Jackson, son of Willard and Frinda (Cook) Jackson, was born in Winchester, October 25, 1837. His educational opportunities were confined to the public schools of his native town, and upon the completion of his studies he turned his attention to general farming, which constituted his principal occupation through life. He also undertook contracts in stone masonry, a trade which he mastered. Latterly he had lumbering interests to some extent. He was an able agriculturist and a citizen of unsullied integrity who enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen. The Jackson residence is one of the handsomest in town. In politics he supported the Democratic party and in 1893 he served with ability as highway commissioner. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. He died at his home in Winchester, May 11, 1896.

On July 1, 1857, Mr. Jackson was joined in marriage with Sarah L. Thayer (see Thayer, VIII). The children of this union are: Burton C., born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, June 11, 1858; Clayton Eugene, born in Richmond, New Hampshire, February 3, 1860, died October 20, 1900; Olin Delos, born in Windhall, Vermont, September 22, 1863; Eddie Eudell, born in Windhall, Vermont, June 26, 1865; Ernest Julian, born in Winchester, December 25, 1867; Sarah Lois, born in Winchester, May 22, 1870, died October 23, 1905; Frank T., born in Winchester, September 30, 1875; and Forest L., born in Winchester, June 19, 1883, died March 6, 1903.

This is an old and honored Scotch name FIFE which has not a large number of representatives in this country. It was brought among the sturdy pioneers of southern New Hampshire who came from northern Ireland and are called "Scotch-Irish."

(I) John Fife was an early settler of Pembroke, taking a deed of land April 3, 1738. His name appears on petitions in 1747, and on the Association Test in 1776. His children were: James and William.

(II) James, son of John Fife, was born in 1740, and died in Pembroke, June 1, 1824. His first wife's name was Sarah. He married (second), May 4, 1790, Abiah Holt, who was born in 1765, and died November 2, 1835. She was the daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Chamberlain) Holt, of Pembroke. Nathan was a Revolutionary soldier and a descendant of very early Andover, Massachusetts, pioneers. Their children were: Jenny, Abigail, Mary, James, Thomas, Sally, Stephen, Wyman, John William, Hamilton, Phebe and Lydia.

(III) Stephen, seventh child and third son of James and Abiah (Holt) Fife, was born in Pembroke, February 8, 1791, and died April 19, 1868. He resided in Pembroke and Chichester. He married, June 9, 1814, Mary G. Fife, who was born June 6, 1792, and died March 21, 1872, daughter of James Martin and Lucretia (Richardson) Fife. Their children were: Mary, Emily, Thomas, Norris, James, John Hamilton, James Wyman, Lavinia Jellison, Reuben Swain, Benjamin Randall and Lydia Jane.

(III) Lavinia Jellison, eighth child and third daughter of Stephen and Mary G. (Fife) Fife, was born June 27, 1820, and married, November 29, 1855, Samuel S. Cass. (See Cass, V).

The immigrant ancestor of this family DEVLIN came to the United States in the first half of the last century.

John Edward Devlin was born in Manchester, England, 1820, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, March 21, 1888, aged sixty-eight years. When an infant he was brought by his parents to America and settled in Brooklyn, New York. He was an importer of Mediterranean products, in which he carried on a large and profitable trade. He was the owner of a small fleet of ships, several of which were clippers. Among these were the "Daphne," which held her time record in her day for a trans-Atlantic voyage under sails. He was a successful business man and left at his death an ample fortune. He married Martha J. Day, who was born in Royalton, Vermont, 1828, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, 1902. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Polly (Robinson) Day. (See Day book). Children of Mr. and Mrs. Day were: Laura, Elizabeth, Martha J., Alfred and Albert.

John Edward (2) Devlin, son of John Edward (1) and Martha J. (Day) Devlin, was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 11, 1851. In infancy he accompanied his parents abroad, and was educated in France and this country. Trouble with his eyes compelled him to abandon study, and at fifteen years of age he entered his father's counting house in New York, where he remained until 1878. In that year he went to Colorado, remaining until 1886, and returned to the East on account of the failing health of his father. He married Mary Eliza Davis, in 1872; she was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1851, daughter of Adolphus and Mary R. (Draper) Davis, of Arlington, Massachusetts. Two children have been born of this union: Marjory Standish, who married Francis J. Moors, and John Edward, who died December 21, 1903, aged twenty-six years.

Fred Clarence Buxton, second child of Joseph and Rhoda A. (Kimball) Buxton, was born in Salem, June 12, 1850. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Salem, and afterward attended Pinkerton Academy, at Derry, and Atkinson Academy. After working for a time at shoemaking he engaged in 1880 in mercantile business, starting as a clerk in a grocery store at Salem Depot, and working a year. He then formed a partnership with Frank D. Wilson under the firm name of Buxton & Wilson. After a short time he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business as sole proprietor for a number of years, carrying a general stock of merchandise and receiving a liberal patronage. In 1892 he opened a livery stable which he operated until 1900, and then sold out. He bought and sold carriages and harness, and for a number of years dealt in all kinds of grain. Realizing the need of a drug store at Salem he fitted up one, rented it for a time and finally disposed of it. In 1888 he was appointed postmaster at Salem Depot, and with the exception of the time covered by the two Cleveland administrations has since filled that place. He was appointed agent of the Bell Telephone Company when there was but one line to Lawrence, Massachusetts; now there are thirty-five lines and four trunk

lines to Lawrence. He is one of the three proprietors of the Rockingham Hotel, one of the best equipped hostleries in the state, is a director in the Salem Light, Heat & Power Company, treasurer of the Salem Water Works Company, and is serving as express agent, having acted in that capacity sixteen years. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of selectman one year, tax collector one year, and town treasurer one year. He is a member of the following named orders: Spicket Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, of Salem Centre; Monadnock Lodge, No. 145, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; Granite Colony, No. 11, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, of Salem Depot; Enterprise Grange, No. 281, Patrons of Husbandry, of Salem Centre. Mr. Buxton was married in Salem, November 27, 1887, to Etta S. Tilton, who was born in Raymond, New Hampshire, daughter of Rufus A. and Mehitable P. (Towle) Tilton. Mrs. Buxton is descended as follows:

(I) Joseph Tilton, who was born in 1801, son of Samuel Tilton, married Susan Stickney, who was born in Epping, New Hampshire, about 1801, and died in Kittery. The children of this union, all of whom lived to grow up, were: Atwood, Elvira, Lydia, Jefferson, Rufus A., George and Elizabeth.

(II) Rufus A., fifth child and third son of Joseph and Susan (Stickney) Tilton, was born in Weld, Maine, March 4, 1836. He was educated in the common schools, learned the trade of shoemaker in Raymond, New Hampshire, beginning at the age of thirteen years, and worked at it until 1861. In 1867 he removed to Salem Depot, New Hampshire, and for twenty years was railroad station agent at that place. Having a leave of absence he went to New York, remained there two months, and during that time was the first passenger conductor on the Dutchess & Columbia County railroad in New York, and had charge of the first passenger train which ran over it in 1870. He was a member of the regimental band of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, in which he served ten months, and was discharged by act of congress when all the regimental bands were discharged. In politics he is a Republican, and filled the office of representative in 1895 and 1905. He was a charter member of Spicket Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, of Salem, New Hampshire. Mr. Tilton married, 1854, at Raymond, New Hampshire, Mehitable P. Towle, who was born in Candia, February 2, 1835, daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Smith) Towle. Two children were born of this union: Frank A., who is the general yardmaster of the south terminal in Boston; Etta S., wife of Fred Clarence Buxton. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton have one son, Harold Tilton, born February 22, 1896.

This name is probably derived from
GIRARD Gerhard, of French origin. Paul Gerhard fled from France in 1680 at the time of the Huguenot persecution, and established himself in Germany. His son Frederick, born in 1714, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1739. He settled in Heidelberg township and joined the Moravian Church. Many of his descendants live in the Middle States. As the present family emigrated to this country during the nineteenth century, they have no connection with those who are descended from earlier settlers.

(I) William Girard was born in the Island of Guernsey and came to Canada before 1850. He was

prominent in local politics. His wife was Catherine Morris, and they had twelve children.

(II) Charles Patrick, son of William and Catherine (Morris) Girard, was born at Point St. Peter, Canada. He is a boat builder and fisherman, and does some farming. He is interested in local politics, and has been inspector of schools for several years. He married Mary, daughter of John O'Hair, and they had nine children: Elias, who lives at Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, Edmond, who is located in Montreal. Jerome, who lives at home. Henry Randolph, whose sketch follows. Edward E., who lives in Providence, Rhode Island. Maxam A., who is in the west. Philip E., who is at home. Alice T., who died in infancy. Melissa, who is the only girl at home.

(III) Henry Randolph, fourth son and child of Charles Patrick and Mary (O'Hair) Girard, was born at Point St. Peter, Canada, July 15, 1865. He had few early advantages for an education, and in 1888 came to Stark, New Hampshire, where he worked one winter as cook's helper for the Percy Lumber Company. The next winter he was cook, and then Mr. George M. Smith put him into the store. He worked there as clerk for eleven years, and in 1899 he and Mr. Smith bought the store from the company, and Mr. Girard has been manager ever since. The firm is known as H. R. Girard & Company, Mr. Smith being a silent partner. Mr. Girard, beside conducting his mercantile business, is interested in the Ammonoosuc Telephone Company, of which he serves as secretary. He is secretary of the Democratic committee of Stark, and has been town clerk every year since 1898. He belongs to the Grange, and to the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a bright man who has made his own way in the world, and is a credit to himself and the town. On October 18, 1898, he married Ellen Tollen, daughter of John and Ellen (McCaffrey) Tollen, of Groveton, New Hampshire, who died in 1902. There were no children.

James Simpkins, son of Moses
SIMPKINS Simpkins, a native of Gloucester.

England, was also born in that town. He was occupied as a railroad inspector for forty years, and was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. In religious belief he was a Dissenter, for sixty years, and died in August, 1902, at the age of eighty years. He married Caroline Blucher and had thirteen children.

Joseph Levy, son of James and Caroline (Blucher) Simpkins, was born in Wiltshire, England, February 9, 1852. He emigrated to America with two sisters and two brothers in 1890, and settled in Dover, New Hampshire. He came to New York City, found work as a machinist, but shortly afterward removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he found employment in the Manchester Print Works as a common operative. His faithful and intelligent performance of all the duties assigned to him earned for him rapid advancement until he was promoted to his present position of trust and responsibility, that of overseer in the bleaching department of the Manchester Print Works. He has charge of one hundred and seventy men, and as he is possessed of great executive ability and a systematic and methodical manner of conducting affairs, his department is a model in many respects. Before coming to America he was a Liberal in politics, and was a prominent speaker frequently at public meetings. Now he is a Re-

publican and has been a member of the legislature, of the common council, and is affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He married Millicent Thornell, daughter of Samuel Thornell, of Derbyshire, England. Their children are: Florence and Howard.

Within thirty years, since the influx of COTE foreigners to fill the demand for help in the factories of New England, nearly one hundred thousand Canadian French have settled in New Hampshire, many of whom have become prosperous, respected and leading citizens. Among them are the members of the Cote family.

(I) Joseph Cote, son of Augustin and Marguerite Carrot Dite Marquis Cote, was born in Beauport, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 11, 1830, and died in Waterville, Maine, January 17, 1886. For years he was engaged in the lumber and grocery business in Canada. In 1874 he went with his family to Lewiston, Maine, where he was a clerk in a shoe store, and afterward in a grocery, and finally opened a collection office and made collecting his business for a number of years. After spending a year in Berlin, New Hampshire, he went to Waterville, Maine, in 1881. He married Adelaide Fontaine, November 22, 1858, daughter of Abraham and Marceline Fontaine, of Sault Montmorency, Province of Quebec.

(II) Louis Joseph Cote, son of Joseph and Adelaide (Fontaine) Cote, was born in Sault Montmorency, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 26, 1859. After acquiring a fair common school education, he became a clerk in a grocery store in Quebec. In 1874 he accompanied his father to Lewiston, Maine, and was employed as a clerk in a drug store until 1880, when he went to Berlin, New Hampshire. There he opened the first drug store in the village for Dr. Henry Marble, and carried on a grocery store for himself, he being the first to open a store in the town. The following year he went to Waterville, Maine, and at different times operated a drug store, a grocery store, a bakery, and a dry goods and millinery store, and for a time he was also in the real estate business. In 1893 he returned to Berlin and now has three drug stores, owns a large milk farm, and carries on a real estate business. He has been a very active and successful business man, and is now the largest individual real estate owner and taxpayer in the city. His interest in promoting the growth of the town and bringing in manufacturing concerns has always been keen, and in all public questions he has a voice. For ten years he has been a member of the board of trade, and is now (1907) its president. In politics he is a Republican, but cares nothing about public office holding, preferring rather to assist in electing some other reliable man to the place. Mr. Cote is the architect of his own fortunes; possessing a clear brain and an active mind, he has been able to create opportunities which has enabled him to become one of the financial men of northern New Hampshire. He is a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 89, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Berlin Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias; Portland Lodge, No. 188, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Portland, Maine; Berlin Tribe, No. 42, Improved Order of Red Men; the Grange; Berlin Eyrie, No. 1464, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Canada-American Society. He married (first), in 1883, Sarah Herbert, who was born in Waterville, and died in Waterville, 1892. One son, Louis Joseph, was born

of this union. He is now in the theatrical business in New York City. He married (second) in 1904, Sarah Morean, of Waterville, Maine.

CULHANE This family was founded in America during the first half of the last century by an Irish Catholic immigrant, and a son of the latter established his home in the Granite State.

(I) John Culhane, a native of the county of Limerick, Ireland, and a miner by occupation, came to the United States in 1828, settling in Roslin, New York. He was accompanied from the old country by his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Culhane, and at least one son.

(II) Patrick, son of John and Jane (Culhane) Culhane, was born in county Limerick, September 30, 1825. Having adopted his father's calling he came to Shelburne, New Hampshire, when eighteen years old, and for some time was employed in the lead mines of that locality. He afterwards drove the stage from the Glen to the Alpine House, Gorham. His death occurred April 1, 1888. Politically he was a Democrat, and in his religious belief he favored the Catholics, but his children were brought up Protestants. He married Judith Ann Emery, daughter of Enoch Emery, of Fryeburg, Maine, and she died September 24, 1897. Of this union there were five children, all but one of whom lived to maturity, but only two, namely, Caroline I. and James T., ever married. The former, who became the wife of Thomas F. Kendall, died May 21, 1886. John P. died December 20, 1861; Florida S., October 7, 1875, and Ida J., February 8, 1891.

(III) James Thomas, son of Patrick and Judith Ann (Emery) Culhane, was born in that part of Gorham which is known as Martin's Grant, March 22, 1859. He pursued the regular branches of study taught in the public schools of Gorham, and completed his education with a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsic, New York. He was subsequently for a time engaged in educational work, teaching schools in Dummer and Milan, this state, and was later employed in the manufacture of lumber. In 1865 he accepted the position of baggage-master at the Grand Trunk Railway station in Gorham, and retained it for two years. In 1888 he entered the railway postal service as a clerk, running from Portland, Maine, to Island Pond, Vermont, and is still serving in that capacity. In politics Mr. Culhane acts with the Democratic party, and for a period of six years has served upon the Gorham school board. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge in Gorham, and is also a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Addie H. Ellingwood, daughter of I. H. Ellingwood, of Milan, and their children are Harry A. and Phyllis C.

CORCORAN The Corcorans of the south of Ireland are of ancient and honorable lineage. They have long been noted for their intellectual attainments, and several of this name have acquired distinction on both sides of the Atlantic.

(I) Dennis Corcoran was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and when a young man he engaged in the manufacture of oat meal. He came to America in 1850, when emigration from Ireland to the United States was at its height, resulting from the recent famine and the deplorable condition of

the tenant farmers, and he settled in Manchester. He was an industrious and useful citizen, and sincerely devoted to the moral welfare of his family. The maiden name of his wife was Julia Cussan, who was also a native of County Cork, and he was the father of six children.

(II) Thomas Corcoran, son of Dennis and Julia (Cussan) Corcoran, was born in County Cork 1830. He acquired the advantages of a good education, which was completed at the Dublin (Ireland) Normal School, and turning his attention to educational pursuits he became a school teacher in Cork of recognized proficiency. In 1855 he emigrated to America, where a broader and much more congenial field of usefulness was open to him, locating in Manchester resumed his profession under exceedingly encouraging circumstances. Having taught a private school for some time with excellent results, he joined the force of instructors in the Manchester public schools, but his services were finally secured for one of the Catholic parochial schools, and he remained there until his retirement, which took place some thirteen years ago. The value of Mr. Corcoran's thirty-eight years of strenuous educational work cannot be too highly estimated, and to the large number of pupils who were prepared for the activities of life and sent forward upon the right road under his guidance, he is recognized as the "grand old man" of Manchester. Although nearly an octogenarian he is still active both physically and mentally, and has the appearance of a much younger man. In his religious faith he is a Roman Catholic and worships at St. Anne's Church. Mr. Corcoran married Miss Margaret M. Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham. Of six children born to this union two died young. The others are: Walter Jerome Corcoran, M. D., of Brooklyn, New York; Rev. Joseph Corcoran, a Roman Catholic clergyman, noted preacher and editor of the *Guidon*; Mary J., principal of the Willson Street school, whose recent death was the cause of general regret; and Annie M., who is residing at home.

The Walches were by the Irish called WALCH Branaghs, from "Breatnach," which signifies a Briton, as they originally came from Wales with Strongbow and his followers. They therefore got extensive possessions in Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford and Carlow; and held the office of seneschal of Leinster, under the successors of Strongbow. The family has been numerously represented in the United States from early times.

(I) John Walch married Mary Whetstone and resided in Barnstead, New Hampshire.

(II) Ephraim, son of John and Mary (Whetstone) Walch, was born in Barnstead in 1793. He married Mary Keniston.

(III) James E., son of Ephraim and Mary (Keniston) Walch, was born in Barnstead, June 20, 1830, and died in Hollis, August 20, 1902, aged seventy-two years. He learned the machinist's trade and worked at Lowell, Massachusetts. He was also a stationary engineer, and followed that calling at Lowell and Nashua and other points for many years. In the later years of his life he was a farmer, for four years next preceding his death he lived with his son C. E. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He married Susan M. Beaman, of Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1840. She was born April 8, 1831. They had ten children: Luella C., married F. A. Chamberlain, of Hudson; Clar-

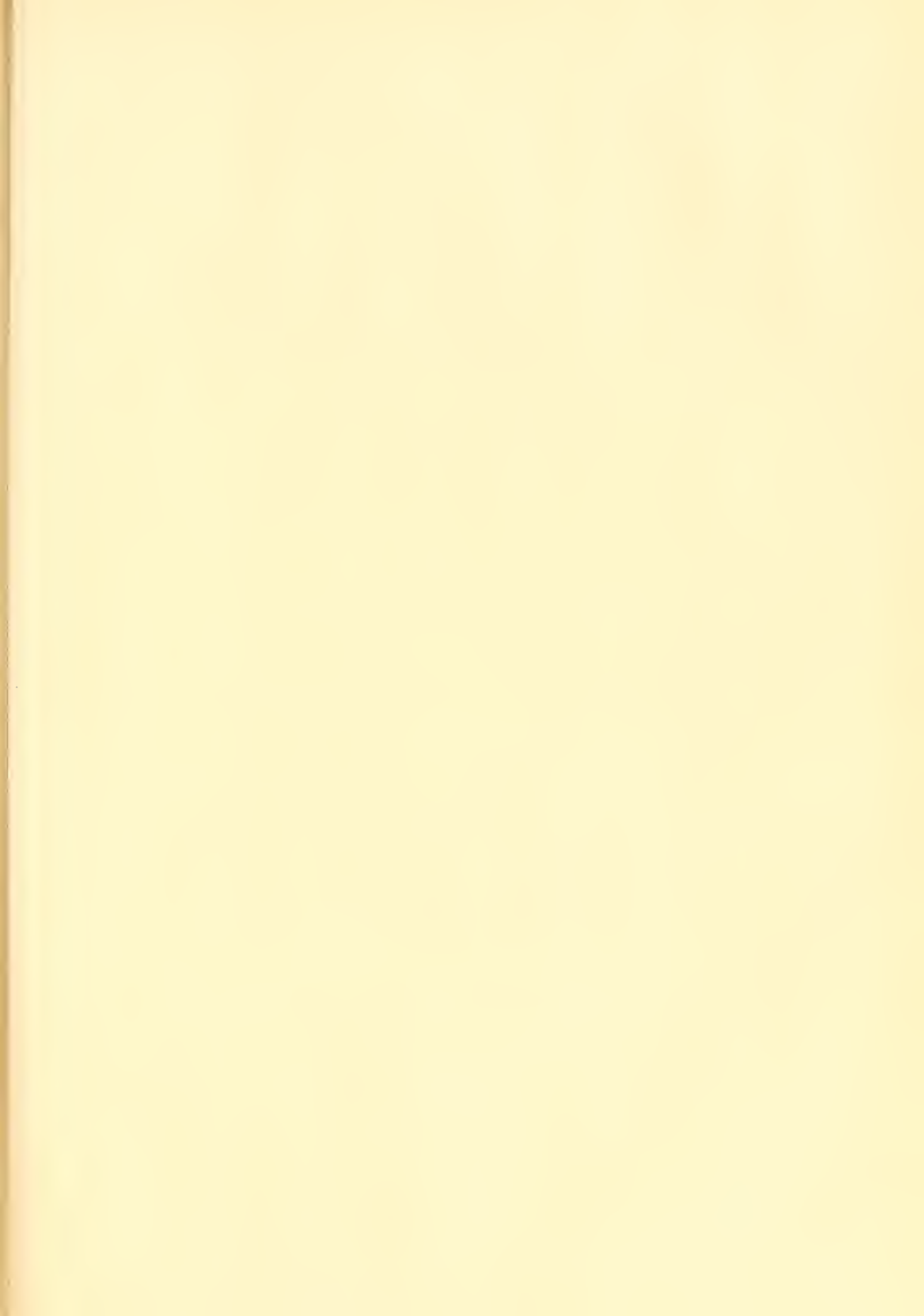
ence E.; Emily B., married T. F. Clement, of Hollis; Flora, married B. R. Hutchinson, of Merrimack; Frank A., a grocer at Nashua; George L., deceased; Walter M., of Malden, Massachusetts; James A., of Hollis; Susie, married W. T. Bowen, of Lyndeboro; and Annie, married (first) Burton Farley, of Reed's Ferry, and (second) W. J. Blood, of Hudson.

(IV) Clarence Edward, second child of James E. and Susan M. (Beaman) Walch, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 5, 1853, and was educated in Litchfield. In 1885 he settled in Hudson Center, where he has since lived. He was engaged in the furniture business at Thornton's Ferry for seven years, but since 1885 he has resided on a farm at Hudson Center. In politics he is a Republican. He has been tax collector for six years. He is a member of the board of health and of the board of education, and has been treasurer of the latter for six years. He married, July 8, 1877, at Nashua, Delia C. Hutchinson, of Merrimack, who was born in Milford, New Hampshire, Sept. 2, 1853, daughter of Eugene and Phoebe B. (Raymond) Hutchinson, of Milford. Their children are: Amy D., deceased; Marion J., Perley E., Chester M., and Roy H.

The Bodwells of Maine and New Hampshire are the posterity of Henry Bodwell, who was wounded in King Phillip's war. Whether or not he was an emigrant has not as yet been ascertained. He took the freeman's oath at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1678, the record of which states that he was twenty-four years old. In 1685 he was a resident of Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1712 he was living in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Along the Merrimack river he was known as a mighty hunter, an expert marksman with the crude fire arms of his day, and a terror to hostile savages. Bodwell's Ferry and Bodwell's Falls serve to perpetuate his memory. May 4, 1681, he married Bethiah Emery, of Newbury. Two of his descendants were members of the committee of correspondence and safety in Methuen, Massachusetts, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and some of them are still residing there, while others are to be found in New Hampshire and Maine. Among those of the last-named state was Governor Bodwell, who died in office some twenty years ago.

(I) Nathaniel Bodwell, a native of Enfield, Penobscott county, Maine, enlisted in one of the volunteer regiments of the Pine-Tree state at the breaking out of the Civil war, and died of smallpox in December, 1862, while in the army. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza Ann Crocker. She survived him and was again married.

(II) Martin Nathaniel Bodwell, son of Nathaniel, and Eliza A. (Crocker) Bodwell, was born in Enfield, November 22, 1861. When he was twelve years old his mother was again left a widow, and he found it necessary to leave school in order to contribute toward the support of the family. Securing employment at Mattawaumkeag, Maine, he remained there until 1884, when he went to Jefferson, this state, and being favorably impressed with the appearance of the town, in which he perceived the possibility of ultimately becoming an independent farmer, he eventually decided to settle there permanently. He labored industriously, and with his surplus earnings was enabled in 1889 to purchase the farm of one hundred and six acres, upon which he is now residing. His property, which is well lo-





Wm. F. Schönland

cated, is in an excellent state of cultivation, and his prosperity is of that substantial character which promises to endure. Mr. Bodwell is quite prominent in local public affairs, having served as a selectman for three years, and in politics he is a Democrat. His society affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebeccas, and Knights of Pythias and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and takes an earnest interest in the Sunday school connected with it, having served as librarian for the past seven years. He married Dora Cotton, daughter of Joseph and Martha Cotton, of Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell have one daughter, Veda May, who is now attending the high school.

(I) Hugh Carr, son of Andrew Carr, was born in Scotland in 1707. He received the education incident to his station in life, and devoted his energies to tilling the soil. In 1832 he removed with his family to America, settling at Bath, New Hampshire where he died in 1880, at the age of eighty three years. He married, in Scotland, Jane Carr, born at city of Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1800, who died in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 20, 1840. They were the parents of twelve children. Of these three are living: Margaret Mills, Mary Layhood and James.

(II) James, son of Hugh and Jane (Carr) Carr, was born in the City of Beith, Scotland, August 28, 1823. In 1832, when nine years old, he came with his parents to New York, and later lived at Bath, New Hampshire. He first learned farming with his father, but tiring of this he learned the dyer's trade at the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, New Hampshire. He came to Hooksett in 1876, and has since lived there, employed in farming. He enlisted on the 23d day of September, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States as a private in the First Regiment Light Battery, New Hampshire Volunteers, on the 26th day of September, 1861, for a period of three years; and was mustered out September 25, 1864. During this time his command participated in the following named battles and skirmishes: Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Groveton, Bull Run, (second), Antietam, Upperville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Sheldon Cross Roads, Totopotomay, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg and Deep Bottom, at all of which Mr. Carr was present and took an active part. His right leg was badly injured by the fall of a horse upon it while in the service, and he is now unable to work on account of that injury. He is a member of Lewis Bell Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, at Manchester, New Hampshire. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

James Carr married (first) January 1, 1847, Harriet Ann George, born at Woodstock, New Hampshire, died January 10, 1856. By this marriage were born two children: Albert J., November 11, 1847; and Charles F., June 28, 1849. Mr. Carr married (second) July, 1857, Eliza Ann Morse, daughter of Rev. John Morse, an Advent minister, and of this union were children: Eugene W., born March 31, 1870; and Estelle Ann, born in November, 1872, died September 10, 1887. Mrs. Carr died November 2, 1876, and Mr. Carr married (third) October 26, 1881, Mary F., daughter of Moses and Mary (Sanborn) Atwood, widow of William Nelson

Barclay, born in Alexandria, New Hampshire, March 5, 1840. Moses Atwood was born in Hampstead, June 2, 1790, and died November 30, 1872. He was a Baptist, and a Republican. Mary Sanborn was born August 29, 1796, in Alexandria, and died in Hill Village, in 1853. Mary Atwood Barclay Carr had two sons by her first marriage: Irving W. Barclay, born February 13, 1861, at Danbury, New Hampshire; and Elmer Nelson Barclay, born April 10, 1803, died February 22, 1879, at Hooksett. Mr. Carr died January 28, 1907, aged eighty-three years, five months.

When name-taking was in vogue centuries ago, owners of estates frequently took the names of their estates as surnames. The first Schoenland probably acquired his name in this manner. The name signifies "fair land."

Charles Henry Schoenland was born in Saxony, Germany, May 4, 1832. His education was acquired in the common schools. For a time he was occupied as a butcher and sausage maker, and in 1855 emigrated to the United States. He settled first at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he worked in the cotton mills, and subsequently engaged in the business of curing hams and other meat products in Cambridge. He established himself in business in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1861, and later in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he now resides. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and has been a member of the board of aldermen for three terms. He married in Saxony, Julia Hoppe, born December 28, 1834, and they have had children: William Frederick, see forward; Henry; Richard, married; Louisa, married Mr. Scheer, of Manchester; Charles; Minnie, married Max Trumpold, editor of a German paper in Lawrence, Massachusetts; Fred; Theodore and Robert.

William Frederick Schoenland, eldest child of Charles Henry and Julia (Hoppe) Schoenland, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 17, 1857. He attended school until he was sixteen years of age and then became employed in the provision business of his father. He went to the west in 1875 traveling extensively for a period of four years. He went to Manchester, New Hampshire in 1884, where he was in the employ of his father, and soon afterward engaged in the curing and packing of meats and the manufacture of sausages. He now has the largest establishment of the kind in the state and employs eight men. He is an Independent in his political views, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Turner and Mannerchor societies, the Harugari Club, and the Working Men's Relief Society. He married in Boston, Massachusetts, November 10, 1883, Anna Rabe, born in Germany, in 1863, daughter of Ferdinand and Caroline Rabe, and they have four children: Charles, who is a noted pianist of the state; William F., a fine flutist and piccolo player; Arthur F., an excellent performer on the clarinet; and Edward. The three first named are all members of the First Regiment Band, the leading band of the state.

The Whittiers, whose name is derived from "white-towing," or preparing the lighter goat and kid skins for the glovers' use, are an ancient family, and branches of the stock are found in almost every county in New England. They have contributed one of the greatest American poets and many skill-

ful artisans and prosperous farmers to the making of the nation.

(I) Thomas Whittier, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1620, and married Ruth Greene. This marriage is without record in Haverhill, Massachusetts, but probably occurred in that town. He is first found in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he lived until some thirty years old. In 1650 he removed to Haverhill, and there he died November 28, 1696. His widow survived him more than fifteen years, dying in July, 1710. They were the parents of ten children.

(II) John, eldest son of Thomas and Ruth (Greene) Whittier, was born December 23, 1749, in Haverhill, and resided all his life in that town, where he died April 5, 1721. He was married January 14, 1686, to Mary Hoyt, who was born October 11, 1664, in Newbury, daughter of John and Mary (Barnes) Hoyt. She died October 28, 1723. They had seven children.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Hoyt) Barnes, was born November 24, 1686, in Haverhill, and resided in Methuen, Massachusetts. October 1, 1756, he married Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Atwood) Mitchell. She died September 22, 1757, at the age of seventy years.

(IV) Andrew, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Whittier, was born October 13, 1716, probably in Methuen, and settled in Newton, New Hampshire, where he died about 1800. He was married in Amesbury, November 6 or 8, 1739, to Elizabeth Huntington. She was born January 15, 1716, daughter of William and Mary (Goodwin) Huntington.

(V) Isaac, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Huntington) Whittier, was born May 8, 1756, probably in Newton, New Hampshire, and resided in that town. He was married in Newton to Rhoda Hoyt, who was born May 28, 1760, in that town, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Hoyt. The date of his death is not known. His widow married Oliver Hoyt, who was born in 1747, a son of Joseph and Susannah (French) Hoyt. He died in Boscawen, New Hampshire, September 11, 1827, and she survived him about twenty-four years, dying in 1851, at the age of ninety-one years.

(VI) Phineas, son of Isaac and Rhoda (Hoyt) Whittier, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, and removed with his stepfather to Boscawen. He lived in that part of the town which was set off as Webster, where he died in 1863. He married Huldah White. After his death she became the wife of Charles Tuttle, of Dunstable, Massachusetts. She died in Concord, New Hampshire, January, 1878. The children of Phineas Whittier were: True Putney, Wyatt B., David J., Otis White and Charles Carroll.

(VII) True Putney, eldest son of Phineas and Huldah (White) Whittier, was born in Concord, May 23, 1822, and died at Franklin, June 16, 1883, aged sixty-one years. In early life he peddled notions, etc., through Webster and the neighboring towns. After carrying on that business for some time he conducted a union store at Franklin for a time. August 28, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, for nine months, under the command of Captain Jonathan P. Sanborn. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned home, and for a time worked in a saw-set factory at Franklin for

Walter Aikin, and later clerked for the Burleigh Brothers. He was a loyal citizen, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church. He was also a member of Merrimack Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of G. F. Sweat Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He married Nancy Judkins, who was born in part of Salisbury, now Franklin, in 1825, and died in Franklin, February 4, 1887, aged sixty-two years. She was the daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Foote) Judkins. There were five children born to this union: Clarion, enlisted in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers at the age of sixteen years, and served to the close of the war; he died in Los Angeles, California; Walter S., lives in Franklin; William L., receives extended mention below; Flora, married Irving V. Goss.

(VIII) William Lincoln, fifth son and child of True and Nancy K. (Judkins) Whittier, was born in Franklin, January 28, 1862. After completing his education in the public schools of Franklin he learned the machinist's trade with Clark & Haines, by whom he was employed several years. At the completion of his term of service with that firm he became superintendent of the Franklin Light and Power Company, serving about seven years. He then formed a partnership with Jason Kidder, under the firm name of Kidder & Whittier, which existed about seven years. In August, 1904, the Kidder Machine Company purchased the Kidder & Whittier plant, and Mr. Whittier became superintendent of the shop. He held this position until February 1, 1906, and then resigned to become a steamboat inspector in the service of the state of New Hampshire. Mr. Whittier is a man of sterling worth and much energy. He is a Republican, and has taken a leading part in the local politics of his party. He was chief of the Franklin Fire Department five or six years; member of the council six years and was (1906) mayor of Franklin, to which office he was elected in November, 1905. He is a member of Merrimack Lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, where he still retains his membership. He is also a member of Webster Encampment. He married, in Franklin, November 24, 1885, Ida Adams, who was born in East Corinth, Vermont, February 22, 1865, daughter of John and Mary (Paige) Adams, then of Corinth. They have two children: Edward M., born February 3, 1893; and Robert A., born July 5, 1897.

The only early American ancestor of this name found in New England is Ralph Twombly, who was in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1656. His wife was named Elizabeth, and they had nine children: John, Joseph, Mary, Ralph, Elizabeth, Hope, Sarah, Esther and William. Ralph Twombly's will was proved October 7, 1686, which approximately indicates the time of his death. Many of his posterity continued to live in Dover. Samuel Twombly married Sarah Wentworth, died March 12, 1794. His descendants lived in Milton, New Hampshire, as well as Dover. Other branches of the family went to Saco, Kennebunk and Norway, Maine. Without doubt the present line is descended from Ralph Twombly.

(I) Joseph Twombly came from Dover to Lancaster, New Hampshire, between the years 1790 and 1800. He followed farming throughout the active years of his life. He was probably a Baptist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married a Miss Appleby, and five of their children attained

years of maturity, namely: Samuel, James, Susan, Abraham and a Mrs. Banfield. Joseph Twombly died at the age of sixty-six years, and both he and his wife were buried during the same week.

(II) James, son of Joseph Twombly, was born in June, 1805, in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and received a good common school education for those early times. He followed the occupations of farming and carpentering, and located on a farm in Lancaster, which he cleared and cultivated, and where he spent the greater part of his life. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Democrat in politics. He was married in 1830, to Adaline C. Hicks, daughter of John Hicks, of Jefferson, a veteran of the war of 1812, and four of their children attained years of maturity, namely: James W., Joseph, John Turner, and Julia E. James Twombly died in the year 1869; he was survived by his wife who passed away in the year 1883.

(III) John Turner, son of James and Adaline C. (Hicks) Twombly, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, April 27, 1838. He attended the Lancaster Academy, and there acquired a thorough education. He remained on the home farm until the age of twenty-two years, when he cleared a farm from the wilderness in Jefferson, in time becoming the owner of fifty-five acres of improved and cultivated land. Ten years later he sold the same and moved to his present farm in Whitefield, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five acres of improved land, making a specialty of dairying. Mr. Twombly served as selectman thirty-seven years, represented the town two terms, 1895-96, and was deputy collector of customs and inspector for the northern district of New Hampshire, having been appointed by the late President Harrison and holding the office five years. He is a Republican in politics. He is past master of White Mountain Lodge, No. 16, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He was married October, 1857, to Jane Holmes, of Jefferson, daughter of Samuel and Lovey (Thompson) Holmes, and seven children were born to them, namely: Edward Everett, see forward; Ella M., Ida S., James, Samuel, Jennie and John T., Jr.

(IV) Dr. Edward Everett, son of John Turner and Jane (Holmes) Twombly, was born at Lancaster, New Hampshire, November 12, 1859. He was educated in the schools of Whitefield, and worked on a farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then went to the medical college at Lewiston, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1885. He at once came to Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he has lived ever since, and has built up an extensive general practice. For fifteen years he was a member of the board of health, and for two years was the physician at the Coos County Farm. He belongs to the Coos County Medical Society, and the Eastern Star, Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. At one time he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but he afterwards withdrew. He attends the Congregational Church, and is a Republican in politics. On January 17, 1900, Dr. Twombly married Harriet Grant, daughter of James and Charlotte En-Earl Grant, of Norway, Maine. There are no children.

Rochester is indebted to the Emerald Isle for many of its citizens, among whom was John Valley, whose sons and daughters are worthy citizens of the town, performing their parts in the world's work of to-day.

(I) John Valley was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1821. He emigrated about 1848 and came to America and settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he worked in the print works of the Cochecho Mills. After a time he started in the grocery business, which he carried on for some years. About 1863 he entered the employ of the old Cochecho railroad, and for many years had charge of a section of its track. He was engaged in this work until 1896. After that time he resided in Rochester, where he died in 1900. He was a devoted Catholic, and a very active member of St. Mary's Church, Rochester. He married, in 1819, Ann Stewart, who was born in county of Armagh, Ireland. To them were born eight children: Lizzie, Mary and Nellie (twins); Charles E.; Annie; Katie and James P., and one other that died young. Lizzie married John McQuade; Mary married William S. Haley; Nellie is unmarried; Charles E. is mentioned below; Annie resides in Rochester; Katie married John Morgan; James P., resides in Sanford.

(II) Charles Edward, son of John and Ann (Stewart) Valley, was born in Rochester, October 23, 1873. At fourteen years of age he began work in Wallace Brothers' shoe factory, and was employed there six years. For two and a half years following he was in the employ of John McIntyre, proprietor of a meat market in Dover; and then became a partner with his employer and opened a market in Rochester. This partnership lasted ten years. Mr. Valley has since conducted the business alone. In politics he is a Democrat. At twenty-one years of age he was nominated by his party for the legislature, but the ward being Republican, he failed of election. In 1904 he was nominated for councilman and elected, being the first Democrat ever elected to that office from Ward Two. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and a past president of that order; a charter member of Cochecho Aerie No. 1529, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he was the first secretary; a charter member of Dover Council, Knights of Columbus; and a member of Rochester Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

The name of Cameron is a famous CAMERON one in Scottish annals, but it is rare in this country. It is said to have been derived from a Celtic word meaning crooked; thus the river Cam signifies a winding streamlet. It is said that the names of the two great clans of Cameron and Campbell meant originally "crooked-nosed" and "crook-mouthed." The coat-of-arms of the Scotch Cameron family has two gold bars between two flanches, ermine, the latter charged with arrows, points upward. The crest has a ring of five arrows, barbed and feathered, above a rock with the motto, "Pro patria."

(I) Hugh Cameron was born in Edinborough, Scotland, and came to Newbury, Vermont, in 1812. He was a shoemaker by occupation. He married first Lodema Daggett, daughter of Nathaniel Daggett, of Vermont. He married second, Betsey Bartlett. The children by first marriage were: Margaret, Jane, William W., George R., and Henry G. (twins). Of these all are dead but the last named. Children by second marriage are: Susan M., Charles C., Hugh T., Sidney S., and Cyrus, all living.

(II) Henry Graham, son of Hugh and Lodema (Daggett) Cameron, was born in Newberry, Vermont, August 5, 1833. He received a common school education. In 1854 he came to Hollis, New Hampshire, and bought a large farm. He now owns about

three hundred acres there. He has made a specialty of onions, sometimes raising as many as two thousand bushels a season. He has also been engaged in lumbering and trading. But New Hampshire agriculture, though he was notably successful in it, did not offer sufficient scope for Mr. Cameron's ambitions, so a few years ago he went to southern Mexico and bought land. He now owns about thirteen hundred acres on which he raises rubber and sugar cane. He has established a mill for crushing the cane. Mr. Cameron's business enterprise and regard for the future are sufficiently shown by his starting these undertakings in a foreign land, which he hopes will yield his children a good inheritance. His son George H., now manages the business in Mexico, and Mr. Cameron divides his time between that country and New Hampshire. Mr. Cameron belongs to the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and attends the Congregational Church in Hollis.

In Nashua, in 1853, Henry Graham Cameron married Rosanna B. Willoughby, a descendant of one of the old New Hampshire families. Her father was Calvin Willoughby, of Hollis, born March 14, 1791. Her grandparents were Samuel and Mary (Gould) Willoughby, of the same place. Samuel Willoughby died October 26, 1832, aged eighty-six years. Mrs. Cameron died March 25, 1903. There were six children: Nellie L., born November 30, 1854, married Charles E. Hardy, of Hollis, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Abbie Jane, born April 11, 1858, married John B. Calderwood; they have two children—Henry Harold, born August 15, 1878, and Walter A., May 30, 1881. Wilbur H., born April 18, 1862, married Charlotte Herbert; they have three children—Herbert H., born August 20, 1892, Wilbur, September 3, 1903, and Charlotte, February 25, 1906. George H., born February 10, 1860, unmarried, lives in Old Mexico. Two died in infancy. There is also an adopted daughter, Bertha L., born December 26, 1875.

It is a credit to one's self and his ancestral stock when he proves himself able not only to hold his own

McNALLY in a country and among a people to which his parents came as immigrants, but the value of inherited worth and individual effort are still more in evidence, and more credit is due when as in the case of the principal subject of this sketch, a member of the first generation born here not only proves able to attend well to his own affairs but becomes an efficient public officer while still a young man.

(I) Edward McNally, was born in Ireland, came to the United States, and settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where for some years he was employed at agricultural work, and later with the Somersworth foundry at Salmon Falls. He remained at the latter place until about the time of his death in 1868. He married Catherine Murphy, who was born in Ireland. They were the parents of five children: Catherine; John E., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Pardon N. Dexter; William F., mentioned below, and Annie.

(II) William F. McNally, second son of Edward and Catherine (Murphy) McNally, was born in Rollinsford, December 2, 1874. He attended school until thirteen years of age, and then became an employe in the grocery store of Joy & Ayres, where he worked sixteen years. In February, 1905, with his savings from years of constant labor, he began business for himself at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, as a dealer in general merchandise, which he has

since conducted with success. He votes the Democratic ticket, and has been elected to various municipal offices. He served on the school board of Rollinsford eight years; was selectman one year; and supervisor of the check list some time. He represented the town in the legislature in 1904-1906; and is now town treasurer of Salmon Falls. He is a member of Paugus Tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a past sachem; a member of Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians; and Dover Council, Knights of Columbus. He married June 1, 1899, Maggie L. Buzzell, who was born in Bangor, Maine, daughter of Charles E. Buzzell, of Bangor. They have two children: Roland W., and Gertrude E., both born in Salmon Falls, New Hampshire.

The name Bates is supposed to be derived from "Bartholomew's son," Bartholomew being shortened to Batte, or Bate. Some authorities think it may come from the Anglo-Saxon noun *bate*, meaning contention. In the form of Bate the name was common in England several centuries before the departure of the Puritans. In New England the name was usually Bate, or Baitt, becoming fixed as Bates about the time of the revolution. The coat-of-arms consists of a field sable a fesse between three dexter hands, coupé argent. In one emblem there are five mullets or five-pointed stars on the fesse or horizontal band. In another emblem there is a crest, a stag's head pierced through the neck by an arrow. This coat-of-arms has a motto, "Et corde et manu." In all the emblems the three right hands, two above and one below the fesse, remain constant.

Between 1630 and 1640 five men named Bates emigrated to Boston and its neighborhood. They were George, who was called a thatcher, or Thacker; William, who was married in Charlestown; James, who settled in Dorchester; Clement, who settled in Hingham; Edward, who settled in Weymouth. It is not known that these men were brothers or in any way related. The ancestors of Clement Bates, of Hingham, have been traced to John Bate, of Lydd, parish of All Hallows, county of Kent, England, who died in 1522. A genealogy of the descendants of Elder Edward Bates, of Weymouth, has been published. The present family is not derived from either of these sources.

(I) Some men are born landlords; the instinct of hospitality is in the blood; and this seems to be the case in the present instance. Rufus Bates, of Rhode Island, was the son of Archibald, who kept an old-time tavern.

(II) Chester S., son of Rufus and Sally (Marshall) Bates, was born in Madison County, New York, March 10, 1820. He was a farmer at Cazenovia, New York, and later went into the hotel business at Saratoga Springs, New York. He returned to Cazenovia in 1876. He married Mary Ann Smith, of New York. Four children were born of this daughter of Nehemiah Smith, of New York. Four children were born of this marriage: George E., whose sketch follows, was the only one living in 1907. Chester S. Bates died in October, 1903, and his wife died in May, 1904.

(III) George Enilius, son of Chester S. and Mary Ann (Smith) Bates, was born at Cazenovia, New York, December 3, 1857. He has always been engaged in the hotel business. At eighteen years of age he entered his father's employ at Saratoga Springs, New York, and conducted the same hotel

for fifteen years. Afterwards he owned as well as managed the Maplewood at Randolph, Vermont, the Point Allerton on the Massachusetts coast, and the Altamont in Florida. In 1898 he bought his present hotel, The Grand, on top of Prospect Hill, in the beautiful town of Mont Vernon, New Hampshire. This is a modern summer hotel, accommodating two hundred guests, and is the largest and finest structure of its kind in southern New Hampshire. It is situated at an elevation of eleven hundred feet, and the whole south half of New Hampshire can be seen from its wide piazzas. Mr. Bates' inherited training and wide previous experience have thoroughly qualified him for his present successful management.

March 22, 1883, George E. Bates married Lillian L. Fisher, daughter of Halsey R. and Julia (Gray) Fisher, of Somerville, Massachusetts. They have two children: Violet, born March 27, 1885, and Everett Chester, born July 1, 1887. The children were born in Saratoga Springs, New York.

There is a well grounded tradition in Glines One of the branches of the Glines family in New Hampshire, which has run through several generations, to the effect that David Glines was the first white male child born in Moultonborough in Carroll county, New Hampshire, and in consideration of that fact was granted a tract of one hundred acres of the public lands in that town; that subsequently he cleared the land and developed it into a good farm. There is no sufficient reason to doubt this interesting story of early history in the town referred to, although the records are silent in respect to any definite information of this old family in that jurisdiction. If this David was in fact the first child born in the town his father must have lived there, although the records and genealogical references give no account of him or his family.

(I) David Glines was born in 1760 and was himself the progenitor of a large family in Moultonborough. He also is said to have been one of the early members of the Free Will Baptist Church there. His wife's given name was Priscilla, but the name of her father is not now recalled. Their children were: Moses, James, William, Asa, Eben, Zuba, Priscilla, Jesse, Artemas (died young), and one other who died in infancy.

(II) Asa, son of David and Priscilla Glines, was born in Moultonborough, New Hampshire, in February, 1799, and spent the years of his useful life in that town, except during a brief temporary residence in the city of Boston. During the War of 1812-15 he offered to enlist as a soldier in the American army, but on account of his size and youth his services were not accepted. He was a farmer by principal occupation, and was as well a good stone mason and worked at that trade for some time in Boston and in his home town. The later years of his life were spent on his farm in Moultonborough, and he died there. He married Debora Leonard, born in Sutton, Vermont, in July, 1802, and who bore her husband five children: Charles L., Mary, Asa, Lucinda and Electa.

(III) Charles Leonard, eldest child and son of Asa and Debora (Leonard) Glines, was born in Moultonborough, New Hampshire, March 11, 1826, and for the last nineteen years has lived in Laconia, New Hampshire. He was brought up on his father's farm in Moultonborough and attended school in that town, and when nineteen years old went to

Lowell, Massachusetts, and was a teamster in that city three years. At the end of that time he returned to Moultonborough and engaged in farming and lumbering, and in connection with the latter pursuit he spent some time in Boston. About 1888 he removed to Laconia and has since carried on an express business in that city.

Mr. Glines married Almira Gurdy, born in Bristol, New Hampshire, in 1829, and died in Laconia in 1892. Three of their children died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity are Myra Ann, wife of Charles Peavey; Charles, married Angie Hill, of Gilmanton; Vesta; Lila, wife of William Clark; Lizzie, married White Penniman.

Henry Albert Gerry, a native of Harvard, Massachusetts, died about 1852, at the age of thirty-two years. He was a physician by profession, and a Congregationalist in religious faith. That he was a man of ability and in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in Townsend is evidenced by the fact that he was sent to represent them in the Massachusetts legislature in 1850. His wife, Caroline (Brooks) Gerry, was a daughter of Samuel and Sally (Campbell) Brooks, of Townsend, Massachusetts, where she was born. Samuel Brooks, a son of Samuel Brooks, was a farmer in his later life. In his early years he was a cooper and delivered the casks which he made in Boston. In his time the journey to Boston with a load and return consumed three days. All kinds of business was transacted on a much smaller scale and much less rapidly than in this century. He was the father of seven children.

(II) Frederick Henry, only child of Henry Albert and Caroline (Brooks) Gerry, was born March 8, 1848, in Townsend, Massachusetts. His early education was supplied by the local public schools, and he was subsequently a student at Appleton Academy, in Mount Vernon, now known as the McCollum Institute. After two and one-half years in this latter institution, at the age of eighteen years, he bade farewell to the schoolroom and began his business career as clerk in the store of Taylor, Norwell & Company, in Manchester of this state. He continued with this firm and its successors for some time and with it removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued for one year. After serving as an employee in the dry goods business for a period of ten years, he decided to embark in trade upon his own account and soon located in Franklin, New Hampshire. This was in 1876, and Mr. Gerry has been continually and successfully engaged in business at Franklin since that time. He opened a new store, put in an entire new stock and the visitor to his establishment today would imagine from the appearance of the store that it had been opened yesterday. It is one of the neatest and best managed stores of its kind to be found in the state, without doubt. The first store was in the Shepard Block, and since 1879 it has been at the present location in Buell's Block. The stock carried is the general dry goods stock, and Mr. Gerry is always to be found at his place of business, where he is attentive to his customers, is ever genial of manner, and upright in his dealings with the world. His business requires three assistants, and he is reckoned among the substantial business men of Franklin. His success is due solely to his own industry, good management and careful attention to the wants of his trade. He has never cared to

take an active part in public affairs, although he feels the intelligent interest of every good citizen, and in contests of national principle is always a supporter of the Republican party. He is a regular attendant of the Unitarian Church, and is a Knight Templar Mason, affiliating with Meridian Lodge, No. 60. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Saint Omer Chapter, No. 22. Royal Arch Masons, of Franklin, and Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord.

Mr. Gerry married, May 30, 1886, Ida Belle Jones, a native of Loudon, New Hampshire, daughter of James Jones, of New Market. One son has blessed this union, Arthur Peterson Gerry, born 1881. After completing the ordinary course of education he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1905, and is now employed as a civil engineer in the state of New York.

This name is probably derived from the German word *wiese*, signifying meadow, and the affix *er*, man; the combined elements designating "one who lives on the meadow," and has probably been a surname five hundred years or more.

(I) Benjamin, son of Carl B. and Helen A. (Wendich) Wiesner, was born in Germany, Prussian Silesia, November 5, 1848, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 29, 1906, in the sixtieth year of his age. When a young man he left Germany and came to America, remaining for a time in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and removing to Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1870. He at once began work as a textile designer for the Amoskeag Mills and continued in that business until the close of his life. He was the first designer in Manchester, and was famed for his skill in this line of work. He was given a medal by the Manchester Association for the best design displayed at one of their exhibitions some years ago. He died of heart failure while sitting at his desk. He was a quiet and affable man, of flawless integrity, and could always be depended upon whenever his pledge was given. He was a member of Barbarossa Lodge, Order of Harugari, Knights of Honor and the American Benefit Society, all of Manchester. He married, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1867, Augusta C. Hoehn, born in Germany in 1850, who came to America with her parents, Ernest A. and Christina H. (Berger) Hoehn, in 1852, in a sailing vessel, and settled at Lawrence, Massachusetts. They had five children: Charles B., now in Lewiston, Maine; Mabel A., the wife of Halsey W. Russell, of Manchester; Flora E., who married Carl Drescher, and resides at Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts; Arthur E. and Ernest W., who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) Ernest William, third son and fifth child of Benjamin and Augusta C. (Hoehn) Wiesner, was born in Manchester, December 12, 1877. After finishing the grammar school course in the Manchester public school he took a two years course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College, of Manchester, being graduated in 1893. He then started out to acquire the designer's art, and worked for terms of varying length in the mills at Leominster, Massachusetts; Lewiston, Maine; Lawrence, and Mililton, Massachusetts; and finally returned to Manchester, where he has since been employed by the Amoskeag Corporation. He is a young man

of ability and integrity, and has distinguished himself in his art, and also as a citizen. He was elected to the council in 1903, and re-elected in 1905, and served on important committees; was also elected alderman in 1906. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1901, and is a past grand, and past district deputy of Ridgley Lodge, No. 74, also a member of the Calumet Club. He married in Leominster, Massachusetts, December 8, 1906, Annie L. Laverdiere of that town.

The name of Kennedy has existed KENNEDY both in Ireland and Scotland for centuries, but its origin cannot be accurately ascertained. Its bearers in the Emerald Isle are still numerous in the interior counties, although many of them have established homes in America, and through their habits of industry and frugality have for the most part become prosperous.

(I) The family now being considered was established on this side of the Atlantic Ocean by William Kennedy, who was born in the town of Owning, county Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1800, and was a miller by trade. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his family, and settled in Connecticut, locating first in Masonville, later in Baltic and still later in Wauregan, where his death occurred in 1876. He married Bridget Brennen, who was a native of Timflorum, and she died in 1878. She became the mother of ten children, namely: Mary Ann, Anastatia (wife of Edward Brothers), Catherine (deceased), Hannah (wife of Matthew Forsyth), Thomas (died in infancy), Thomas (died at the age of fifty years), Patrick (died young), Patrick L., John (died at the age of seven years) and the latter's twin sister Margaret, who is the wife of Michael McGrath. The parents were Roman Catholics, and the children adhere to the ancestral faith, except Patrick L., who is a Pantheist.

(II) Patrick L., fourth son and eighth child of William and Bridget (Brennen) Kennedy, was born in Owning, March 16, 1848, and came to America with his parents when six years old. He attended the public schools of Connecticut, and at an early age began to contribute toward his own support by working in a cotton mill. Acquiring a knowledge of the textile industry he was employed in various mills until March 1, 1865, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry for service in the Civil war, which was then about to close, and he was honorably discharged at Readville in the following August. In 1867 he went to Franklin Falls, where for the succeeding four years he was employed as a loom-fixer at the Sawyer Woolen Mills, and at the expiration of that time he engaged in the confectionery business. This venture proved successful, thus enabling him to purchase the property occupied by his business, but after his store was destroyed by fire he determined to relinquish it. He accordingly erected a place of public entertainment, which he opened auspiciously as the Winnepesaukee Hotel, but some twelve years later he decided to identify his name as well as his personality with his hostelry, and it has ever since been known as the Kennedy Hotel. An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled him to thoroughly comprehend the wants of the traveling public, and he is one of the most successful hotel men in that section of the state.

Politically Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat, but has



Respectfully
Ernest W. Wisner

never sought nor held public office. In religious matters he believes in the unobstructed exercise of free thought and considers the Golden Rule an excellent basis for a firm and enduring religion. He is a charter member of George F. Sweat Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, and has held all of the important offices in that body.

Mr. Kennedy has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1870, was Nancy G. Green, and she bore him three children, namely: John W., a graduate of the Franklin high school and also of Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Eva May, wife of John Lyons, of Manchester. Grace Josephine, married James Kirwin, a member of the firm of Kirwin & Sheehan, druggists of that city. On June 3, 1885, he married for his second wife Martha J. McKeag, daughter of Alexander and Martha McKeag, natives of Canada. The children of this union are: Mertie B., born April 20, 1886. Susanna K., born August 29, 1887, died aged ten months. Gertrude E., born October 4, 1888. Thomas P. H., born October 20, 1890. Hannah M., born November 21, 1892. George M., born August 13, 1895. James J. B., born July 1, 1897. Bernice Lucile, born December 16, 1902, died May 16, 1907.

Lacy is a name which is one of the most prominent in Norman-English history, and the family has had many distinguished members.

(I) Roger Lacy was a native of Blackburn, England, where he owned a large grocery store and was in business all his active life. He married a Miss Holden.

(II) Henry, son of Roger Lacy, was born in Blackburn, England, April 2, 1812, and died in Gilford, New Hampshire, July 20, 1885, aged seventy-three years. He was educated in the common schools of Blackburn. In 1846 he came to America, and worked in the mills of Manchester, New Hampshire, for a number of years, and then bought a small farm in Gilford, where he spent the rest of his life in tilling the soil. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and voted the Democratic ticket. He married, 1846, Almira Little Kimball, who was born at Holderness, Grafton county, New Hampshire, November 8, 1820, and died in Gilford. Four children were born of this union: Henry Smith, born October 24, 1848; Albert R., mentioned below; Sarah Jane, born April 23, 1852, married Alfred F. Parker, of Dracut, Massachusetts; and John Freeman, July 13, 1854.

(III) Albert Roger, second son and child of Henry and Almira L. (Kimball) Lacy, was born in Gilford, August 15, 1850, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. He has been a farmer all his life, and now owns a small farm which he cultivates. He and his brother, John F., live together.

This name, which in its French form is Riviere, De Riviere, or Des Rivières, is that of a family which has been in Canada from the days of the voyageurs and courcurs de bois, and is descended from prominent French progenitors.

(I) Jean Rivers was born in Three Rivers, province of Quebec, Canada, in 1806, and died in Hooksett, New Hampshire, April 4, 1904, at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1871 he came to the United States and settled

in Manchester, where he lived for over thirty years. He was a man of wonderful endurance in his old age, and did as much hard work in a day at eighty years of age as the ordinary man in the prime of life does. The autumn before his death he did as much work digging potatoes or chopping wood as the young men who worked with him. He married Marie Jetua, who was born at Three Rivers in 1823, and died in Manchester, July 9, 1901, aged seventy-eight. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven grew up. Their names are: Jean, died young; Joseph, William P., Herminie, Emma, Moe, Eversiest, Elvina, Treffle, Sylvanus, Fred, Marie, died young; and Leona.

(II) William Prospere, third son and child of Jean and Marie (Jetua) Rivers, was born April 15, 1852, in Waterville, Maine, where his parents lived for about two years. When he was two years of age the parents removed with their children to Kinsey, province of Quebec, where William remained until he was fifteen years old. From this date he was variously employed at different places, working in Rhode Island, in Worcester, Massachusetts, as an iron moulder, and in Derry, New Hampshire, on a dairy farm. At times he has worked as cook, teamster and sawyer at various lumber mills. Later he bought a portable saw mill and engaged in cutting lumber on a quite extensive scale, sometimes operating two mills and employing a considerable number of hands the most of the year, and doing some farming during the season when lumbering was suspended. In 1904 he sold out all his mill machinery and bought the old Halfway place on the Londonderry turnpike in Hooksett, which was a well known hostelry in the days of stage coaches, large fire places and tallow candles. Here he is now engaged principally in farming, but feeds the hungry and lodges the weary wayfarers if they require rest and refreshment. He married, at Harrington, New Hampshire, January 10, 1885, Grace E. Chesley, who was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, November 24, 1866. Mrs. Rivers is descended from the following line:

(I) James Chesley, born May 23, 1751, died February 26, 1836, aged eighty-five. He married Elizabeth Hill, who was born in 1759, and died February 6, 1838, aged seventy-nine.

(II) Joseph, son of James and Elizabeth (Hill) Chesley, was born in Durham, August 20, 1779, and died in Barrington, June 19, 1856, aged seventy-seven. He was a farmer. He married November 28, 1822, Maria Weber Connely, who was born in Strafford, August 26, 1804, and died March 10, 1888, aged eighty-three. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom, seven sons and three daughters, grew up. Their names were: James W., Joseph W., Joshua R., Jonathan H., Joel M., Elizabeth H., Jacob V. B., Jeremiah M., Nancy B., and John L. Elizabeth died at the age of twenty-four; John died aged twenty; and of the others none died younger than sixty-six years of age.

(III) Joel M., fifth son of Joseph and Maria W. (Connely) Chesley, was born in Barrington, March 14, 1832, and now lives in that town. He is a farmer by occupation. He married Elva Ilena Hortense Richardson, of Compton, who was born June 5, 1848, daughter of William and Hannah Parsons (Badger) Richardson, a descendant of Governor Joseph Badger, and they are the parents of two children: Eva M., who married Fred L. Tuttle, of Nottingham; and Grace E., the wife of William R. Rivers, of this sketch.

Many of the old English surnames
GLEASON have a fanciful origin. It is thought that Gleason may have been derived from "a singer of glees." The first American ancestor was Thomas Gleason, who took the oath of fidelity at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1652. He married Susanna _____, and left several children. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1684. His name was spelled Glezen. Owing to the lack of records it has been impossible to trace the remote ancestry of the following branch of the family.

(I) Dr. E. V. Gleason, son of E. V. Gleason, of Fairfield, Vermont, was born in Montpelier, Vermont. He was educated in that state, and afterwards taught school for a few years. He subsequently studied medicine, and moved to Durham, province of Quebec, where he engaged in practice. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He married Elmira Harvey, daughter of Calvin Harvey, of Canada. They had two children: Jay Morton, whose sketch follows, and Myra, who died aged about forty-five years.

(II) Jay Morton, son of Dr. E. V. and Elmira (Harvey) Gleason, was born in Durham, province of Quebec, May 4, 1850. He was educated in the local schools of Canada, and came to Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, in 1866. For fifteen years he worked in the box factory of Deacon William Conant, and later became a farmer and ice man. He is a Republican in politics, and has held many town offices. In 1906 he was town treasurer and tax collector, and was postmaster at Mount Vernon during the Benjamin Harrison administration. He is a deacon of the Congregational Church, and a member of the board of education. June 8, 1874, he married Mary C. McIntyre, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Bruce) McIntyre, of Lyndeboro. They have two children: Ernest M., born June 5, 1875, who is teaching school at Kingston, Massachusetts; and Marion E., born October 22, 1887, who is attending normal school at Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

This name first appears in New Hampshire late in the eighteenth century and there is no previous mention of it in any of the other colonial records. It is undoubtedly an English name of considerable antiquity, but there is no information to be gathered on this side of the ocean concerning its early history in the mother country.

(I) Richard Stalbird, an Englishman, established his residence in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, some years subsequent to the Revolutionary war, and followed the shoemaker's trade. In 1798 he married Deborah Vickers, and immediately joined the little company of pioneers which Colonel Whipple had induced to take up wild land in the town of Jefferson. In 1796 Deborah Vickers, of Portsmouth, went to Jefferson in the capacity of cook for Colonel Whipple, and was the second white woman to settle there. A person of more than ordinary energy and a devout christian, she included among her simple effects the first Bible brought to the town, for which she had paid the equivalent of five dollars, laboring ten weeks at fifty cents per week for its possession. Tradition says that she was the first in the settlement to make maple sugar, and it is also asserted that during the first eighteen months of her residence there she did not see a single white woman. Colonel Whipple paid her more than a

years' wages in depreciated continental currency, which he knew to be almost worthless, and when she learned this fact she quietly waited the return of the colonel, with whom she remonstrated in such a forceful manner that he made amends by offering, in addition to the poor money given her, the choice of any of the unsold lots of fifty acres. She selected lot No. 19, range 6, and the deed given by Colonel Whipple December 10, 1797, states that "in consideration of one dollar duly and truly in hand paid before the delivery hereof, and the love I bear to the said Deborah Vickers." Having employed Benjamin Hicks to fell some trees and begin a clearing she went to Portsmouth, married Richard Stalbird, as previously stated, and in the spring of 1798 returned with her husband to Jefferson. Finding that the lower half of lot 10 was too rocky, Mr. Stalbird exchanged it for the upper half, and proceeded to clear a farm. Mrs. Stalbird's strong mental faculties, superior energy and remarkable physical endurance gave her much influence among the settlers in the north country, and her christian sympathy and kindly deeds won the friendship and confidence of the Indians. To her natural skill in nursing the sick she added a knowledge of Indian remedies obtained from her friends in the forest, and as "Granny Stalbird" she traveled through northern New Hampshire, an angel of mercy, braving many dangers in order to relieve suffering among the frontier families. Richard Stalbird died in Jefferson.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Richard and Deborah (Vickers) Stalbird, was born in Jefferson, April 9, 1817. He resided there his entire life, which terminated April 26, 1854, and he was an industrious farmer. At one time he served as tax collector and was also a member of the board of selectmen. He married Mary Westall, who bore him five children, but two of whom are now living—Mary, widow of John King; and Levi.

(III) Levi, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Westall) Stalbird, was born in Jefferson, January 2, 1828. After concluding his attendance at the public schools he engaged in tilling the soil and became a prosperous farmer. He was formerly a conspicuous figure in local public affairs, serving as a member of the board of selectmen for a period of ten years, as town treasurer nine years, and as highway agent for a number of terms. In his religious faith he is a Baptist, and for forty years has been a deacon of that church. Mr. Stalbird married Mary Stanley, daughter of Ira Stanley, of Jefferson. They have two children—Mary L., who is now the widow of Charles H. Cook; and Marie Etta, who is the wife of George Tuttle, of Boston.

Ardor of temperament and energy of BUCKLE will seems to be two elements of character which distinguished the members of the Buckle family of England, and are conspicuous in both the principal subjects of this article and the distinguished Henry Thomas Buckle who wrote that celebrated work known as the "History of Civilization in England." Both are probably descendants of the same ancestry.

(I) William Buckle was a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He removed to Nova Scotia, where he resided the remainder of his life. He married Mary Cavanaugh, who was born in Ireland, and died at sea. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom is the subject of the following sketch.

(II) Rev. Edmond Edward, son of William and



E. G. Buckle

Mary (Cavanaugh) Buckle, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 17, 1845. After completing the curriculum in the schools of lower grade he matriculated in the College of Ottawa, now University of Ottawa, from which he was graduated in 1860. Afterward he went to England and France where he continued his ecclesiastical studies and was ordained to the priesthood at Auton, France, 1871. He returned to Ottawa Canada, and in 1872 was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Lowell, Massachusetts. Subsequently he was pastor at Nashua, Keene and Peterborough, New Hampshire and, in 1893 returned to his charge at Nashua, which has since been his field of labor. Father Buckle has ever shown exceptional ability as a manager of the secular and financial affairs of the churches where he has served, as well as a devotion to religious duties that has won him the lasting love of his parishioners. Through his efforts churches have been built at Greenfield, Wilton and Milford and since he has begun his second pastorate in Nashua a new church edifice and school building have been erected and the church debt, which had been considered a serious burden, have been largely paid off. His services to the church and the Catholic people have been such as to place him in the front rank of the Catholic clergy of the state.

In speaking of the chiefs of Cind
HARTIGAN Dunghaile, which territory comprises the present parish of Tomgraney, county Clarere and Iniscaltra and Clonrush, county Galway, O'Hart says Tressach, the son of Art, had a brother named Artigan (meaning "little Art"), from which comes the name O'h-Artigan and Hartan.

(I) Patrick Hartigan was born in Limerick county, Ireland, and emigrated to America with his family about 1850 and settled in Milton, New Hampshire, not long after reaching this country. He worked as trackman for the Boston & Maine railroad for a number of years, and then moved to Rochester where he died in 1882, aged eighty-four years. He married in Ireland, Mary Keogh, who was born in Limerick county, and died in Rochester, 1878, aged sixty-four years. Patrick and his wife were industrious persons, and the parents of eight children. Their names are: Ellen, now the widow of John Mahoney of Rochester; Patrick (2), who is mentioned below; Mary; Hannah, the widow of John Bradford; John, who resides in Rochester; Bridget, who died single; and Thomas, who resides in Rochester.

(II) Patrick (2), second child and eldest son of Patrick (1) and Mary (Keogh) Hartigan, was born in Limerick county, Ireland, in 1843, and came with his father's family to this country when about seven years old. He was educated in the common schools at Milton, and for some years following was a laborer. He was industrious and saved his earnings, and in 1871 was able to establish himself in the grocery business in Rochester, where he successfully continued until 1905, when he retired with a competency and now spends his time pleasantly at home or among his numerous acquaintances. In 1901 he built the Hartigan block, which is devoted to business purposes. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and in 1889 was honored with an election to the general court where he faithfully represented his constituency. He and all his family are members of the Catholic Church; and he is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which

he has been treasurer for some years; and of Lodge No. 86, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Dover. He married, February 6, 1875, Bridget Cragen, who was born in Limerick, Ireland, in November, 1849, and came to America with her parents. To Patrick and Bridget Hartigan have been born children: Thomas, died young; Mary Frances, married David Lucy; John, died young; Luke, died young; Ellen, single and resides with her parents; James, graduated from the Rochester high school and afterwards studied two years at the Holy Cross College at Worcester; Joseph, William and Frances, the three youngest children, all died young.

Meskill, or Meskill, is the name of
MESKILL an ancient Irish family whose pedigree with the pedigrees of other families is contained in the book of Hy-Maine, a book of genealogies compiled from the O'Kelleys, and now in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

(I) Thomas Meskill was born in Ireland, in 1847, a son of Jeremiah Meskill, and came to America at eighteen years of age. He settled at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, in 1865, and worked as an iron moulder in a foundry until about the time of his death, September 1, 1887. He married Hannah Driman, who was born in Ireland, and came to America with her parents in 1841, being at that time four years of age. She was the daughter of David and Catherine (Callahan) Driman. Four children were born of this marriage; Jeremiah, born August, 1874, died October 16, 1900; David T., next mentioned; and two who died. Mrs. Thomas Meskill died June 22, 1906.

(II) David T., youngest child of Thomas and Hannah (Driman) Meskill, was born in Salmon Falls, September 7, 1879, and educated in the schools at Salmon Falls and at Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Maine, graduating with the class of 1896. He was a clerk in David H. Caron's grocery store at Salmon Falls six years; manager of the late D. H. Finnegan's boot, shoe and furnishing store at Salmon Falls four years, and is now traveling salesman for the Somersworth Foundry Company. He is one of the rising young men of Salmon Falls, and has been called to fill public positions of responsibility. He has been moderator twice, and is a member of the board of selectmen, of which he is chairman. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which order he is now state secretary; the Knights of Columbus, the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a past sachem, and president of St. Mary's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Salmon Falls.

This name of ancient Scotch origin and
BRICE the date of its appearance as a patronymic cannot be determined. It has been conspicuous in American history, as well as in European.

(I) William Brice, at native of Glasgow, Scotland, entered the British army with which he served in both the West and East Indies, and he attained the rank of quartermaster in the Seventy-fourth Regiment of regulars. His death occurred in 1865. He married Mary Asquil and was the father of three children, two of whom are living, namely: Sarah, who married John Smith and resides in Lawrence, Massachusetts; and William Samuel.

(II) William Samuel, son of William and Mary (Asquil) Brice, was born in Batavia, Island of Java,

November 25, 1857. He attended school in Bradford, England, and after the conclusion of his studies he began the activities of life as an operative in a textile mill. He not only familiarized himself with the carding, spinning and weaving of cotton fabrics, but acquired a practical knowledge of the construction and setting up of looms as well, and it was in the capacity of an expert in the latter branch of the cotton manufacturing business that he came to the United States in 1874. It had been his intention to return to England, but being favorably impressed with the country, and finding no difficulty in obtaining employment, he decided to remain. Accepting employment at the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts, he remained in the service of that well known corporation for eighteen years, during which time he worked his way forward to the position of overseer, and from that city he went to Belfock, Rhode Island, as superintendent of a large cotton mill. He was subsequently connected in a responsible capacity with several other textile mills in New England, and in 1896 his services were secured by the Amoskeag Corporation, Manchester, as general overseer of its weaving. In politics Mr. Brice is a Republican. He attends the Unitarian Church. He was married, October 17, 1877, to Jessie Bealey, daughter of Warren Bealey. His children are: Carrie Bertha, James Herbert and Frederick Mansfield.

The Fradd family, represented in the FRADD present family generation by Joseph Richard Fradd, is of English origin, and numbers among its representatives men of business ability, acumen and foresight, who have made for themselves a name and place in the various walks of life.

(I) Richard Fradd, a native of England, is the earliest ancestor of the family of whom there is any mention. He spent his life in his native land, married and reared a family, among whom was a son, Edwin Fradd.

(II) Edwin, son of Richard Fradd, was born in Cornwall, England, and died about the year 1885, at the age of sixty years. He was employed in a custom house in England for many years, and after his retirement received a pension from the government for his years of faithful service. He married Maria Horton, who bore him seven children, of whom five are living: Joseph Richard, see forward; Kate E., Edith M., Gertrude Evelyn; and Ernest Edwin.

(III) Joseph Richard, son of Edwin and Maria (Horton) Fradd, was born in London, England, June 30, 1868. He received a good education in private schools, as was the custom in England at that time, and then learned the trade of carpenter. He emigrated to America when but sixteen years of age, locating in Manchester, and his first business venture was in a dye house. He then learned the trade of printing, and at the age of twenty years he was made assistant paymaster of the Stark Mills of Manchester, a position which he still holds. The care and accuracy with which even the smallest detail of his work is attended to are eminently satisfactory. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. His courteous manners and readiness to help those less fortunate than himself have endeared him to a large circle of friends. He married (first), Mary Elizabeth Fradd, born in Manchester, September 9, 1857, died April 21, 1890, daughter of Horatio Fradd, and has one child, Walter Richard.

Joseph R. Fradd married (second), Harriet Ann Woosnam, and has two children: John Ernest and Dorothy Helen. She was born in Wales.

The French form of this name suggests that an early ancestor of the family had come from France and settled in Scotland, whence came the progenitor of the American family.

(I) Charles D. Minard was born in Scotland, and died in Nashua, New Hampshire. He came to America in 1825 and settled in Nashua, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a shoemaker by trade. He married Mary Fersons, of Nashua, and seven children were born of this union.

(II) Charles F., second son and child of Charles D. and Mary (Fersons) Minard, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, April 9, 1837. He was a painter and decorator by trade and followed that occupation in Nashua until April 30, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, ninety days' men. He was mustered into the United States service, May 3, and mustered out August 9, 1861. He re-enlisted September 20, 1861, was mustered in as corporal in Company A, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 25, 1861, and died at Carrollton, Louisiana, November 18, 1862. He married in Nashua, Sarah M. Gay, who was born October 22, 1831, daughter of Timothy Gay, of Groton, Massachusetts. They had one child, the subject of the next paragraph.

(III) Lotie I., only child of Charles F. and Sarah M. (Gay) Minard, was born in Nashua, April 8, 1857. He was educated in the common schools, and when fourteen years of age he began to learn shoemaking and was employed in the manufacture of custom made shoes for five years. He then entered the employ of the Estabrook Shoe Company and remained with them eleven years. In politics he is a Republican, and as such has been elected to various offices which he has filled with satisfaction to his constituency. He has been ward clerk, member of the common council and board of aldermen, representative in 1891-93-97, and deputy sheriff. He was elected commissioner of Hillsboro county in 1900, and has been biennially elected since that time. He is a past grand of Granite Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Manchester Lodge, No. 146, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Nashua Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias; and of several social clubs. He married, 1884, at Nashua, Josephine E. Hebert, born in Sciota, New York, March 22, 1859, daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (Baulac) Herbert, of the Sciota, New York.

This old English family name is HOUSTON found sparsely scattered over the United States. The New England branch has many representative men and women among its members.

(I) David Houston born in Bedford, April 16, 1779, died October 24, 1857, and was a farmer, and settled in Thornton in early manhood. He married Esther Willey, born in Campton, March 31, 1781, daughter of Abel and Lydia (Church) Willey. She died June 17, 1869. They had six children, born in Thornton: John, Gilmore, Henry Cheever, Lydia, E. ———— and Willey.

(II) Gilmore, second son and child of David and Esther (Willey) Houston, was born in Thornton, June 27, 1807; died in Plymouth, May 14, 1891. He was a harness maker, and conducted a shop in Plymouth many years. He was a man of reliable and sturdy qualities, and was respected by his townsmen. He was a selectman, deputy sheriff, and held other positions of trust during sixty or more years of his residence in that town. He married (first), April, 1834, Sarah Griffin, born in Woodstock, in 1815. She died in Plymouth, September 20, 1851, and he married (second), December 10, 1851, Lydia Ann Snow, born in Merrimack, November 13, 1817, daughter of William and Deborah (Gardner) Snow, who died in Plymouth, January 30, 1888. He had by the first wife children as follows: Esther Jane, Gilmore McLane, Mary W., Gardner S., William Leverett and Annette Cook.

(III) Esther Jane, eldest child of Gilmore and Sarah (Griffin) Houston, was born in Plymouth, in 1835, and died September 29, 1861. She married, January 23, 1856, Byron G. Merrill. (See Merrill, VIII).

It is generally believed by authorities on nomenclature that the name Freeman, like Frye and Franklin, was suggested by the fact that its original bearer was free, and that he adopted it as a family name in order to designate his position in life. As John the Strong developed into John Strong, so Edmond the Free may have become known as Edmond Freeman. The armorial bearings of the various Freeman families of England and Ireland are almost identical, showing that they must have originated from one source. The family now under consideration is of English descent.

(I) Edmond (1) Freeman, his wife Elizabeth and four children were passengers in the ship "Abigail," Richard Hackwell, master, which arrived in Massachusetts Bay from London in 1635. Besides Edmond and his family, several others of this name came over in the same ship, but whether they were relatives or not cannot now be determined. Edmond was probably born in 1590, either in Devonshire or Oxford. He first located in Lynn, Massachusetts, and there is a record of his having presented the colony with twenty corselets, or pieces of plate armor. From Lynn he went to the Plymouth colony, where he was admitted a freeman in 1637, and with nine associates was recognized by the authorities as a proper person to organize a new settlement. Accordingly, during the ensuing year, he was largely instrumental in establishing the town of Sandwich, on Cape Cod, which was settled principally by people from Plymouth, Duxbury and Lynn. In the division of land his share was the largest and he frequently served as an assistant to the governor; was appointed presiding officer of a court of three to hear and determine legal controversies; served as a selectman, and held other town offices. His death occurred in 1682, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, and his will, which he made on June 21, was presented for probate November 2 of that year. There is some reason for believing that the maiden surname of his wife was Bennett, but there is also evidence that it might have been Beauchampe. She died February 14, 1675-76. Their children were: Alice, Edmond, Elizabeth, John and Mary, all of whom, excepting the youngest, were born in England.

(II) Edmond (2), second child and eldest son

of Edmond (1) and Elizabeth Freeman, was twelve years old when he came to New England, and he became a prominent resident of Sandwich, serving as deputy to the general court for seven years from 1669. The date of his death does not appear in the records at hand. His first wife, whom he married April 22, 1646, was Rebecca Prince, daughter of Governor Thomas and Patience (Brewster) Freeman, and granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, the Mayflower Pilgrim. Edmond was married the second time, July 18, 1651, to Margaret Perry. He was the father of Rebecca, Margaret, Edmond, Alice, Rachel, Sarah and Deborah, all of whom save Rebecca were of his second union.

(III) Edmond (3), second child and only son of Edmond (2) and Margaret (Perry) Freeman, was born in Sandwich, October 5, 1655. He resided in Sandwich for the greater part of his life, and all of his children were born there, but his last days were spent in that part of Yarmouth which is now North Dennis, and he died May 18, 1720. In 1702 he was associated with John Nye, of Sandwich, in the purchase of one thousand acres of land in that part of Windham, Connecticut, which was afterwards incorporated as the town of Mansfield. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah, and it is supposed that her maiden name was Skeffe, or Skiff. Her death occurred November 12, 1742, at the age of ninety years. Their children were: Edmond, Benjamin, Mary, John, Thomas, Joseph, William, Sarah and Isaac.

(IV) Edmond (4), eldest son and child of Edmond (3) and Sarah (Skeffe) Freeman, was born in Sandwich, August 30, 1683. He married Kezia Presbury, who was born in 1688, and became the father of a large family, which he moved to Mansfield, settling upon land purchased by his father. His wife died in Mansfield, April 20, 1764, aged seventy-seven years, and his death occurred there June 1, 1766. They were the parents of fourteen children, namely: Edmond (who died young), Lydia, Edmond, Prince, Stephen, Sylvanus, Nathaniel, Kezia, Sarah, Deborah, Skeffe, Thomas, Abigail and Margaret.

(V) Prince, third son and fourth child of Edmond (4) and Kezia (Presbury) Freeman, was born in Sandwich, March 13, 1713. He resided in Connecticut until about 1760, when he came to New Hampshire, but the record at hand does not state what town he settled in, and he died June 25, 1781. He was three times married; first, December 1, 1739, to Ruth, daughter of Theophilus Hall, of Mansfield, who died May 19, 1740; second, September 15, 1742, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Stetson, of Mansfield, who died March 10, 1744; and third, December 12, 1745, to Rebecca, daughter of William Johnson, also of Mansfield. His children, all of whom were of his third union, were: Azariah, Prince, Rebecca, William, Enoch, Experience, Elijah, Roger, Elizabeth and Ruth.

(VI) Experience, fifth son and sixth child of Prince and Rebecca (Johnson) Freeman, was born in Mansfield, March 26, 1756. January 17, 1781, he married Jane Upham, and subsequently settled in Norwich, Vermont. His children were: Selden, born January 24, 1782, who was a school teacher in New York; Reuben Woods, settled in Lancaster, and in 1810 moved to Guildhall, Vermont, where he died; Porter G., see forward; Sarah, married Samuel White, father of Nathaniel White; Harmony, married John Moore, of Lancaster; Mary, married Amos Crandall, of Lancaster; Anna, died single.

(VII) Porter G., son of Experience and Jane (Upham) Freeman, was born in Norwich, February 9, 1792. When a young man, in March, 1808, he went to Lancaster, where he cleared a large farm in connection with his brother, Reuben W., and resided there for the rest of his life, which terminated August 18, 1866. He was a prominent resident of his day, and held several important town offices, and was deacon of the Congregational Church for forty years, and the first Sunday school was organized and held in his home, for three years. He married Mercy, daughter of Captain Emmons Stockwell, a pioneer settler in Lancaster (see Stockwell). She became the mother of children, but two of whom are now living, namely: William Porter, who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph; and Emmons Selden, who is residing in Chicago. The others were: Emmons F., Mercy Jane, James F., and Gratia Anna. The mother died October 22, 1850.

(VIII) William Porter, son of Porter G. and Mercy (Stockwell) Freeman, was born in Lancaster, March 9, 1821. His boyhood days were divided between working on the homestead farm. A short time in his early youth he taught a school in his father's barn. Shortly after attaining his majority he went to Boston, and for the succeeding twenty years was engaged in mercantile business in that city. Returning to Lancaster in 1864, he resumed farming on his present farm, to which he succeeded, and as the years advanced he disposed of a considerable portion of the property, retaining for his own use some fifty acres. He is now a venerable octogenarian and a highly esteemed citizen, having served in all of the town offices, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church for thirty-five years. Mr. Freeman was married to Cynthia A. Huntington, October 14, 1857, in North Russell Street Church, Boston, by Rev. Henry W. Warren, now bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died January 16, 1893. He was married (second), May 6, 1896, to Sarah Elizabeth Kinsman; her maiden name was Cheever.

(I) The earliest of whom either tradition or record gives knowledge in this line was Peleg Freeman, who went from Salem, Massachusetts, and settled in Liverpool, Nova Scotia. His son Peleg was the first male child born in that town.

(II) Peleg (2), son of Peleg (1) Freeman, was born in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and resided in that town.

(III) Ford, son of Peleg (2) Freeman, was born about 1802, in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and resided in Waterloo, in that province, where he was a farmer. He died about 1884, aged eighty-two, and was buried at Kempt. He married Susan Miles, who was born in Wales, and died in Nova Scotia, aged eighty-four. Children: Barnabas, of Weeks Mills, Maine; Adonirana Judson, deceased; Zenas Waterman; Mary; Hannah; Eunice, and another child, deceased; all living in Nova Scotia.

(IV) Zenas Waterman, son of Ford and Susan (Miles) Freeman, was born in Waterloo, Nova Scotia, October 25, 1836, and was a farmer. He married, in Kempt, Pessie Collins Kempton, March 31, 1868. They had six children, all born in Kempt, Nova Scotia: Everett K., Edward Orvis, Hardy Judson, Grace Adelaide (Mrs. Morris U. Freeman, one child, Cecil); Susan Miles and Eunice Pearl.

(V) Everett Kempton, eldest child of Zenas W. and Bessie Collins (Kempton) Freeman, was

born in Kempt, Queens county, Nova Scotia, January 7, 1869. He remained on the homestead farm with his father until nineteen years of age, and then took service in a saw-mill at Kempt, where he labored two years. In 1891 he went to Conway, New Hampshire, where he worked at lumbering for two years, and saved enough money from his earnings to pay his way for a term in the Portland Business College, where he prepared himself to go into trade. After leaving there he was a clerk in the store of J. W. Garvin in Sanbornville, New Hampshire, where he was employed five years. In 1899, with his savings, he established himself in business in South Berwick, Maine, where he kept a store six years. Returning to Sanbornville he bought out the store of F. L. Bracket & Company, in which he had formerly been employed as a clerk. There under his careful management the business has steadily increased, and he now has a well-established, paying trade. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of South Berwick, Maine, member of the Methodist Church of Sanbornville, and independent in politics. He married, June 5, 1896, Helen Maud Fursden, who was born in New Brunswick, February 22, 1869, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Blatchford) Fursden, of Conway, New Hampshire. To them have been born three children: Mary Mildred, Everett Orvis and William Radmore.

Among the men of foreign birth who have been attracted to the state of New Hampshire and assisted in the growth of its institutions is the principal subject of this sketch.

(I) Ephraim Kuehnel was born in Sehersau, Germany, August 11, 1835, and was educated in the common schools. In youth he learned the trade of cotton and linen weaver, and he is now following his trade in Germany. He married (first) Louisa Herzog, who died December 13, 1881, leaving seventeen children; married (second) Theresa Pfeiffer. She lived in Germany and had one child.

(II) Emil, son of Ephraim and Louisa (Herzog) Kuehnel, was born in Sehersau, Germany, May 7, 1867. He learned the trade of jeweler, and afterward that of weaver. In 1891 he came to America on the steamship "Aller," landing in New York, May 26, 1891. May 29, 1891, he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and was employed in the weaving department of the Amoskeag Mills. He opened a general store in West Manchester, in 1896, which he carried on until 1903. He is now engaged in the retail liquor business at 160 Second street. He is a member of the Turners, the Foresters, the Harugari Club, and the Workingman's Relief Society, and is also a member of the German school board. He married Mary Frenndler, who was born in Langenbielan, Germany, December 1, 1865. They have two children now living: Elizabeth, born July 11, 1886. Herman, August 3, 1888.

This German occupational surname SCHNEIDER signifies tailor, and shows that a citizen of Germany centuries ago assumed as his surname the title of the calling he followed.

(I) Christian Schneider was born in Saxony, Germany, and for years was employed as a wool sorter. In 1852 he came to America, landing at

Baltimore, Maryland, and for two years was employed in the Bay State mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Afterward he moved to Bedford, New Hampshire, where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm. He married, in Saxony, Sophia Vogel, who was born in 1832. They were the parents of ten children, several of whom were born in Germany. Their names are: William, Edward, Herman, Robert, Pauline, Eloina, Louise, Mellia, Bertha and Emma.

(II) Robert, fourth son and child of Christian and Sophia (Vogel) Schneider, was born in Saxony, November 3, 1850. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents to America. He remained with them until a short time after their settlement in Bedford, and then became an employe in the Print works at Manchester. Six years later he entered the employ of Edward Wagner, wholesale liquor dealer, for whom he worked twelve years. In 1888 he started in the business of bottling beers and liquors himself, and has found it a profitable employment. He is an Independent in politics, and is a member of various German societies. He married, in Manchester, September 10, 1872, Fredina Carmen, born April 6, 1851, at Elsterburg, Germany. They have five children: Clara, married Fred. Kock, six children: Helen, Clara, Clyde, Gretchen, Bertha and Frederick; Henry, Charles, Gustavus and Frida. Henry and Gustavus assist their father in business.

RING While this name has been connected with the earliest settlements of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, its progress has been indicated upon the records in a very fragmentary and unsatisfactory manner. It is probable that those bearing the name were not connected with the established or present Congregational Church of the Puritan times, else vital records would have been more completely preserved.

(I) Robert Ring (or Ringe), of Salisbury, Massachusetts, is recorded as a cooper and planter. He was born in 1614, and sailed from Southampton, England, in the ship "Bevis," in 1638. He was made a freeman at Salisbury in 1640, and received lands in that year and in a previous division. He carried on the fishing business at Ring's Island in 1642, and is recorded as a householder in 1677. He was a signer of a petition in 1680, and died in 1690. His will was made January 23, 1688, and proved March 31, 1691. The christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, but no record shows her family name. Their children were: Hannah, Elizabeth, Martha, Jarvis, John, Joseph and Robert.

(II) Joseph, third son and sixth child of Robert and Elizabeth Ring, was born August 3, 1664, in Salisbury, and was a soldier participating in the capture of Casco Bay fort. He appears on record as a witness in a trial in 1692, but was dead before May 30, 1705, when the administration of his estate was granted to his brother Jarvis. His wife's name was probably Mary, as the records show the marriage of a widow Mary Ring in June, 1710, to Nathaniel Whitcher.

(III) Deacon Seth Ring, of Newington, New Hampshire, formerly of Salisbury, is supposed to have been a son of Joseph and Mary Ring. He was married as early as 1716 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Libbey. He owned the covenant at the church in Newington, January 5, 1718, and at the same time his son Joseph was baptized. Their children subsequently baptized at that church were:

Benjamin, Jane, Mary, Seth and Eliphalet. On October 27, 1743, Seth Ring was elected deacon of the Newington church, and probably served in that capacity during the remainder of his life. He probably had other sons who do not appear in the record. As the upper Suncook valley was almost wholly settled by people from Newington, there can be little doubt that the Rings of that vicinity are descendants of Deacon Seth. The vital records of the state show that Osgood Ring, of Chichester, was born August 16, 1766, and that he married, August 16, 1815, Sally Brown. This was probably a second marriage. Richard Ring was born in Pittsfield, October 29, 1775, and married, November 16, 1803, Sally Hook. The records show the birth of two children, namely: George, in 1812, and William B. in 1816. It is probable that there were other children, and it is reasonable to assume that Samuel S. Ring, spoken of in the next paragraph, was one of these. Deacon Seth Ring is on record as one of the charter proprietors of Barnstead, May 20, 1727. On the 30th of January, 1732, Deacon Seth Ring sold land in Barnstead, and in the following year he bought land in Portsmouth. He sold land and buildings in Portsmouth in 1734, and in 1741 bought land in Rochester. His will was made February 1, 1756, and mentioned sons, Joseph, Benjamin, Eliphalet, Seth, Josiah and George, besides daughters, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth.

(VI) Samuel S. Ring was born at Ring's Corner in Pittsfield. He married (first) January 12, 1841, Eliza Ann Roby, by whom he had two children, George and Adaline. He married (second), September 15, 1847, Hannah A. Prescott, by whom he also had two children, Ellory and Edgar. The latter was born January, 1860, and has never married.

(VII) Ellory, son of Samuel and Hannah A. (Prescott) Ring, was born in Pittsfield, June, 1850. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and in its academy when under the charge of Professor D. K. Foster. After completing his education in the schools he engaged in the hardware business at the old "John Berry" stand, and so continued till his death, June 18, 1900. He was one of the directors of the Pittsfield National Bank, and assisted in its reorganization. He was a member of the Suncook Lodge of Odd Fellows. In his political faith he was a Republican. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and its treasurer seven years. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school, succeeding Reuben L. French. He married Anna, eldest child of Nathaniel K. and Elizabeth (Emerson) Moss, of Chelsea, Vermont. Her father was born in 1810 and came to New Hampshire in 1846, and was for a time a merchant in Concord. He died August 31, 1895, in Pittsfield. Her mother was born on Emerson Hill in West Hopkinton, July 14, 1834, and is still living. Ann Moss received her education in the schools of Concord. She is a member of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, and an active worker in the various benevolent societies connected with the church. Her great-grandfather, Joseph H. Emerson, was born on Emerson Hill, West Hopkinton, and married Susanna Harvey, who was a sister of Judge Harvey, of Concord. He had a brother, Bodwell, and a son Jeremiah, who married Judith Parker, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Susan. After his death at West Hopkinton, his widow married for her second husband John Hoyt, by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, who

married Warren Stetson and became the mother of five children: William, Mabel, Ella, Arthur and Edward. Elizabeth Emerson, the daughter of Jeremiah and Judith (Parker) Emerson, mother of Mrs. Ellory Ring, married Nathaniel K. Moss. Her brothers and sisters are William H., married Bertha Foss. Cora Belle, married Albert Yeaton, and has had two children, Ivan and Conrad. Albert J., Frederick E., married Sadie Jenkins; Leland J. The Moss family have been identified politically with the Republicans, and religiously with the Baptists. The family was in this country as early as 1639. John Moss at that date settling in New Haven, Connecticut. By her husband, Ellory Ring, Anna Moss had a son, Arthur Prescott.

(VIII) Arthur Prescott, son of Ellory and Anna (Moss) Ring, was born in Pittsfield, October 10, 1881. He received his education in the Pittsfield schools, and his preparation for the mercantile business under the instruction of his father in his well-established hardware store, where he soon gave evidence of his possession of an ability of a high order, and ever keeping himself well posted in every thing pertaining to the business became a valuable assistant to his father. He is a member and one of the chief officers of Suncock Lodge, No. 10, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the direct line of his great-grandfather, Samuel Ring, he is the only survivor to perpetuate the name of Ring, and at his mother's death the only heir to the Ring estate.

The name of Dore is most unusual in this country. It is sometimes written Door or Dorr, but one line appears to have preserved the spelling Dore for at least two centuries. The family first appears at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Some of the descendants moved to adjoining towns, but the original branch appears to have migrated to Lebanon, Maine. The first American ancestor was probably Richard Dore, who was at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as early as 1675. His will was proven March 17, 1715-16. He married Tamsen —, and they had children, but their names are not given. It is probable that Philip Dore, who lived at Portsmouth in 1714, and in Newington, New Hampshire, in 1717, was one of them. Philip's son, John Dore, baptized at Newington, July 5, 1730, married Charity Wentworth daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Allen) Wentworth, of Great Falls, New Hampshire.

John and Charity (Wentworth) Dore moved to Lebanon, Maine, and became the parents of fourteen children. These children established a most remarkable record for longevity. Several of them lived to be nearly a hundred, and their ages at death averaged eighty years. Three of the sons were in the Revolution: John, Jonathan and Benaiah. John lived and died at Lebanon, Maine; Jonathan and Benaiah moved to Milton, New Hampshire.

Philip Dore probably the elder brother of John Dore, also lived at Lebanon, Maine, and had an interesting history. When a boy of eleven, living near what is now Rochester, New Hampshire, he was captured by the Indians and carried to Canada, where he remained till a grown man, when he made his escape. Returning to the neighborhood of his old home he became one of the first settlers of Lebanon, Maine. When he was carried off the Indians stopped several days at Gully Oxen, a remarkable cavern near West Lebanon. Philip Dore became a select-

man of Lebanon in 1760. This is the story as given by the History of York County, Maine. The History of Rochester, New Hampshire, presents a somewhat different version. The name there is given as Jonathan instead of Philip Dore. The incidents of the captivity are essentially the same, also the return and the ultimate settlement in Lebanon. The Rochester History says that Jonathan Dore, while in captivity, married an Indian wife and became one of the tribe. After the massacre of his wife and children at the time of the destruction of one of the Indian villages by the whites, he lost his interest in savage life and returned to civilization. This account says that he was always called "Indian Dore" in Lebanon, and that he spent his winters in hunting.

Without question the members of the family whose history follows, are descended from Lebanon Dores, but the connecting links have not been furnished.

(I) Charles A., son of Oliver Dore, of Maine, was born in Alton, New Hampshire, in 1839. For some years he was engaged in trucking near Dover. Later he went into the shoe manufacturing business at Dover, a business which he conducted for several years. In 1882 he purchased the Kimball Hotel at Dover, of which he has been the proprietor ever since. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree. He married Jemima Leavitt. Two children have been born to this union: Charles O., a farmer in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, and Harry, whose sketch follows.

(II) Harry, younger son of Charles A. and Jemima (Leavitt) Dore, was born May 3, 1875, at Dover. He was educated in the public schools of Dover with two years at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He has always been associated with his father in the hotel business, becoming a partner in 1899. The firm name is now C. A. Dore & Son. Harry Dore is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Dover. He married, June 7, 1899, Marcia L. Tarbox, daughter of Harry Tarbox, of Concord. They have one child, Albert, born February 22, 1901.

The name of Cram is unusual in this country. It is spelled Cramme in the early records. This family is one of the early ones of southern New Hampshire, and its members are principally found in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Their lives have been quiet ones, but characterized by good citizenship.

(I) John Cram was of Exeter, New Hampshire, and one of the signers of the Combination, soon after the settlement of that town. Not long after he removed to Hampton and settled on the south side of Taylor's river (now Hampton Falls), near the site of the Weare monument. He died March 5, 1682. In the record of his death he is styled "good old John Cram, one just in his generation." In his will two sons, Benjamin and Thomas, are mentioned, and two daughters, Mary and Lydia. His wife's name was Hester. She died May 16, 1677. Their children were: Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Mary and Lydia.

(II) Benjamin, second son and child of John and Hester Cram, married November 28, 1662, Argentine Cromwell, possibly widow of Thomas Cromwell, one of the grantees, about twenty-one years old at the time of grant, who appears to have been in Hampton a short time with the first settlers, and



Frank E. Gram

is said to have died in Boston in 1649. Their children were: Sarah, John, Benjamin, Mary, Joseph, Hannah, Esther, Jonathan and Elizabeth.

(III) John (2), second child and eldest son of Benjamin and Argentine (Cromwell) Cram, was born April 6, 1665. He married (first) Mary Wadleigh, of Exeter; (second), January 13, 1730, widow Susanna Batchelder, daughter of Francis Page. The children, all by the first wife, were: Argentine, Abigail, Benjamin, Wadleigh, Jonathan, John and Mary.

(IV) Jonathan, fifth child and third son of John and Mary (Wadleigh) Cram, was born August 22, 1706, and died May 3, 1760. He married, November 28, 1728, Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah and Mary (Gove) Heath. She was born June 26, 1709, and died 1772.

(V) John (3), son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Heath) Cram, was born at Hampton Falls, November 12, 1730, and died in Pittsfield, August 30, 1803. He was the first settler of Pittsfield; he was granted a large tract of land now contained in the whole village of Pittsfield, in consideration of his building a mill and dam. This tract included the farm now occupied by his great-grandson, F. E. Cram, and this property has never been out of the family since his time. He was a very prominent man in his time and held office of justice of the peace. He married, December 13, 1750, Abigail Sanborn, born at Hampton Falls, May 3, 1731, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Sanborn) Sanborn. She died in Pittsfield, May 4, 1802. Their children were: Elizabeth, Sarah, Reuben, Jonathan, John, Ebenezer, Abigail, Tristram and Nehemiah.

(VI) Tristram, eighth child and fifth son of John and Abigail (Sanborn) Cram, was born in Hampton Falls, August 21, 1770, and died in Pittsfield, March 20, 1838. He married in Hampton Falls, August 20, 1793, Patience Leavitt, born December 10, 1771, died June 23, 1849, daughter of Benjamin and Esther (Towle) Leavitt of Hampton Falls. Their children were: Esther, Abigail, Abraham, John, Rachel Mitty, Reuben and Benjamin.

(VII) Reuben, eldest son and second child of Tristram and Patience (Leavitt) Cram, was born September 27, 1797, and died December 12, 1874. He married in Pittsfield, November 28, 1833, Polly Berry, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lane) Berry. Their children were: Eunice, Charles T., Mary, Jane, Eliza, Frank E., the subject of the following paragraph, and Ellen A., wife of Lewis Porter.

(VIII) Frank Edward, son of Reuben and Polly (Berry) Cram, was born on the old homestead in Pittsfield, where he now lives, January 5, 1847. He was educated in the common schools and at Pittsfield Academy, while Professor D. K. Foster had charge of it. He is a man of worth and sound judgment, and has been elected to various offices on the Democratic ticket. He has filled with credit to himself the offices of selectman, road agent, tax collector, member of the legislature and county commissioner. He is a member of Cadamount Grange, No. 97, Patrons of Husbandry, Pittsfield, Red Men Lodge, Norris, Knights of Pythias, and Suncook Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pittsfield, and has passed through the principal chairs. He married, Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1870, Ida A. Young, born in Pittsfield, April 10, 1850, daughter of Andrew and Dorothy (Blake) Young, of Pittsfield. They have three children: Natt, Allen, Frank Guy and Alvoiy Blake.

(IX) Natt, Allen, eldest child of Frank E. and Ida A. (Young) Cram, was born in Pittsfield, October, 1871. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from Pittsfield high school. After leaving school he was a bookkeeper, and later read law two years with Pattee & George, attorneys, Manchester. April 1, 1899, he was appointed postmaster of Pittsfield, and served four years, and was then re-appointed and is now serving out his second term. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Pittsfield, and Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, June 3, 1893, Edith Swett, of Pittsfield, daughter of David Knowlton and Elizabeth (Lane) Swett (see Swett, VIII). They have one child, Clifton Swett, born in Pittsfield, April 1, 1905.

(I) Nathan Cram, with three of his sons—Ezekiel, Nathan and Thomas—settled in Weare, New Hampshire, some time before the Revolution. It is not known where they came from or what was the maiden name of Nathan (1) Cram's wife. The three sons all served in the Revolution.

(II) Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) Cram, lived at Weare, New Hampshire, on the same farm with his father. This was located in what is called the Gore. Nathan (2) married — Nason, and had six children: Ezekiel, whose sketch follows: Nathan, Samuel, Jonathan, James and Abigail. Nathan (3), Samuel and Jonathan all married and settled in Weare. James married Lydia Lull, and removed to Lowell, Massachusetts; Abigail married Robert Balch, and went to Vermont to live.

(III) Ezekiel, eldest child of Nathan (2) and — (Nason) Cram, lived in Weare, on what is now the town poor farm. He afterwards moved to Wethersfield, Vermont. He married Mary Kinson, and they had ten children: Hilliard, whose sketch follows: Hannah, John, Ezra, Jesse, Eliphalet, Daniel, Nathan, Lowell and Richard. Three of the sons, Hilliard, Ezra and Jesse, settled in Acworth, New Hampshire; John went to Unity, this state; while Eliphalet, Daniel and Lowell lived in Weare and reared two children each.

(IV) Hilliard, eldest child of Ezekiel and Mary (Kinson) Cram, was born at Weare, December 5, 1773. In 1779, he moved to Acworth, New Hampshire, where he was married, March 14, 1799, to Sarah, daughter of Elijah Gove. They had nine children: Elijah, John Shepard, whose sketch follows: Willard, Sabra, Julia, Joseph P., Samuel G., Marjetta, and Samuel G.

(V) John Shepard, second son and child of Hilliard and Sarah (Gove) Cram, was born probably in Weare, New Hampshire, about 1802. He went to Hanover, this state, where he was a silver-smith by trade, and lived and died there. He married Sally, daughter of Joseph Gregg, of Acworth. The Greggs were good old Scotch-Irish stock. Joseph Gregg was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1763, and was the great-grandson of James Gregg, who emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1718. John Shepard and Sally (Gregg) Cram had six children: Daniel, Charles Hilliard, mentioned below, Clara, Sarah, Harriet and John. His wife died in Chicago, Illinois, about 1891.

(VI) Charles Hilliard, second son and child of John Shepard and Sally (Gregg) Cram, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, March 22, 1832. He was educated in the common schools of that place, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1854. He then went to Chicago where he became associated with the house of Ward, Daggett & Com-

pany, manufacturers and wholesalers of boots and shoes. He served as clerk for fourteen years, and then was taken into partnership, which continued till his death in 1881. On April 30, 1856, Charles Hilliard Cram married Harriet Blaisdell, daughter of Timothy and Harriet (Merrill) Blaisdell, of Haverhill, New Hampshire. (See Blaisdell, III). They had nine children whose sketches are given in connection with their mother's record. Charles Hilliard Cram died at Chicago, March 21, 1881.

Loughlin or Laughlin is a name of LOUGHLIN Scotch origin, and is found occasionally in Ireland, but previous to the Revolution none of the name seem to have been in America.

(I) Hugh Loughlin was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, where he passed his entire life. His wife's surname was Kates.

(II) James, son of Hugh Loughlin, was born in 1826, at Crosdenedd, County Armagh, Ireland, and died there in March, 1905, at the age of seventy-nine. He was a farmer. He married Elizabeth Nugent, of the same place, and they were the parents of six children; three living.

(III) Thomas, third son and third child of James and Elizabeth (Nugent) Loughlin, was born at Crosdenedd, County Armagh, November 1, 1859. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of twenty-two came to America, and first settled in Dover, New Hampshire where for a time he was employed in the print works. In 1882 he settled in Portsmouth, and entered the employ of the Frank Jones Company, where he continued five years. He then established himself in the business of bottling mineral waters, light drinks, and so forth, which he has since carried on with success. He is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in politics for years. In 1904 he was elected senator from the twenty-third district, and served the following session in the state senate.

Mr. Loughlin married, April 9, 1900, Mary (Molbenden) Paul, widow of William Paul, of Portsmouth. By her first marriage she had two children: Theresa and Bernard; and by the second, Thomas, John and Harry.

The first of the Grovers who immigrated to America is said to have been John Grover, who was of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634. He had a son John, born 1640, whose eldest son John was in Andover, Massachusetts. James Grover, who is said to have been a son of the last mentioned John, was born at Andover, married there and after the close of the Revolution moved with his family to Maine and settled in the town of Bethel. In the family of James were five sons—James, John, Jedediah, Eli and Elijah, and three daughters, Sarah, Olive and Naomi; and from these sons have descended the Grovers of Maine and a part at least of those of New Hampshire, who in later years crossed over into the state last mentioned.

The foregoing is the statement of one of the chroniclers of early Grover family history in New England, and while written in perfect sincerity some of the statements therein contained are at variance with the facts proved by more recent investigation of the family history. From the later and perhaps more authentic account it appears that the immigrant ancestor of the Grover family was Thomas, who came from England and settled in

Charlestown, Massachusetts, on the Malden side, in 1642; that this Thomas and his wife Eliza had several children, the names of some of whom are not known, but one of whom was Thomas, Jr., born 1653, married Sarah Chadwick and had, among their children, three sons, Thomas, Andrew and Ephraim, who in 1702 bought what is known as the "West Purchase" of Norton, Maine; that Andrew Grover, the second mentioned of these sons, by his wife Mary had a son James, who married Sarah Austin and had a son James, Jr., who was Deacon James Grover, who settled in Nelson (as now known), New Hampshire, and subsequently removed to Bethel, Maine. This Deacon James Grover is identical with the James referred to in the preceding paragraph as father of the eight children therein mentioned. There is hardly room for doubt that the late Josiah Grover, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the period of whose life ran from 1834 to 1892, was a descendant of one of the sons of Thomas and Eliza Grover, although from records now extant that relationship cannot be definitely established.

(I) Josiah Grover was born in York, Maine, May 19, 1834, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 21, 1892. His early opportunities to gain an education in the schools were very limited, for he was compelled to make his own way in life, but he always was a close, careful reader and by that means came to be a well informed man. When old enough to work he learned the trade of painting with Marcellas Bufford, of Portsmouth, and worked for him about ten years, then for a short time at the Portsmouth navy yard. By industry and frugal habits he saved enough money to start in business for himself, and in the course of time was placed in comfortable circumstances, and he also won the respect of a wide circle of acquaintances. He took an interest in public and political affairs, but never would consent to run for office. Mr. Grover married Helen Augusta Stackpole, daughter of George E. Stackpole, of Portsmouth. Their eight children were: John H., George W., Albert E., Charles E., Mary A., Joseph W., Frank H. and Henry C. Grover.

(II) John Howard, eldest son and child of Josiah and Helen (Stackpole) Grover, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 9, 1855, and after gaining a good early education in the public schools he took up painting with his father. He became a practical workman at that trade and also at paperhanging, and in 1884 started in business on his own account. Later on he became interested in real estate and gradually turned his attention to that branch of business. His efforts in life have been rewarded with good success, and he is regarded as a substantial business man. For many years Mr. Grover has been prominently identified with various fraternal organizations in Portsmouth, and is a Mason, Red Man, member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of its trustees and official board, and an ex-member of the common council from the second ward of the city. He married, February 14, 1877, Mary Hannah Gove, daughter of George W. and Sarah Young (Lucas) Gove, granddaughter of Joseph Langdon and Mahala (Crockett) Gove, and great-granddaughter of Edward Gove, who was of English birth and ancestry and came to America many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Grover have one son, Fred H. Grover.

The name Furbish is allied to Fro-bisher, Farbisher and Farber. It is thought to be derived from the occupation of scouring or preparing (turbishing) armor in the days of the tournaments. The family is of Scotch origin, but the name is not numerous, either in this country or Britain. The American name during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries seems to be confined to the neighborhood of Dover, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine. William Furbish was one of the earliest settlers of this state, and so far as known he is the only American immigrant of this family.

(I) William Furbish, who was probably born in Scotland, was in Dover, New Hampshire, as early as 1648. He owned land in Kittery, Maine, in 1664, which is still in the family and owned by Howard B. Furbish. His wife's name is not known, but seven children are recorded. These were Daniel, mentioned below. John, died in Kittery in 1701. Hope-well, married (first), Enoch Hutchins (2), and (second), William Wilson. Katherine, married Andrew Neal. Sarah, married Thomas Thompson. Bethia, married Josiah Gould. William, Married Sarah ——— and went to South Carolina.

(II) Daniel, eldest child of William Furbish, was born about 1664-65, probably in Kittery, Maine. About 1688-89 he married Dorothy Pray, of Braintree, Massachusetts. He was a Quaker, and his house was a garrison in 1722. He died in Kittery, January, 1745.

(III) Joseph, son of Daniel and Dorothy (Pray) Furbish, was born in Kittery, Maine, about 1709-10. He married Elizabeth Meads, May 20, 1734, and died in Kittery, April 5, 1795.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Meads) Furbish, was born in Eliot, Maine, July 17, 1735. On December 17, 1769, he married Hannah Stacy, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Tidy) Stacy, of Kittery. She lived but three and one-half years after her marriage, dying May 12, 1773. He died in 1808.

(V) Stephen, son of Joseph (2) and Hannah (Stacy) Furbish, was born in Eliot, Maine, April 12, 1770. On April 23, 1797, he married Catherine Hill, daughter of John and Martha (Rogers) Hill, of Kittery. He died in Eliot, October 5, 1826. She died in 1844.

(VI) Joseph, son of Stephen and Catherine (Hill) Furbish, was born in Eliot, York county, Maine, February 26, 1805. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that in connection with farming until his death. He was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Wadleigh, and they had five children, one of whom died in infancy. The four daughters who lived to marry were: Elizabeth, married Charles Jenkins. Hannah J., married Albert Shapleigh. Martha A., married Isaac Pindree. Charlotte H., married William Johnson. Joseph Furbish married for his second wife, December 22, 1845, Caroline Baker, of Portland, Maine. Of this union eight children were born: Joseph H., now living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Frederick B. also of Cambridge. Fannie E., married Calvin Brickett. Howard B., born July 18, 1853, lives on the old homestead. Charles F., see forward. Carrie, married Charles Johns, Effie L. married Stephen Bartlett. George, of New Haven, Connecticut. Mrs. Caroline (Baker) Furbish was a woman of superior ability. She was a school teacher before her marriage, and a writer. After she was seventy-five years of age she received

a check for one hundred dollars from the publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal for an article accepted by them. Joseph Furbish died August 6, 1886; Mrs. Caroline (Baker) Furbish died January 6, 1896.

(VII) Charles Fremont, fourth son and fifth child of Joseph Furbish and his second wife, Caroline (Baker) Furbish, was born in Eliot, Maine, November 27, 1855. When sixteen years of age he came to Dover, New Hampshire, and learned the blacksmith's trade of Smith Brown. He remained with him for three years, and then purchased the business, which he has successfully conducted ever since. He has a wide reputation for first-class carriage work, both new and repair. He also conducts a horse-shoeing establishment. Mr. Furbish belongs to many fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Weeohonet Lodge, No. 3. He belongs to the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and to Strafford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters, all of Dover.

Charles F., Furbish married Lizzie R. Butler, daughter of Benjamin Butler, of Salem, Massachusetts. They have nine children: Edna C., born in 1877, married George A. Austin, of Dover, New Hampshire. Edith M., born February 2, 1879, died July 12, 1900. Minnie A., born April 26, 1881. Herbert A., born August 14, 1882. Charles B., born April 20, 1883. Lizzie E., born November 11, 1887. Ralph, born July 14, 1889. Clifton, born March 26, 1893. Clarence, born August 12, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Furbish are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dover.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor does success crown only those who have abundant means. Many of our best citizens, both native and foreign-born, have started in life without capital and become successful and useful men. Among those who have come here from abroad and proved worthy and honorable citizens is the principal subject of this sketch.

(I) — Georgi was born in Saxony, Germany. He was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars, fought in seven battles and was shot in battle. He was a dyer by trade.

(II) William, son of — Georgi, was born in Saxony, Germany, 1832, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 31, 1904, aged seventy-two years. He was a tailor by trade. He came to America in 1883, and soon after settled at Manchester, where the remainder of his life was passed. He married Bertha Maynard, who survives him. They had two children: Emma, who was born in Germany and died in Manchester, and George F., whose sketch follows.

(III) George F., only son of William and Bertha (Maynard) Georgi, was born in Oberrohsau, Saxony, November 22, 1872. At the age of nine years he was brought to America by his parents, and went to school two years in Manchester. He then learned the baker's trade while in the employ of P. H. Roberts. In 1889 he went to Suncook and was employed as a baker by Frank Bartlett. The next year he started in business for himself as a baker, and rapidly expanded his trade so as to include groceries and confectionery, a well equipped meat market, and a restaurant. Mr. Georgi is a man of much energy and business ability, and has made a signal success of the lines of business he has undertaken. He

makes a specialty of catering and is widely and favorably known in this line. He has supplied banquets for festive occasions in many of the surrounding cities including Manchester, Concord and Laconia. He was made a Mason in 1903, and is a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 94, of Suncook; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Chase Horace Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord, and Bektash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Concord. He is a past grand of Howard Lodge, No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Suncook, past chief patriarch of Hildreth Encampment, No. 17, and past captain of Canton General Stark, of Suncook, No. 4. He is also a member of Oriental Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Foresters of America, Pembroke Grange, No. 111, of Suncook, and the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester. He is also a well known musician and a member of the Manchester Mannerchor and is leader of the Union Cornet Band of Suncook.

Mr. Georgi married, October 7, 1896, Delfine Lacasse, born in Suncook, December 8, 1871, daughter of Joseph and Louisa (Bonford) Lacasse, of Quebec, Canada. They have two children: Joseph Maynard Berniss and Madeleine Althea.

Schneider is a German name, is equivalent to the English word tailor, and comes from the occupation of the man who first took it as a surname.

(I) Johannes Snyder (Schneider), the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in Frankfort, Germany, May 22, 1779, and died in Canterbury, March 10, 1859. He came to America in early manhood and worked in a glass factory in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a time, and then removed to Maine, where he was engaged in farming. He married, January, 1806, Sarah Stevens, and they were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Ann Mary; Sarah; Elizabeth; John; Christopher, and two who died young.

(II) John, son of Johannes and Sarah (Stevens) Snyder, was born in Utica, New York, September 20, 1813, and died in Canterbury, December 14, 1898, aged sixty-six years. He worked on farms and attended school until twenty-one years of age, when he went to East Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was employed in the glass works there until about thirty. He then returned to New Hampshire and took charge of the farm belonging to his grandfather in Canterbury. He then maintained his grandparents while they lived, and after their death became the owner of their property. He was a man of much kindness of heart, and was much esteemed as a nurse among his acquaintances, before professional nurses and well equipped hospitals were not so common as they are now. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics a Republican. He married (first) in 1842, Abbie Merrill, of Orange, New Hampshire, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Heath) Merrill. Married (second) Ellen Hamlet, born in Deerfield. The children of the first wife were: James M., Charles, George and Frank.

(III) James Merrill, eldest son and child of John and Abbie (Merrill) Snyder, was born in Canterbury, September 4, 1851. He attended the district and high schools until he was twenty-one, and when not thus employed, worked on his father's farm and at cabinet work in Penacook, and afterwards at carpenter work. In 1872 he bought a saw

mill, which was then but a small one. In 1889 this mill and also the house and barn of Mr. Snyder were totally destroyed by fire. He at once rebuilt them, the mill being much enlarged, and is now cutting a quarter of a million feet of lumber annually. He has a farm which he cultivates, and about two hundred and seventy-five acres of woodland. Mr. Snyder is an attendant of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican, and in all affairs of public moment feels a lively interest. He is a member of the school board and of the board of selectmen. He married, December 17, 1873, in Penacook, Mary E. Fitz, born July 3, 1852, daughter of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Coursier) Fitz, of Webster. They have two children: Nellie A., born March 30, 1877, married, June 22, 1903, Walter A. Chase, of Concord; G. Mahlon, born May 28, 1879, residing at home.

Joseph T. Theobald was born in THEOBALD England, came to America and settled in Warrensburg, New York, where he worked at his trade of shoemaker. He married Samantha March, born in Sunapee, New Hampshire. They had four children: George Lyman, now of Concord, Charles H., now of Gloversville, New York, Eugene, of Glens Falls, New York, Thomas, who died in Warrensburg, New York. Mrs. Theobald married (second) Cyrus Stone, at Warrensburg, New York, and had one child: Adelbert Stone.

George Lyman, son of Joseph T. and Samantha (March) Theobald, was born in Warrensburg, New York, February 6, 1851. He acquired his education in the public schools, and at an early age began to earn his own living. He was employed about the Rockwell Hotel at Lucerne, New York, where he stayed from the time he was twelve years old until he was twenty. He then became a traveling salesman and followed that employment for about four years. He was successful as a solicitor, but wearied of his job, and in 1874, settled in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he started a general contracting business. In 1876 he removed to Concord, where he has since built up a very large business as a general contractor, dealer in horses, and owner of fast racing stock. His business of moving buildings, safes, and so on, is a large one and covers considerable territory. His contracting is frequently on a large scale. He constructed in 1905 the expensive race track at Salem, New Hampshire, the finest in New England, employing six hundred men and two hundred and fifty horses for five months. Mr. Theobald is the partner of James Y. Gatecomb, of Concord, and they have one of the best racing stables in New England. They own the famous Audubon Boy and Grace Bond. The latter is one of their best animals, and broke the world's record as a three-year-old trotter, five times in one afternoon, in the Kentucky Futurity races at Lexington, in 1904. They also have several other horses well known in the racing world, among which are Phallas and Lizzie A. Mr. Theobald deals in real estate in Concord and its vicinity. He is a Republican, and in 1887-88, was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives. He attends the First Baptist Church of Concord. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1872, and is now a member of Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Tahanto Encampment, No. 18; of Grand Canton Wildey, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant; and major general on General Fairbanks' staff of Patriarchs Mil-

itant of New Hampshire. Mr. Theobald is a man of great energy, succeeds in whatever he undertakes, and has an extensive acquaintance.

Mr. Theobald married, March 23, 1874, Martha J. Follansbee, born in Manchester, July 25, 1849. She is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah.

PRECOURT This ancient French name which was borne by a citizen of Canada, Gilles Precourt, who died in Quebec in 1696, is not often found in the genealogical registers or public records of the Dominion and is of still less frequent occurrence in the United States.

(I) Francis Precourt, son of Francis Precourt, was born at St. Zephirin, Province of Quebec, and died at Island Pond, Vermont, August 25, 1873, aged thirty years. He grew up in Canada and kept a store for some years at St. Zephirin, and later removed to Island Pond, Vermont, where he was the proprietor of a hotel. He married Catherine Smith, born at St. Agathe, Province of Quebec, September 28, 1850, daughter of Denis and Mary (Quinn) Smith. They were the parents of ten children. Mr. Smith died in 1864, aged sixty, and his wife died in 1860, aged forty-eight. Both were natives of Ireland. The children of Francis and Catherine (Smith) Precourt are: one unnamed, died young. Albert J., Archie F., Katie and Francis.

(II) Albert J., second child of Francis (2) and Catherine (Smith) Precourt, was born at Island Pond, Vermont, October 20, 1869. The death of his father in 1873 left him to the sole care of his mother when but four years old. At the age of sixteen (1885) Mr. Precourt came with his mother and her family to Manchester, where he entered the employ of Z. Foster Campbell, and spent five years learning the drug business. In 1890 he started a drug store on his own account; May 1, 1903, he started a second drug store in connection with his brother and ran the two for two years when he sold out the latter one; since then has operated the one at the corner of Central and Chestnut streets, and is conducting a successful business. Mr. Precourt is a gentleman of integrity, a good business man, and a leader among the Canadian Americans. He is a director of the First National Bank of Manchester, and is a member of the *Chambre de Commerce Franco-Americaine*, of which he is ex-president. In religion he is a Catholic, and member of St. George's Church.

Mr. Precourt married, August 25, 1891, Parmelia Mathieu, born in Manchester, January 13, 1869, daughter of Joseph and Philomene (Raiche) Mathieu the father being a native of Acton, and the mother of Drummondville, Province of Quebec. They have one child, Alice L., born June 17, 1893.

FRIZZELL The name of Frizzell, which is sometimes written Frissell, first appears on this side of the ocean in the records of Braintree, Massachusetts, which state that John Frizzell, who came from Scotland, died there in 1664. The early records of Roxbury, Massachusetts, state that James Frizzell and his wife Sarah, who were residing there in 1665, were the parents of Sarah, Benjamin, Hannah, Ebenezer and Samuel. A John Frizzell was in Falmouth, in 1689, and another John was a student at Harvard College in 1721. William Frizzell, of Concord, Massachusetts,

said to have been a Scotchman, was married November 28, 1667, to Hannah, daughter of William Clark, of Woburn. In 1686 one John Frizzell, with others, settled the town of Woodstock, Connecticut. These facts constitute a brief outline of the early history of the Frizzells in New England.

(I) Ira Frizzell was born in Canaan, Vermont, in 1812. The names of his parents do not appear in any of the various records consulted for the purpose of identifying them. Prior to the advent of railroads Ira Frizzell was engaged in teaming between Portland and Boston, but when forced to sacrifice his occupation to the march of improvement he returned to Canaan, where he gave his attention to agriculture for a time and also carried on a blacksmithing establishment. After a residence of three years in Coaticook, Canada, he returned to Canaan, Vermont, where he resided three years. He then removed to Hereford, Canada, where he resided until 1898, when he sold his farm and removed to Canaan Corner where he resided until his death, June, 1889. He married Hannah Hobart, daughter of Roswell Hobart, of Columbia, and a relative of the late Vice-President Hobart. She bore him five children, namely: Lucius Demmon, Adeline S., Persis E., Addison Hobart and Frederick G.

(II) Addison Hobart, second son and fourth child of Ira and Hannah (Hobart) Frizzell, was born in Canaan, March 17, 1848. His preliminary studies were pursued in the public schools of his native town, and he advanced by attending the Colebrook Academy, after which he devoted a number of years to educational work, teaching schools in Canaan, Vermont, and Columbia, New Hampshire. Learning telegraphy he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, and for a period of thirty years (1872 to 1902) was telegraph operator for that company at Groveton. From the latter year to the present time he has occupied the position of postmaster, and is transacting the business of the office in a most satisfactory manner. For a number of years Mr. Frizzell was a member of the board of selectmen of the town of Northumberland, and in 1901 represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature.

He married Ellen M. Smith, daughter of Ransom O. Smith, of Groveton. She became the mother of three children: Addie M., Jay H. and Nancy R. Mrs. Frizzell died March 17, 1905.

FULTON This family which came originally from Paisley, Scotland, was closely identified with the manufacture of the celebrated shawls upon which the fame of that city rested.

John Fulton, a native of Paisley, son of a shawl manufacturer, acquired proficiency in that industry, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States. He settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, and it was his intention to establish a shawl manufactory in that city, but finding it impossible to procure the quality of silk necessary for the production of goods to equal those of Paisley manufacture, he was obliged to abandon his plan, and having a good knowledge of mechanics he became a machinist. He enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, as did also his two sons, and served from 1861 until 1864. He took a deep interest in the religious welfare of the community, and was an active church member. His death occurred at Lowell in 1878. He married, in Scotland, July 11, 1823, Elizabeth Robertson, who died April 13, 1848, daugh-

ter of James Robertson of Paisley, and they had ten children, three of whom are now living: Walter M., see forward; James R., born February 27, 1830, the official sealer of weights and measures in Lowell, Massachusetts; Elizabeth R., born March 20, 1841, died April 1, 1906, in Lowell.

Walter McFarland Fulton, eighth child of John and Elizabeth (Robertson) Fulton, was born in Paisley, Scotland, January 25, 1838. He attended school in his native town, and came to America with his parents when he was fourteen years of age. They settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he found employment in the cotton mills, and followed the same occupation in Lawrence and Newburyport. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he decided that the country was in need of his services, and accordingly enlisted in the same regiment as his father, October 14, 1861. They were sent to the front as a part of General Butler's command, and rendered efficient service in the Department of the Gulf, participating in a number of important battles. He was honorably discharged and mustered out in 1864. He then returned to the textile mills in Lowell, where he obtained an excellent position, which he was later obliged to relinquish by reason of impaired health. He eventually recovered, however, and removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1880, where he at present holds the responsible position of overseer of the mulespinning department of the Amory Manufacturing Company. Although somewhat advanced in years Mr. Fulton has preserved much of the activity and energy of youth, and keeps well abreast of the times in regard to machinery and methods of manufacture. He is an expert in his calling, and takes rank among the foremost. In local civic affairs he has been particularly active, and was elected alderman from the eighth ward in 1891, and served two years. During his term of office he made strenuous efforts to have many needed improvements introduced, more particularly in the new section—the ninth ward of Manchester among which was a fire engine house which is known as the Fulton Engine and Ladder Company No. 6, and named in honor of Mr. Fulton. It was through his instrumentality that the overhead signs were removed from above the sidewalks in Manchester, and it is said that no one thing ever contributed more to the city's improvement in its business section. He was the Republican candidate for mayor in 1902. He is particularly interested in religious work and is a deacon of the South Main Street Church. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, being past commander of Lewis Bell Post, No. 3, Manchester, captain of the Manchester War Veterans, and is widely known among the veterans of that section of the state.

Just prior to his enlistment Mr. Fulton married Joseph Brown, daughter of Lendon and Hannah Brown, who died in Manchester, March 28, 1905, and is buried at Wilmot, New Hampshire.

This famous old Scotch name is still common in the land of its origin, and has been honored by several men of more than ordinary distinction, including a number of men of scholars who have graced the learned professions and a president of the United States.

(I) James Buchanan, native of Scotland and a mariner by occupation, brought his family to the United States about the year 1815, settling at or in the immediate vicinity of Boston, and he continued

to follow the sea for the remainder of his life. The maiden name of his wife is not at hand. He was the father of six children, namely: John, James, William, Margaret, Elizabeth and Catherine.

(II) William, third child and youngest son of James Buchanan, was born in Scotland in 1835, and emigrated with his parents at the age of ten years. He served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade and also learned carpet weaving. He resided in Danvers, Massachusetts, and his untimely death, which occurred in 1862, when in the full flush of a vigorous manhood, was a severe blow to his devoted wife and children. He married Jeannett McEwan, who became the mother of three children: William W., who will be again referred to. John, who is now in charge of the block signal system on the Michigan Central Railway between Buffalo and Chicago, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Edmond L., who is residing in Franklin.

(III) William W., eldest son of William and Jeannett (McEwan) Buchanan, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, December 24, 1856. Left fatherless at the tender age of six years and wholly dependent upon his mother for support, his opportunities for attending school were necessarily limited, and when thirteen years old he obtained employment in a woolen mill in order to assist in providing sustenance for the family. In 1872 his mother found it advisable to remove with her children to Franklin, and for the succeeding thirty years he was employed in the textile mills of that town, five years of which he was overseer of spinning in the Walter Aiken Sons' mill. In 1902 he accepted the position of foreman at the International Paper Company's plant in Franklin, and he retained it for three years or until appointed chief of police in March, 1905. For about twelve years previous to assuming the duties of that office he had served with ability and faithfulness as a special policeman, and was therefore well qualified by practical experience to take charge of that department, over which he presided until May 11, 1907, when he resigned to again enter the employ of the International Paper Company as foreman.

Mr. Buchanan has occupied all of the important chairs in the local grange No. 108, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the local lodge, Independent Order of Foresters, being at the present time treasurer of the first named body; also affiliates with lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and takes a profound interest in the general welfare of these organizations. Politically he acts with the Republican party.

Mr. Buchanan married, March 10, 1877, Emma Butterworth, daughter of A. E. and Martha Butterworth. One of their children died in infancy. The survivors are: Florence, wife of Luther J. Sawyer, Eva May, married George Chase, of Somerville, Massachusetts. Wallace W., a graduate of the Franklin high school, class of 1900. Emma J., graduated from the Franklin high school in 1902, and is now the wife of Fred Hunt. Della M., a graduate of Franklin high school. Mary D. Leslie, and Rachel.

The Norwoods are of English descent and the name may have been derived from Northwood, which was their original abiding place in England. The American branch of the family was established early in the colonial period.

(1) John Norwood, the earliest ancestor at



Walter M. Fulton

hand of the Norwoods of Keene, was a native of New Salem, Massachusetts, who went from that town to West Brookfield, same state. He married Judith Gilbert.

(II) George, son of John and Judith Norwood, was born in West Brookfield, June 25, 1818. When a young man he learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it as a journeyman for some time. He then entered the railway service as a section hand and was employed in that capacity for a number of years on the South Shore line at Sandwich, Massachusetts. From the latter place he went to Winchester, New Hampshire, where he purchased a farm and followed agriculture until the breaking out of the Civil war caused him to shoulder a musket in defence of the Union. Enlisting as a private in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, he went to the front early in the struggle, and was accidentally drowned at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, while performing his regular duties as corporal of the guard. He married Eliza Ann Baker, who bore him six children, namely: Charles M., B. Frank, George H., Hannah A., Anna E. and Eugene A.

(III) Charles Miles, son of George and Eliza A. (Baker) Norwood, was born in West Brookfield, October 23, 1844. He attended public schools in West Brookfield, Worcester and Sandwich, and concluded his studies at a private school in Middleboro, Massachusetts. He learned the box manufacturing business in Westport, Massachusetts, where he was foreman of a factory for three or four years, and in 1874 he established himself in the box business at Winchester, New Hampshire, where for a number of years he was a leading spirit in that industry, operating two extensive factories at one time. Locating in Keene in 1884, he continued the manufacturing of boxes in that city and at Beaver Mills, which latter he superintended from 1899 to 1905, during which period the active management of the box making business devolved upon the son, Leon C. Norwood, and so continues. In 1895 he admitted his son to partnership under the firm name of C. M. Norwood and Son. He is now devoting his energies exclusively to his box factory, which from a small beginning has expanded into large proportions, employing an average force of fifty men and his products find a ready demand in the market. The firm is also quite extensively interested in timber lands, and with the aid of portable sawmills supply a considerable share of the lumber necessary to keep the factory running on full time.

In politics Mr. Norwood is a Republican, and in addition to serving several years as water commissioner of Keene, he represented his district in the state legislature in 1893-94, during which he was clerk of the fisheries and game committee. He was again returned to legislature for the session of 1906-07, when he served on incorporations and manufactures committees. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Bektash Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; is a past master of the Blue Lodge and was chosen junior warden of the commandery, but was unable to serve on account of business pressure. He is a charter member of the local tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, Edward Raymond Consistory, and the Sons of the American Revolution; past captain of Winchester Camp, Sons of Veterans; vice-president of the Unitarian Club, and a member of the Wentworth Club of Keene.

On September 12, 1866, Mr. Norwood married Louise M. Taft, daughter of Giles and Fanny (Whitcomb) Taft, born March 30, 1843.

(IV) Leon Charles, only child of Charles M. and Louise M. (Taft) Norwood, was born in Winchester, March 16, 1871. His education was completed at the Worcester (Massachusetts) Business College, and after spending some four years in the clothing business he became associated with his father in the box manufacturing industry as previously stated. Like the elder Norwood he is a prominent Mason, being past master of the Blue Lodge, past high priest of the Chapter, an officer in the council and commandery and a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with the Order of the Eastern Star, Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of Veterans; the Wentworth, Monadnock and Unitarian clubs.

Mr. Norwood married, October 2, 1895, Caroline E. Backes, of Wallingford, Connecticut. They have two children: Catharine Louise, born May 17, 1902, and Charles Backes, born October 1, 1905.

James Hodge was perhaps the earliest HODGE settler of this name in the state of New Hampshire. Before 1774 he settled in Jaffrey, where he died August 26, 1831, aged ninety years. He married Elizabeth Alexander, of Leominster, Massachusetts, by whom he had twelve children.

(I) John Hodge was born in Londonderry. He was engaged in agricultural employment the greater part of his life, frequently cultivating farms "on shares" for others. He married Sarah M., daughter of Joseph Roby. They were the parents of two children: Jeremiah, who receives extended mention in the next paragraph, and John, who married and soon after enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

(II) Jeremiah, elder of the two sons of John and Sarah M. (Roby) Hodge, was born in Concord, January 28, 1830. He attended the common schools and a short time at Andover Academy. His youth was passed assisting his father the greater part of the year in farming operations, digging stumps and clearing land being a part of the labor he performed. April 1, 1850, to June 1, 1851, he worked in the Insane Asylum in Concord under Dr. McFarland. June 1, 1851, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter in Concord, and received for his first year's work his board and fifty dollars in money, furnishing his own tools. He left his employer at the end of the first year, and worked the following year for another contractor, for one dollar and thirty-three cents a day. In the fall of 1853 he came to Manchester, where he worked as a journeyman carpenter for two years. He then formed a partnership with A. J. Butterfield, which continued for five or six years. In that period they conducted a large business, and erected several of the best blocks of buildings then in the city. After the dissolution of this firm, about 1864, Mr. Hodge started in business for himself. In those days there was little if any machinery in this state for the manufacture of molding, and Mr. Hodge first introduced it into Manchester. He began in a small way and gradually increased the volume of his business. In the spring of 1872 he retired from the work of constructing buildings, and has since devoted his attention to the operation of machinery. He bought a lot of land situated on

Elm street, and after cutting about fifty cords of pine wood erected a factory where he has since carried on a flourishing and growing business. He manufactures moldings, brackets, sash and blinds, doors, window and door frames, stair rails, posts and balusters, packing cases and box shooks. He now has between one thousand five hundred and two thousand patterns of molding he has from time to time manufactured. He makes a specialty of this kind of work, and in the quality of his product has no superior. His factory, dry rooms, storage sheds, driveways, etc., cover sixty thousand feet or more, and he keeps constantly employed thirty-five men or more, and uses between three million and four million feet of various kinds of lumber annually.

Mr. Hodge has always been a man of untiring energy and industry. Endowed with a large and strong body he has made light of work, and during fifty-six years (since 1850) has never taken a vacation for diversion and recreation. He has assisted in making Manchester the flourishing city it is today. His success has come to him as a reward of careful planning and unremitting toil. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the city council two years. In 1864 he was initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship in Hillsboro Lodge, No. 2, and since then has joined Wonolancet Encampment, No. 2, of which he is a past chief patriarch.

He married, in Manchester, October 4, 1854, Judith Colby, who was born in Concord, daughter of Abner and Deborah Colby, of Concord. Three children were born of this union: Charles R., who has been for years associated in business with his father, Lucy, who married Charles Garland; he is now deceased. Alice M., who died young.

The only early ancestor of this name, RUSS John Russ, born in 1612, was at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. About 1640, he married Margaret —, and they had two children born in Newbury: John and Mary. Afterward they moved to Andover, Massachusetts, where four sons were born: Jonathan, Thomas, Josiah and Joseph. John Russ died March 24, 1692, and his wife died July 10, 1689. It is impossible to bridge the gap between these pioneers and the present line. Indeed, there is some doubt whether the following may not be descended from another ancestry, Ross instead of Russ, because the two patronymics seem to have been used interchangeably. There are several Rosses among the early immigrants. Alexander Ross was in New Hampshire in 1688; Daniel and Ezra were at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648; George was at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1658; James, was at Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1656; James was at Falmouth, Maine, in 1657; and John was at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1659.

(1) Stephen Russ was born in Thetford, Vermont, and married Electa Bancroft, of that place. Their children were: Anna, Emma, Mina, Lucinda, Sarah, William W., Charles G., James, John K.

(II) William W., son of Stephen and Electa (Bancroft) Russ, was born at Columbia, New Hampshire, October 15, 1844. He was a farmer in that town, and a soldier during the Civil war. September 2, 1864, just before he reached the age of twenty, William W. Russ enlisted in the First Heavy Artillery, and was corporal of Company I stationed in defense of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Russ held all the town offices in Columbia, and

represented his state in the legislature in 1895. He was a constant attendant upon the Methodist Church, and belonged to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Grange, and the Grand Army of the Republic. On August 31, 1868, William W. Russ married Alma E. Cone, daughter of Jared Cone, of Errol, New Hampshire. There were three children: Clara E., married Elwin Rich, November 20, 1901, and lives at Rumford Falls, Maine. Nelson Lewis, whose sketch follows. Walter L., born November 7, 1880, who lives in Northumberland; he married Lucella Lear Roche, April 25, 1903; one child Roxanna, born June 4, 1906. William W. Russ died February 20, 1906.

(III) Nelson Lewis, elder son and second child of William W. and Alma (Cone) Russ, was born at Columbia, New Hampshire, November 2, 1873. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Colebrook Academy. He stayed on the home farm until seventeen years of age, then worked in the mills for the next nine years, and in 1899 he and his father bought the present homestead, a fine farm of two hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Russ is a Republican in politics, and served as selectman in 1905 and 1906. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. March 22, 1902, Nelson Lewis Russ married Adeline, daughter of A. H. Frizzell, of Groveton, New Hampshire. There are three children: Catherine, born November 10, 1902; Glenn, born July 10, 1905; and Neil A., born Jan. 20, 1907.

The name of Finerty is new to this FINERTY country, but its owners are already making a record for themselves as useful citizens. It is their part to found, rather than heir, a line in America.

(1) Edward, son of James and Nancy (Burke) Finerty, was born in county Galway, Ireland, January 12, 1836. James Finerty was a tailor and farmer. Edward Finerty came to Boston, Massachusetts, with his mother and brothers in 1851. They soon reached Milford, New Hampshire, which became their permanent home. Edward had a common school education, and then learned the carriage painter's trade, and entered the employ of Colonel Lull, of Milford. He afterwards became a carriage manufacturer and dealer on his own account, which occupation he followed for forty years. He retired from business about 1894. In that year he was appointed postmaster of Milford by President Cleveland. He served in this capacity for four years. For six years he was chief of the fire department. He has also dealt in real estate to a considerable extent. Mr. Finerty is a member of the Village Improvement Society, a director and charter member of the Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Water Board. In February, 1863, he married Mary O'Hara, daughter of John O'Hara. They have two children: Mary Theresa, and Joseph W., whose sketch follows.

(II) Joseph William, only son of Edward and Mary (O'Hara) Finerty, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, July 23, 1866. He was educated in the town schools and at Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, where he graduated. He studied at the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, and received his degree there in 1889. He practiced for a time in Jersey City and in Long Island City. He then took a post graduate course at the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons. He returned to Milford, New Hampshire, where

he established himself in practice May 1, 1892. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Medical Society of Hillsboro County, and the Medical Society of Milford. Doctor Finerty also belongs to the Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and to the Elks. He has been court physician to the Foresters. He attends the Roman Catholic Church in Milford, which his father was largely instrumental in establishing. He is the inventor of the Granite Stain Eradicator, the great stone cleanser.

(I) Arthur McDerby was born in McDERBY Ireland, and came to Canada during a young man. He married Catharine McDonald, who came from Ireland with three other women. They were all married the same date that they landed. Arthur and Catharine (McDonald) McDerby had six children: Thomas, John, James, Catharine, Edward and Michael, all of whom are deceased except Edward. Catharine married John Gavin, of Manchester, New Hampshire. Arthur McDerby and his family belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. He was engaged in farming and the milk business. He died at Montreal.

(II) Edward, fourth son and fifth child of Arthur and Catharine (McDonald) McDerby, was born in Montreal, Canada, March 14, 1839. He was educated by the Christian Brothers in Montreal. His occupation was rope making and pipe making. He came to Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1861, and made clay pipes for five years. He closed out that business and went to work in the Manchester Mills. He worked in the belt and machine shop for twenty-one years. He then went over the river to Bedford, where his sons owned a farm, and now makes his home there. He is a Democrat in politics.

He married, January 6, 1867, Mary Lynch, daughter of John and Catharine (Sullivan) Lynch, of Ireland. She was educated in the public schools in Ireland. They have had eight children: Catharine, Thomas, Mary, a bookkeeper at Varick's hardware store, in Manchester; Anna, a trained nurse; Edward S., Margaret, a trained nurse; John, deceased; and John, who operates the farm where his father lives. Catharine and Thomas are not living. Mary married Richard Gilmartin, of Manchester, and their children are: Richard, Malcolm, Margaret, Marion, Alice and Arthur. Mr. McDerby and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The family of this name is found chiefly GIBBS in the eastern part of the state of Massachusetts, and for generations many of its members have been seafarers, sailors and officers in command of ships, especially whalers—that branch of sea service the most prolonged and most dangerous of all, requiring endurance, skill and courage of the highest order. They have acted well their part in all sorts of dangers and privations, and acquitted themselves with credit on every occasion.

(I) Captain Stephen B., son of James H. Gibbs, was born in East Wareham, Massachusetts, July 22, 1811, and died in Middleboro, February 26, 1906, aged ninety-five years. At the age of seven years his parents removed to Nantucket. As a boy he was employed at odd jobs about Nantucket, and at the age of fourteen started on his life as a seafarer. On his fifteenth birthday he was on a voyage to the Pacific whaling ground. His share of the catch was to be one barrel out of each one hundred and eighty, and on the return of his ship, twenty-nine months

later, he received about \$350 which he gave to his father. His next voyage he made on the same ship, working at the wheel, and receiving one out of each eighty-five barrels of oil. This voyage netted him \$1,100 for thirty months work, and this he also gave to his father, who bought a home in Nantucket where he lived and died. He next shipped on the "Charles and Henry" as third mate. His share of the proceeds of this cruise was one out of each sixty barrels, and from this voyage of forty months he netted a very satisfactory sum. He next made a voyage as first mate on the ship "Maria," Captain Elisha H. Fisher. He made two voyages as master of the "Ontario," and then took command of the "Napoleon." The cruise was a hard one, the mate being practically useless, and when Captain Gibbs was taken ill at Callao, Peru, he was obliged to return to his home by way of Panama and leave the ship and crew. Some of the crew were competent men and all were interested, and when they returned they brought a large cargo of sperm oil which brought generous returns to Captain Gibbs. At the age of forty he gave up seafaring and settled in Middleboro, Massachusetts.

Captain Gibbs was known as a temperance captain, and it is reported that in one instance when a ship was being fitted out for a cruise, it was suggested that several barrels of liquor be taken along, but the captain would not allow it, and the voyage was made without liquor. He rounded Cape Horn thirty-six times, and at the date of his death was probably the oldest sea captain in New England.

While engaged in whaling he married (first) Judith Maxim, who subsequently died. They had one son who lost his life in the Taunton river. Captain Gibbs married (second), in 1856, Mrs. Judith J. Bradford, and three sons were born to them: Captain Stephen B. Gibbs, of Seattle, Washington; James E. Gibbs, of Middletown, New York, and Carlton L. Gibbs, next mentioned.

(II) Carlton Lynwood, third and youngest child of Captain Stephen B. and Judith J. Gibbs, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, May 4, 1864. At the age of fourteen he left the public schools, and shipped at Boston as a sailor before the mast on the sailing vessel "William H. Besse," laden with a cargo of general merchandise for Melbourne, Australia, via Cape of Good Hope. From Melbourne the ship took a cargo of coal to Hong Kong, China, whence she sailed with a large number of Chinese laborers on board to Portland, Oregon. At Portland the vessel took on a cargo of salmon and returned to Boston, after an absence of a year. After the ship was laden with railroad iron Mr. Gibbs again shipped as second mate, and sailed for Portland, Oregon. On arriving off the mouth of the Columbia river the ship was wrecked on the bar there, one hundred and fifty-nine days out from New York, and ship and cargo were a total loss, the officers and crew, however, escaping with their lives.

On his next voyage he was first mate of the ship "Reaper," from Portland to Antwerp, Belgium, laden with wheat. For some years subsequently he served as first mate on vessels carrying cargoes of wheat from Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco to ports in Europe, principally in England and Belgium. He rounded Cape Horn nine times, and on one voyage experienced a gale of forty two days duration off that cape.

In 1887 he abandoned seafaring and entered the employ of Swift and Company, packers, in New York, where he was employed one year as salesman.

In 1888 he was made manager of the company's business at Bath, Maine, where he remained until 1893, and then took charge of the business at Concord as manager of the Concord Beef Company. In this business Mr. Gibbs has been an efficient man, and under his direction the business of the company in Concord has constantly increased. He is a Knight Templar Mason, affiliating with Polar Star Lodge, Dunlap Commandery, Bath, Maine.

He married, December 18, 1888, Emma Shaw, daughter of Frank and Abbie (Southworth) Shaw, of Lakeville, Massachusetts. They have two children: Helen L., born January 24, 1890, and Madeline, July 10, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are members of the Unitarian Church of Concord.

Superintendent William F. Arthur,

ARTHUR of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, is of Scotch parentage and belongs to a family of weavers. His father, grandfather and probably his ancestors in preceding generations devoted their active lives to the textile industry. The competency of a Scotch weaver is proverbial.

(I) John Arthur was a weaver in Glasgow, or the immediate vicinity, many years prior to the introduction of modern machinery in the manufacture of textile fabrics.

(II) David, son of John Arthur, was born in Glasgow, in 1826. Learning his father's trade he became an expert weaver, and was finally advanced to the position of overseer in a large factory. He witnessed the introduction of various modern improvements, and equipped with the experience of a master in his calling, he came to New York City about the year 1840, and shortly afterwards went to Dracut, Massachusetts, as an overseer in the weaving department in a cotton mill. He was later connected with a mill in Lowell, from which he went to Lawrence as designer at the Everett Mills, continuing in that capacity for a period of forty years. He relinquished the activities of life in 1894, and his death occurred in August, 1902. He was a member of the Masonic Order. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He married Jeanette Louise Black, a native of Scotland, and had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living.

(III) William Frederick, son of David and Jeanette L. (Black) Arthur, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, February 17, 1861. Upon leaving the public schools he entered a cotton mill as an apprentice, became a master weaver and in due time an overseer. In 1902 he was appointed superintendent of the Nashua Manufacturing Company's plant, and his ability will prove exceeding beneficial to his employers. Mr. Arthur is a member of Monadnock Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Kearsage Encampment of Lawrence. He also affiliates with the Pilgrims.

He married Rachel Robertson, daughter of J. W. and Rachel Pierson (Macdonald) Robertson, who were born near Edinburgh, Scotland.

Brian, the eldest brother of Niall
CONNOR Mor, was the first king of Connaught, of the Hy-Niall Department, and ancestor of O'Conchobhair of Connaught. The name has been anglicized O'Connor, O'Conor, Connor, Conor, and Congers. Conchobhair in Irish signifies the helping warrior. O'Conchobhair signifies son of Conchobhair.

(I) Edward Connor was born in Canada, and

died in Allenstown, New Hampshire. He removed to Allenstown, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was an operative in the mills for many years before his decease. He married, near St. Hyacinth, Province of Quebec, Canada, Marguerite Valliere, a native of Canada, who died in Allenstown about 1892. They had six children.

(II) John B., son of Edward and Marguerite (Valliere) Connor, was born at St. Hyacinth, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 16, 1852, and is by occupation a mill operative. In 1880 he removed to Suncook, New Hampshire, and in 1903 to Allenstown, where he has since lived. He married, in Canada, Eliza Begin. They were the parents of five children: Felix, John, Willie, who died in Allenstown; Ovella and Leda, both of whom died in Pembroke.

(III) John Joseph, second son and child of John B. and Eliza (Begin) Connor, was born in St. Giles, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 10, 1880. He was brought to New Hampshire by his parents when two months old and has resided in Suncook the greater part of his life. He was educated in the common schools of Pembroke and at the schools of St. Anne and Sherbrooke, Canada. He was at the latter place two years, and during that time he was a member of the military cadets of that school. After serving three years as a clerk in the drug store, of P. A. Brien, of Suncook, he entered the employ of George F. Georgi, where he has since remained. In politics Mr. Connor is a Democrat. In 1903 he was elected ballot inspector and served two years, and in 1905 was elected town clerk of Pembroke in which position he served. He was elected selectman in 1907.

Mr. Connor married, June 17, 1902, in Allenstown, New Hampshire, Annie Caya, who was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, 1882, daughter of Adolph Caya, of St. Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, and later of Suncook. They have two children: Violet, born April 9, 1903, and Raymond, July 7, 1904.

The family of Cate has been for more
CATE than a century industrious, frugal, and honorable citizens of Allenstown. Four or more generations have dwelt on the same farm and lived in peace and prosperity.

(I) Thomas J. Cate, was born in Allenstown, November 1, 1808, and died in Hooksett, May 31, 1877. He acquired his education in the town schools, and passed his life in cultivation of the soil. In religious sentiment he was a Baptist, and in politics a Democrat. He married, May 17, 1832, Louisa F. Wiggin, born in Hooksett, February 5, 1812, and died in Hooksett, March 14, 1874, aged sixty-two. They were the parents of fourteen children: Matthew, Lucy A., Elizabeth J., Caroline, Thomas J., Jesse, Sarah (died young), Elbert E., Freeman P., Lovina, George A., Sarah A., Martha and Amanda.

(II) Jesse, sixth child and third son of Thomas J. and Louisa F. (Wiggin) Cate, was born in Hooksett, March 27, 1840, and died in that town March 5, 1898, aged fifty-eight years. In his early life he was a Methodist, later accepted the Advent faith. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, September 11, 1862, Cynthia A. Davis, born in Hooksett, March 6, 1843, and died there December 21, 1898, aged fifty-five. They had eight children: George E., Anna N., Orin J., Mary J., John A., Rose B., Ira H. and Dolly.

(III) George E., eldest child of Jesse and Cyn-

thia A. (Davis) Cate, was born in Hooksett, July 20, 1863, and lives in the old homestead and cultivates the ancestral farm of one hundred acres which lies on the Hackett Hill on the west side of the Merrimack river. He was educated in the district schools. He adheres to the political faith of his father and grandfather, but is not radical in his ideas. He is a member of the Advent Church. He is a popular man among his townsmen, and was elected to the office of selectman and served two years. He is a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hooksett, and of Hooksett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 148. He married, April 25, 1900, Anna May Farnham, born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 2, 1877. She is the daughter of James H. Farnham, machinist, who was born in Acton, Maine, in 1851, and died in Manchester in 1900. They have three children: Ernest J., born May 1, 1901; Ida L., December 2, 1902, and Emma B., October 31, 1904.

The Lavene family came from Canada and the name is undoubtedly of French origin. Its founder on this side of the boundary line was loyal to the flag of his adoption, and proved his patriotism by sacrificing his life in the defense of the Union.

(I) Joseph Lavene was a native of Canada, but there is no information available relative to his birth, occupation or marriage.

(II) Edward, son of Joseph Lavene, was born in Sheffield, Province of Quebec, about the year 1845, and in early boyhood went to reside in Bakersfield, Vermont. He learned the trade of a harness maker. At the breaking-out of the Civil war, in 1861, he determined to follow the stars and stripes to the scene of conflict, in order to participate in preserving the Union from disruption, and being a minor of foreign birth he overcame this legal barrier by enlisting under an assumed name as a substitute in the Sixth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers. In the battle of Cedar Creek, October 16, 1864, he was severely wounded. He was honorably discharged with his regiment, June 2, 1865, and returning to Bakersfield physically disabled, he failed to recover, and he died in 1866 from the effects of his injuries. He married Virginia Provo, daughter of Paul Provo. She became the mother of two children: Frank W., now of Nashua, and Libbie, who is the wife of Henry Leach, of Lowell, Vermont.

(III) Frank William, a son of Edward and Virginia (Provo) Lavene, was born in Bakersfield, Vermont, April 4, 1863. He pursued the usual branches of study taught in the public schools, and worked upon a farm until he was nineteen years old. He was subsequently for a time employed in a box factory, later worked in a slaughter house and still later in a butter-tub factory. In 1883, he became an operative in the Palmer Cotton Mills at Three Rivers, Massachusetts, where he remained for more than twenty years, and during that time he acquired a complete knowledge of the textile industry. In 1904 he accepted the position of overseer of the finishing department in the Jackson Company's mills at Nashua, and still retains it. Mr. Lavene has occupied all of the important chairs in Palmer Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Palmer, Massachusetts, and he also affiliates with the Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the Union Congregational Church, Three Rivers, Massachusetts.

Mr. Lavene married Mary Greene, daughter of

Alpheus Greene of Rhode Island. Their children are: Lena and Edna, now Mrs. O. L. Maxwell, of Indian Orchard, Massachusetts.

It is supposed that the common ancestor of the Bloods of New England was James Blood, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, about 1638, and died there December 17, 1683. The family was wealthy. Tradition has it that James Blood was from Cheshire, England, though two of his sons, in 1649, then residing in Concord, sold an estate in Puddington, Northamptonshire, which might have been the place of their nativity. Ellen, the wife of James Blood, died in Concord, Massachusetts, August 1, 1674. Their children are supposed to have been James, Richard, John, Robert, and Mary.

(I) George H. Blood died in Mont Vernon, September 16, 1854, aged sixty-two. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lost an arm in battle. Mary, his widow, died August 5, 1870, aged seventy-seven.

(II) George Henry, son of George and Mary Blood, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, August 5, 1845. He was a farmer in Bedford, and removed in 1883 from there to Mont Vernon, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering. At the age of eighteen, February 16, 1864, he enlisted from Bedford in Company G, Second Regiment United States Volunteers Sharpshooters, as a private; January 30, 1865, he was transferred to the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and assigned to Company B. He died September 21, 1898, in Mont Vernon. He was married, November 25, 1866, at Bedford, to Mary West, who born in Amherst, September 9, 1850, daughter of Joseph C. and Rebecca (Pike) West, of Amherst. Six children were born of this marriage, of whom five are living: Harry George, whose sketch follows; Joseph H., Alice M., Charles E., and Bessie M.

(III) Harry George Blood was born in Amherst, May 2, 1890. After leaving school he returned to the occupation of farming, to which he had been brought up, and in 1893 bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres in the north part of Mont Vernon, where he now resides. He is prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party, and has filled the offices of road commissioner, member of the board of supervisors and of the board of selectmen, filling the last named position six years. He is a member of Prospect Grange No. 22, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the United Order of the Golden Cross. He married, in Mont Vernon, April 27, 1892, Hattie M. Kittredge, who was born in Mont Vernon, July 5, 1871, daughter of Henry J. and Jane (Murray) Kittredge, of Mont Vernon.

Wellington Kaler, of Nashua, went to that city from York county, Maine. Many of his ancestors, in common with the majority of the inhabitants of the Maine seaboard towns, were seafaring men. The family is of German origin, but neither the name of its immigrant ancestor nor the date of his arrival in New England can be found in the records consulted.

(II) Captain Aaron Kaler was born in Waldoboro, Maine, December 16, 1815. At an early age he began to follow the sea, and he became a shipmaster in the merchant service. He subsequently engaged in the building of vessels at Waldoboro, and also became an extensive dealer in West India goods. He married Nancy Sproul, born September

30, 1817, daughter of Captain Sprout, and had a family of five children, but two of whom are now living, Otis, a resident of Somerville, Massachusetts, and Wellington, of Nashua.

(II) Wellington Kaler, son of Captain Aaron and Nancy (Sprout) Kaler, was born in Waldoboro, Maine, April 9, 1815. His education was acquired in the public schools. At the age of twenty years he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and entering a cotton mill as an apprentice he worked his way upward to the position of overseer. In 1875 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, as overseer in the weaving department of one of the large cotton factories in that city, and from 1883 to the present time has occupied a similar position with the Jackson Manufacturing Company of Nashua, a period of nearly twenty years. Mr. Kaler is a member of Tuscan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lawrence, and also of Highland Veritas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lowell, and the Nashua Encampment. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church.

Mr. Kaler married Marcia A. Wakefield, daughter of Sylvester E. H. and Louisa (Ryder) Wakefield, of Newport, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Kaler have one daughter, Ella Louise, wife of Warren Prichard, business manager of the Telegraph Publishing Company of Nashua.

The principal subject of the following sketch is descended on the paternal side from Stephen de Francis Lessard, who settled at Sainte Anne de Beaupre, Province of Quebec, in 1623, and on the maternal side from an ancestor who settled in Quebec, in 1687.

(I) Rene Edward Lessard was born at what is now Lonsville, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 13, 1817. He was for thirty years a merchant in Montreal, and after retiring from business he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he resided until his death, 1890. He married Marie Marguerite Lambert, a descendant of Gabriel Lambert, who settled in Quebec in 1687. The members of the Lambert family were a sturdy, industrious and respected people, and followed agricultural pursuits. Marie M. Lessard was born at Louville, in the Province of Quebec, 1826, and died in Manchester, 1897. This couple had twelve children: Edward, Henry A., Mary M., Heloise, Francis J., Stephanie, Melina, Eliza, Joseph A., Augustine, Eugene and one that died in childhood.

(II) Rev. Henry Athanasius Lessard, son of Rene E. and Marie Marguerite (Lambert) Lessard, was born in St. Johns, Province of Quebec, April 14, 1850. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of St. John, and pursued his classical studies in St. Theresa College. In 1865 the college was closed and its founder, Rev. Charles Larocque, having been made bishop of St. Hyacinthe, the young student, Lessard, entered St. Therese College, in Terrebonne county, Province of Quebec, where his studies were continued. In 1869, on the removal of his parents to Montreal, he accompanied them, and lived in that city about a year and a half. In 1871, he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there spent five years in mercantile pursuits. Having become convinced that he ought to enter the priesthood, he returned to St. Therese College and took the course of study necessary to fit him for that holy calling, and on June 7, 1879, he was ordained a priest in Montreal. Immediately afterward the

Rt. Rev. James A. Healey, bishop of the Diocese of Portland, appointed him assistant to Father Chivalier, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, at Manchester. He performed the duties of this station a year, and was then sent as assistant missionary with Father Sweron, to attend the Mission at Madawaska, in Arrostook county, Maine. There he stayed only about six months, and then went to Portland, where he spent a month at the Cathedral and in January, 1881, began service under Rev. Father Hevey, then pastor of the church at Lewiston, Maine. In September following he was appointed to All Saints Church at Lancaster, New Hampshire.

Father Lessard, being in full charge of a parish, realizing its needs and his duties, at once began his work in earnest and spent the next four years in continuous and arduous labor, which finally began to undermine his health. It was then that he requested a change, which was granted, and in 1885 he was sent to Nashua. There the French Canadian population had become too great for the capacity of the Church of St. Louis de Gonzague on Hollis street, and he was sent to share Father Mileto's labors, and was assigned to a point on the north side of the city where, through his earnest, arduous and successful labor, the parish of St. Francis Xavier was formed. In July, 1896, so well rewarded had been his efforts, that the corner stone of a church building was laid on Chandler street. This, built of beautiful marble and costing one hundred thousand dollars, with school and other buildings and cemetery, is a very handsome structure, and the pride of the parish. Father Lessard is a zealous worker, a successful and honored pastor, and an affable gentleman, who is respected and honored by both the Catholic and Protestant elements of the community.

This family is of great antiquity in Scotland, and probably took its name from the town whence the ancestors of the American branch came. A distinguished member of this family was Sir James Leith, a British general, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1763, who served with General Sir John Moore in the Peninsula campaign, 1800, and afterward commanded the British forces in the West Indies.

(I) — Leith, was a shipbuilder at Leith, Scotland and suburb of Edinburgh, and removed to the Canadian provinces soon after 1800.

(II) George W. Leith, son of — Leith, was born in the city of Quebec, May 20, 1820, and died in Woodsville, New Hampshire, October, 1905, aged seventy-five years. He served an apprenticeship of seven years at the trade of tailor in Quebec, and in 1850 located in Adams, Massachusetts, and in November, 1852, removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire. There he conducted a merchant tailoring business until 1893, when the debility of age necessitated his retirement. He enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, September 10, 1862, was mustered in October 8, 1862, and mustered out August 13, 1863. He was wounded in the storming of Port Hudson, Louisiana, just before his discharge. He re-enlisted in Company L, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, September 27, 1864, for one year; was mustered in September 29, and served until June 15, 1865, when he was mustered out.

He married, in 1855, Evaline E. Frary, of Haverhill, who was born in Haverhill and they had five sons: George E., superintendent of the Pinkerton detective agency, in Boston. William H., mentioned

below. Harry W., physician, who resides in Pennsylvania. Walter H., who lives in Bangor, Maine, deceased.

(III) William H. Leith, M. D., son of George W. and Evelyn E. (Frary) Leith, was born in Haverhill, May 10, 1859, and was educated in the public schools and Haverhill Academy and Braintree, Massachusetts, high school. He then entered the Vermont Medical College at Burlington, Vermont, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883, with the degree of M. D. He then became an interne in Mary Fletcher Hospital of the same place, remaining until the fall of 1884, when he settled in Guildhall, Essex county, Vermont, and entered upon the practice of medicine. Two years later he removed to Lancaster, New Hampshire, where he has since acquired a wide practice. He is a member of the Coos Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the American Medical Association; is a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, and of the Association of United States Pension Examiners, and the New Hampshire Society of the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He is a trustee of the Eaton estate.

He married, in Lancaster, October 4, 1888, Minnie P. Eaton, who was born in Lancaster, daughter of George Roscoe and Sarah J. (Parker) Eaton. (See Eaton, XI.) Mrs. Leith is of quiet disposition, domestic in her habits and a lady whose works of philanthropy and charity are well known to the sick and distressed of Lancaster. They have one child, Eaton Leith.

The LaBonty family was founded in America by a French immigrant who settled in Canada. Perseverance and self-reliance are among its most prominent characteristics, and David P. LaBonty, a brief outline of whose career is herewith presented, is no exception to this rule.

(I) The first LaBonty (who was a native of France) crossed the ocean to British North America with a view of improving his prospects in life, and locating among his compatriots in Canada he engaged in tilling the soil.

(II) Michael, son of the preceding, was born in Canada. His principal occupation was that of a farmer. He settled in Burlington, Vermont, where he now resides. He married Frances Chamberlain, and was the father of fourteen children, of whom three are still living, namely: Francis, Lois and David. The mother died at the age of seventy-five.

(III) David, son of Michael and Frances (Chamberlain) LaBonty, was born in Burlington, Vermont, January 2, 1842. Bereft of his parents at an early age he was compelled to depend upon his own inherent resources for support, at a time when the majority of youth are reaping the benefits of parental solicitude, and he is therefore a self-made man in the true meaning of that term. After concluding his attendance at the public schools he accepted willingly any available employment, working in hotels and for private families, and he also served an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade. But his powers of perceptibility, which developed early, led him to relinquish that calling, and profiting by the practical experience already obtained in catering to the wants of the traveling public, he turned his attention to the hotel business. In 1866 he established himself as a restaurant keeper in Manchester, where he has ever since resided, and he served the

traveling public both satisfactorily and continuously for a period of thirty years up to 1896, during which time he was proprietor of the Fletch and LaBonty restaurant. His ability and thrift enabled him to retire with a competency in 1896, and the past ten years have been spent in rest and recreation. Politically he acts with the Democratic party, and in his religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Derryfield Club.

Mr. LaBonty married Jane Dorrin, daughter of John Dorrin, an Englishman. He has one daughter, Jennie, who is the wife of Arthur A. Lamory, and the mother of two children: David A. and Maria L. Lamory.

This name presents an excellent example of the manner in which names became gradually modified in transition from one language to another, and in the lapses of time. The family herein mentioned has been traced from Walter de Caen, whose Norman cognomen, meant Walter of Caen. He was a kinsman and companion of William the Conqueror in the conquest of England, and married a daughter of the last Saxon Lord of Kenson, subsequently becoming known as Walter De Kenson. The descent of this Walter is from Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy. The first emigrant to America in this line was of the fifteenth generation from Walter De Kenson, and long before his arrival, namely in the fourteenth century, the name had become anglicized to Dickenson. For a long time it was known in England in the form of Dicconson.

(I) William and Sarah (Stacey) Dickinson were residents of Ely, in Cambridge, England.

(II) Nathaniel, son of William and Sarah (Stacey) Dickinson, was born at Ely, 1600, and married, in January, 1630, Anna, widow of William Gull. With his wife and three children he immigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. Within three years thereafter he had removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he very quickly took a prominent place. His life forms an admirable example of Puritan character. He was among the most upright and esteemed citizens, not only of Wethersfield, but of Hadley, Massachusetts, whither he migrated later in life. His was a life of stern activity in conquering the wilderness, resisting the foes, and establishing a civilization on the Western continent. We find him on record as a jurymen at Wethersfield, October 14, 1642, and one or before December 1, 1645, he was appointed town clerk or "recorder." The first existing record of a vote in Wethersfield is in his hand writing. He was townsman in 1647-48, and deputy to the general assembly court from 1646 to 1656. His homestead is recorded to him in 1649. In 1654 he was one of a committee of three to advise with Constable about "Pressing men for the Expedition into the Ninigret country" in the Narragansett war. With his two sons, Nathaniel and John, he was active in the movement among dissatisfied members of the churches in Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, which led to the establishment of a plantation at Hadley, Massachusetts, and the father was a member of the committee appointed to lay out the new plantation. They were among the twenty-nine present at the town meeting in October, 1660, for the adoption and signing of rules and regulations governing the new colonies. Nathaniel Dickinson was the first town clerk of Hadley, and also served as assessor and magistrate. He was one of the

original members of the Hampshire troop on its organization, in 1663, and was one of the first trustees of Hopkin's Academy. In the aggressions of the Indians in 1675-76, three of his sons were slain, and this was a severe blow to the father. Worn out with his struggles and the toils incident to establishing a new colony, he died, June 16, 1676. His children were: John, Joseph, Thomas, Anna (or Hannah), Samuel, Obadiah, Nathaniel, Nehemiah, Hezekiah, Azariah and Frances.

(III) Nathaniel (2), sixth son and seventh child of Nathaniel (1) and Anna Dickinson, was born about 1644, in Wethersfield, and settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he died October 11, 1710. His first wife, Hannah, died February 23, 1679. He married (second), December 16, 1680, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Gillett. She died before April, 1682. He married (third), September 26, 1684, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Burt, and widow of Samuel Wright. The latter was killed at Northfield, September 3, 1675. His children, all of the first wife, were: Nathaniel and Hannah, died young; Nathaniel, Hannah, John, Mary, Daniel and Rebecca.

(IV) Nathaniel (3), second son and third child of Nathaniel (2) and Hannah Dickinson, was born May 7, 1663, probably in Hatfield, and resided in that town, where he died before 1757. He was among the severe sufferers by the Indians in the Connecticut Valley. He married (first) Hepzibah, daughter of Samuel Gibbs, of Windham. She died at the age of fifty-eight years, in 1713. He married (second) Lydia, daughter of Samuel Marshal, and widow of Samuel Wright, of Northampton. His children, all born of the first wife, were: Nathaniel, killed by Indians, 1698; Samuel, Ebenezer, Daniel, Hepzibah, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Thankful and Katherine.

(V) Nathaniel (4), fifth son and sixth child of Nathaniel (3) and Hepzibah (Gibbs) Dickinson, was born November 27, 1698, in Hatfield. He was residing in Northfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1727, and was killed by the Indians, April 15, 1747. In 1873 his granddaughter, Mrs. Polly Holton, who was then ninety-three years old, gave the following account of her grandfather's tragic death. Late in the afternoon Mr. Dickinson, accompanied by Mr. Asahel Burt, started on horse-back to fetch the cows from the meadow. When going up Pauchang Hill they were fired upon by the savages, and Mr. Dickinson's horse fell to the ground carrying his rider down with him. Instantly the Indians sprang forward, tomahawked and scalped both of their victims and disappeared in the adjacent woods. The discharge of firearms soon brought several settlers to the scene of the ambuscade, and the first to reach the prostrate form of Mr. Dickinson was his eldest son, Ebenezer, who, finding that his father was still alive, asked: "Father, who shot you?" The dying man answered faintly: "Indians," and shortly afterward expired. The first intimation of the tragedy received by the remainder of his family was when his bleeding body was brought to the door of his dwelling, and the gruesome sight caused a severe shock to the nervous system of his wife, which, owing to her delicate condition, was doubly severe. A durable monument was erected upon the spot where the ambuscade occurred, and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, September 12, 1782. Nathaniel Dickinson married Martha Wright, daughter of Eleazer Wright, and she died a widow March 28, 1793, aged eighty-nine years.

In addition to Ebenezer, previously mentioned, she had Miriam, born July 17, 1727, died October 24, 1736; Moses, November 20, 1728; Titus, July 18, 1730, died young; Martha, February 6, 1733, also died young; Nathaniel, April 24, 1735; Miriam, December 25, 1737; Martha, April 26, 1740, died young; Mercy, December 22, 1742; Titus, February 15, 1745; and Benoni, December 12, 1747, the posthumous child. Benoni was a striking example of the singular influences of ante-natal impressions. Throughout his life he displayed an aversion to firearms, which he regarded with absolute fear, and even the distant report of a gun caused him to shudder. He could never be induced to use dangerous weapons, neither could he listen to anecdotes of Indian warfare, and when drafted into service during the Revolutionary war, the officers, on being made acquainted with the cause of his inability to bear arms, assigned him to duty in the commissary department. He was also averse to the taking of the life of any creature whatever, and from youth to old age was never known to voluntarily speak of his father's death.

(VI) Nathaniel (5), son of Nathaniel (4) Dickinson, was born in 1735, in Northfield, Massachusetts, and with his brother Joseph, settled in Swanzey, New Hampshire. On May 15, 1770, he married Caroline Cummings. He died March 25, 1814. His children were: William, Azariah, Nathaniel, Asa, Aaron, died young; another Aaron, Abel and Israel. He adopted Rachel Hale.

(VII) William, eldest child of Nathaniel (5) and Caroline (Cummings) Dickinson, was born July 16, 1771. He married, April 24, 1800, Lucinda Gardner, of Sunderland, Massachusetts, and had a family of seven children: Erastus, Caroline, Nathaniel, Arvilla, David L., Ansel and Rollins.

(VIII) Ansel, fifth son and sixth child of William and Lucinda (Gardner) Dickinson, was born in Swanzey, February 22, 1822. At the age of eighteen years he went to Winchester, where he was employed a short time by his brother, General Erastus Dickinson, in a lumber manufacturing business, and was then admitted to partnership. He was afterwards associated in business with his nephews, whom he succeeded. He died in Ashuelot, July 31, 1889. He married Jane L. Boleyn, who died shortly afterwards, and he subsequently married Mary Theresa Felch, of Winchester. Of this union there are four children: La Fell, Milan A., John H., resides at Ashuelot; and William Eugene, married Flossie Drew, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, where they reside.

(IX) La Fell, eldest son of Ansel and Mary (Felch) Dickinson, was born in Ashuelot, March 29, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Winchester, and after his father's death took charge of the estate, which included an extensive box manufactory. Some four years later the firm name was changed to Ansel Dickinson's Sons. The box manufacturing interests of this firm merged with other concerns is now known as the New England Box Company. The Ansel Dickinson's Sons Company still operate large lumbering interests, a part of which are represented in the tract of timber land known as Pisgah Mountain, which has been in the family for three quarters of a century, a part of the original tract having been purchased by the late General and Ansel Dickinson. This is one of a very few of the primeval forests of New England. Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat in politics, and is more or less active in local



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civic affairs, having represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature in 1904, serving on the appropriations. Mr. Dickinson is a member of the directorate of Winchester National Bank.

Milan A. Dickinson married Josie Taylor, of West Swanzy. They have a son, Elwood Taylor Dickinson, and resides at West Swanzy.

This name has been prominently identified with business affairs in Claremont, and is honorably associated with the history and development of Massachusetts, as well as many other sections of the United States.

(I) Aurelius Dickinson was born February 10, 1804, in Granville, Massachusetts, and died November 3, 1880, in Claremont, New Hampshire. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received such educational advantages as the public schools of his time afforded. On attaining his majority he set out on foot for Hartford, Connecticut, carrying his wardrobe in a bundle on his back, and with a few dollars in his pocket. On reaching Hartford he was engaged as a clerk in a leather store there, and by careful saving of his earnings he was able in a few years to commence in business on his own account. He opened a general store and was quite successful and accumulated what was considered in those times a small fortune. In 1835 he sold out his business in Hartford and went to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he purchased the principal hotel of the place. This he conducted successfully until December, 1837, when it was destroyed by fire with most of its contents. It was well insured and by the sale of the site on which it had stood and the collection of the insurance he was saved from heavy loss. In the spring of 1838 he removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, and purchased the Fremont House. This he conducted as a hotel until 1850 and at intervals thereafter until the buildings were destroyed by fire March 29, 1879. Before the construction of railroads he was largely engaged in the operation of stage lines, and was regarded as a shrewd and successful business man. He was active in securing the construction of the Sullivan Railroad from Bellows Falls to Windsor, and it was largely through his influence and exertions as a director that it was built on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut river instead of the opposite side as at first contemplated. He was a director of the Claremont Bank and of the Claremont National Bank, covering a period of thirty years preceding his death, and from its establishment until his death he was a director of the Sullivan Savings Institution. He was a careful and prudent business man, and all his operations were directed by intelligence and shrewd foresight. He was scrupulously honest and his word was regarded as binding with any with whom he had dealings. By industry and careful investment of his means he accumulated a handsome fortune and no man ever charged him with wronging his neighbor. He filled numerous public positions of responsibility, and his duties were ever discharged with the same care and intelligence as were applied to the conduct of his own affairs. He was a selectman of Claremont during a large portion of the time after 1852 until his death, and from 1868 to 1871 was one of the county commissioners. Mr. Dickinson was married at Hartford, Connecticut, in May, 1830, to Frances M. Galpin, who survived him one month, dying December 3, 1880. Thus after fifty years of

wedded life husband and wife were separated only thirty days by death. They were the parents of two sons, one of whom died in infancy. The other is the subject of the succeeding paragraph.

(II) Henry A., son of Aurelius and Frances M. (Galpin) Dickinson, was born May 12, 1831, in Hartford, Connecticut, and was about seven years of age when his parents removed to Claremont. At one time he was proprietor of the Fremont House in Claremont and afterwards conducted a boot and shoe store for a few years. He inherited from his father much real estate and other property which he managed successfully. He was not very robust in health and did not seek to mingle in public life. He was, however, elected in 1884 to represent the town of Claremont in the legislature, and was active in securing the enactment of the policy law. He was quiet and domestic in his tastes and did not cultivate an extensive acquaintance, but those who were privileged to know him were warmly attached to him. After years of failing health he was seized by an apoplectic fit while walking on Fremont street, Claremont, and died from its effects November 13, 1888. His funeral was largely attended. He was married, October 14, 1863, at Claremont, to Mary Ella, daughter of Bridgman and Laura M. (Weston) Hapgood (see Hapgood, VI). She comes of the same line of descent as Isabel Florence Hapgood, the celebrated Russian translator of New York City, and also in the line of the noted author and journalist, Norman Hapgood, who is at present on the staff of the *New York Evening Post*. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson were the parents of four children, three of whom died in infancy.

(III) Henry Grant, only surviving son of Henry A. and Mary Ella (Hapgood) Dickinson, was born June 19, 1868, at Claremont, and grew up in that town. He graduated from the local high school and was prepared to go to college when the premature death of his father rendered it desirable for him to carry forward the business cares devolving upon him, and he was obliged to abandon pursuit of a college course. The business established by his father has been prudently carried on by the son and he has met with the success which he deserves. He is warmly devoted to the welfare and happiness of his mother with whom he resides in Claremont.

GILBERT John Baptiste Gilbert was a son of John Baptiste Gilbert, who was born in France and emigrated to Canada, dying there at the age of ninety-four years. John Baptiste Gilbert, Jr., followed the occupation of farming in Canada for sixty years, amassed a large fortune and a considerable amount of property, and at his death, in 1881, at the age of ninety-two years of age, was able to leave a farm to each of his children. He married Genevieve Labarge, a native of Scotland, who bore him thirteen children, of whom two are now living, namely: Michael, mentioned below, and Adelaide, now in Canada, who became the wife of John B. Desorcy. Genevieve (Labarge) Gilbert died at the age of eighty-nine.

Michael, son of John Baptiste and Genevieve (Labarge) Gilbert, was born at St. Bartholomew, Canada, September 20, 1829. He received his education in the common schools, and his first occupation was working on the farm. He was then apprenticed to learn the milling trade in Westport, New York, and in early manhood was given full

charge of a department. He came to Manchester, New Hampshire, 1856, and established himself in business, which he continued for three years, and then found employment in the Amoskeag Mills, where he remained for eight years. At the expiration of this period he went to Craftsbury, Vermont, where he purchased a grist mill which he operated for three years. He then purchased a farm in Greensboro and was engaged in its cultivation for four years, after which he returned to Manchester and found employment for a time in the Langdon Mill. He then accepted a position as clerk in a dry goods store, remaining for five years, after which he opened a boarding house and conducted the same very successfully for ten years, at times having more than two hundred boarders. Subsequently he established himself in the dry goods business, which he followed two and a half years, after which he retired to private life. He is a man of indomitable energy and force of character, and these characteristics have made a success of all his undertakings. He is a member of the Evangelist Church.

Michael Gilbert married Sarah Elizabeth Moulton, of Greensboro, Vermont, daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah M. (Senter) Moulton, natives of Center Harbor, New Hampshire, parents of twelve children, Sarah Elizabeth, the tenth child, being the only one living. Thomas L. Moulton was a farmer, spent his last years in Vermont, and died at the age of eighty; his wife died at the age of sixty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert had four children, namely: 1. Walter, died at the age of ten years. 2. A child who died in infancy. 3. Arthur C., an engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad, resides in Concord, New Hampshire. He married Mary Falvey, who bore him three children: Nellie B., Hazel E. and Walter C. Gilbert. 4. Henry M., a soldier in the regular army, now a non-commissioned officer stationed at Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts.

This name is to be found both in BARBER England and Scotland. The English spell it Barber, while the Scotch spelling is usually Barbour. Early immigrants of this name came to Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The Barbers of New England are descended from several immigrants, among whom were Thomas, who arrived at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635, and proceeded to Windsor, Connecticut; John, who arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637; George, who was in Dedham as early as 1643; Edward, who died there in 1644; and Robert, the New Hampshire settler, founder in America of the Barber family, whose history is now being reviewed.

(I) Robert Barber came from England (probably Yorkshire) about 1690, and settled in Exeter, where he was granted fifty acres of land located in what is now Newfields. He was killed by the Indians while working in his field. The data at hand fails to give the maiden name of his wife, but mentions three sons, Robert, John and Daniel.

(II) Robert (2), son of Robert Barber, was born at Exeter, in 1699. He married Sarah Bean, who was born at Exeter in 1707, and they removed to Epping in 1735. Robert (3) Barber, who is mentioned with descendants in this article, was probably his son.)

(III) Lieutenant Daniel, son of Robert and Sarah (Bean) Barber, was born in Exeter April 25, 1733. He was reared in Epping, and in 1752

he married Sarah Parsons, who was born at Newmarket in 1730. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter.

(IV) Daniel (2), son of Lieutenant Daniel (1) and Sarah (Parsons) Barber, was born in Epping, April 19, 1753. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. July 28, 1777, he married Sarah Coffin, born in Epping, September 24, 1758. Of this union there were four sons and one daughter.

(V) Daniel (3), son of Daniel (2) and Sarah (Coffin) Barber, was born in Epping, July 16, 1792. He was a prosperous farmer and a lifelong resident of Epping. On April 22, 1813, he married Hannah Holt Gilman, born January 28, 1793, and she bore him eight sons and three daughters.

(VI) James Pike, ninth child of Daniel and Hannah Holt (Gilman) Barber, was born in Epping, June 14, 1831. His studies in the public schools were augmented by a year's course at an academy, and his training for the activities of life not only embraced the acquisition of a good knowledge of agriculture, but he also served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's and carriage-maker's trades. His active years have, however, been devoted chiefly to general farming in Epping. In early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was for many years an official, and he is still a member. Politically he acts with the Republican party, but he has never aspired to public office. He was married July 4, 1854, to Lucinda A. Jenness, born in West Epping, August 6, 1830, daughter of James K. and Sarah (French) Jenness. She died in Epping, January 15, 1864, having been the mother of three sons and one daughter, namely: Eben Jenness, born January 21, 1856, died September 21, same year; Albert Gilman, who will be again referred to; Arthur Jenness, the latter's twin brother, died June 18, 1880; and Florence J., born March 20, 1863, died June 15, 1864.

(VII) Albert Gilman, second son and child of James P. and Lucinda A. (Jenness) Barber, was born in Epping, July 18, 1857. His early studies were pursued in the Epping public schools, and he concluded his education at the age of sixteen years with a two year's course at the Athol (Massachusetts) high school. For the ensuing six years he assisted in carrying on the homestead farm during the summer season, being employed winters at the lumber camps in the woods, and he was subsequently for two years engaged in farming on his own account at Epping. He next worked at carriage-making for a time in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and later was employee in a shoe factory at Epping. In 1884 he began to learn the optical business, which he found upon further acquaintance to be his proper sphere of action, and he has ever since followed it with success. As an optician he first located in Waltham, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Lawrence, having an office in the Bay State Bank Building, that city, and in 1888 he established himself in business in Boston. In the following year (1889) he organized the manufacturing and wholesale optical concern now known as the Globe Optical Company, of which he is president and treasurer, and he has from the commencement of its career directed its affairs in a most able and progressive manner. This concern, which is considered the largest wholesale optical house in the East, employs nearly one hundred and fifty people, is now transacting a business amounting to



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over half a million dollars annually, and its trade is constantly increasing. In addition to the Globe Company, Mr. Barber is a director in four other optical companies, and is similarly connected with other business corporations. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no active part in public affairs beyond the exercise of his elective privileges. When twenty years old he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever since been actively identified with that denomination. He was formerly superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the Bromfield Street Church, Boston, officiating in the same capacity at the Methodist Church, Newton, where he now resides, and at the present time he is a trustee of that church and treasurer of its benevolences. He was made a Mason in Sullivan Lodge, Epping, in 1880, has advanced through Newton Royal Arch Chapter to Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newton, and is also a member of the New Hampshire, Boston City and Economic clubs, all of Boston; the Methodist Social Union, the Newton Young Men's Christian Association, and other organizations.

At Lawrence, Massachusetts, Mr. Barber was united in marriage with Annie Estelle Skerrye, born in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, February 8, 1861, daughter of an edge-tool manufacturer of that place. Her father having died when she was very young, she was brought to Boston, where she attended the public schools, and her education was completed at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in Tilton, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have two sons, both of whom are engaged with him in the Globe Optical Company: Frederick Arthur, born at Epping, New Hampshire, December 1, 1880, and Raymond Jenness, born in the same place August 12, 1884.

(III) Robert (3), undoubtedly son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Bean) Barber, was prominent in military affairs, holding a commission under King George. Later was an officer in the Continental Army, took part in the battle of Bennington, and was with General Stark until the close of the war. He acquired a large grant of land in what is now Canaan, and moved his family there in 1778 or 1780. He had a large family.

(IV) Robert (4), son of Robert (3) Barber, was a young man when the family removed to Canaan. He succeeded his father, and bore a prominent part in the settlement of that part of the state.

(V) John M., son of Robert (4) Barber, was a worthy successor of his father, and his name appears prominently connected with all town matters. He was also an officer in the state militia.

(VI) March, son of John M. Barber, was for years a leading citizen of the town of Canaan.

(VII) Hiram, son of March Barber, was born in Canaan, New Hampshire, August 23, 1823, and when a young man learned the machinist's trade. His first employment was with Gage, Warner & Whitney, of Nashua. After being with that firm several years, he removed to Milford, and soon after to Illinois, where he took up a tract of land and prospered; this was in the times when that section was termed "out west." Later he returned to Canaan, where he took up the old Barber estate, engaged in farming, and resided there until his death. He was a man of discriminating judgment, and a person of influence in public affairs, but he would not accept public office. He was active

in church work. He married, October 8, 1850, Lucy Fales, who was born in Canaan, January 24, 1830, and died there April 22, 1881. Her father was Orrin Fales, of Canaan, New Hampshire. Three children were born of this marriage: Henry H., whose sketch follows; George E., of Derby, Connecticut, president of the Howard-Barber Company, and manager of the Star Pin Company; and Alice, who resides with her brother George in Derby.

(VIII) Henry Hiram, eldest child of Hiram and Lucy (Fales) Barber, was born in Nashua, December 10, 1852, and was educated in the common schools and at the academy of Canaan. In 1868 he took a position as clerk with Taylor & Norwell, of Nashua, and filled that position for ten years. In 1878 he removed to Milford, and bought out the dry goods business of Gray & Howard, who had a store in the old town house. At that time he employed one clerk. By careful attention and good management the business grew rapidly, and in 1900 the increase in business necessitated an enlargement of the space to carry it on, and Mr. Barber bought and fitted up his present large department store, to which an annex to accommodate a plumbing and heating department has since been added. He now does a large volume of business, and employs about twenty-five clerks constantly. His success as a merchant has enabled him to engage in other lines, and he is now vice-president of the Souhegan National Bank, and director in the Granite Savings Bank. He organized the Milford Board of Trade, was for years its president, and is now one of the directors. He is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in public affairs. His success in business led to his selection to represent the town in the legislature, 1891-92, and while filling the office of representative, he introduced the since widely known "Barber Bill" to regulate the insurance companies of the State, which compelled the retirement of many insurance companies from the State of New Hampshire. This law is so satisfactory that it has been adopted in various other states.

The issues of Mr. Barber's efforts in the different lines he has undertaken, stamp him as a man of first-class mercantile ability, and capable of winning success wherever and whenever he grapples with an enterprise. His locating in Milford has not only brought him a large trade, but has attracted many buyers from neighboring towns, whose patronage has been of benefit to other merchants and citizens of Milford. He is a member of Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and King Solomon Chapter, of Milford; Israel Hunt Council, No. 8; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of the Thirty-second Degree, of Nashua. He married, in Antrim, November 5, 1873, Fostina Dodge, who was born in Antrim, November 17, 1851, daughter of Alvah and Lydia (Elliot) Dodge. They have one daughter, Ethlyn Fostina, who was born in Milford, August 31, 1880. She married M. F. Brown, of Boston, Massachusetts, who is chief engineer of the Boston Bridge Works Company of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Barber is a member of the Milford Woman's Club, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This name is supposed to be of
 GRIFFIN Welsh origin and is probably derived
 from the use of a figure on a coat

of arms. There were several immigrants bearing the name from early records in the history of New England. The line herein traced, has been identified with New Hampshire from an early period in its history.

(I) Humphrey Griffin, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1605, and was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, when we first find record of him. He died about 1661 or 1662, in Ipswich, and the inventory of his estate was made March 25, 1662. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and she was married (second) February 10, 1663, in Haverhill to Hugh Sherratt of that town. She died May 29, 1662. Humphrey's children were: John, Nathaniel, Samuel, Lydia and Elizabeth.

(II) John, eldest child of Humphrey and Elizabeth Griffin, was born about 1642 in Ipswich, and resided in Haverhill and Bradford. He was selectman of the latter town about 1685. He was married September 17, 1663 in Haverhill, to Lydia Shatswell of that town. Their children were: Lydia, Theophilus, John, Hannah, Ebenezer, Susanna, Samuel, Nathaniel and Abigail.

(III) Theophilus, eldest son and second child of John and Lydia (Shatswell) Griffin, was born February 2, 1666, in Haverhill, and resided in that town where he died March 17, 1689, at the age of twenty-three years. He married Mary Colby, daughter of John and Frances (Hoyt) Colby and granddaughter of Anthony Colby, the pioneer planter of Salisbury and Amesbury.

(IV) Theophilus (2), son of Theophilus (1) and Mary (Colby) Griffin, was born October, 1689, according to the Amesbury records and settled in Kingston, New Hampshire, before 1722. In that year he sold his land in Amesbury. When the Rev. John Ward took charge of the first church of Kingston September 29, 1725. Theophilus Griffin was one of the constituent members. He was married December 18, 1710, in Amesbury to Hannah Fowler, of that town. Record of but one child is found. It is probable that John (who is mentioned, with descendants, in this article) was their son.

(V) Theophilus (3), son of Theophilus (2) and Hannah (Fowler) Griffin, was born June 17, 1711, in Amesbury, and settled in Deerfield, New Hampshire. Nothing can be found in the vital records of this state to show who was his wife, and record of only one child is found.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Theophilus (3), was born April 25, 1756, in Deerfield. His wife's name was Mary, and their children were: Benjamin, Polly, Jenny and Lewis, and perhaps others.

(VII) Benjamin (2) eldest child of Benjamin and Mary Griffin, of Deerfield, was born in 1788, in that town, and died in 1872, aged eighty-four. He was engaged in farming. His wife's surname was Harriman. Their children were: Alva J., Susan, Hannah, Benjamin F., Anson C., Mary and Lemuel.

(VIII) Benjamin F. Griffin, fourth child and second son of Benjamin Griffin, was born in February 22, 1812, and died November 25, 1892, aged seventy. He was a farmer. He married Mary Clark. They were the parents of these children: Flora, born 1858, died in 1864; Medora, born, 1860, died 1864; Andrew, born 1864, died 1865; Ervin A., the subject of the next paragraph; and Ava Vesta, September 7, 1868.

(IX) Ervin Andrew Griffin, fourth child and second son of Benjamin and Mary (Clark) Griffin, was born in Concord, October 7, 1865. In 1875 he

was taken to Boscawen by his parents on their removal to that town, and he has since resided on the farm his father then bought. Mr. Griffin has repaired the house and barn, and made notable improvements on the farm, and brought it into a high state of cultivation. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics is a Republican. He takes more than ordinary interest in public affairs and matters of general importance to the town, and has served his townsmen four years as selectman. He married in Boscawen, January 5, 1888, Mattie Hubbard Quimby, who was born April 4, 1867, daughter of John Quimby, of Boscawen. Their children are: Blanche, born August 15, 1889; Charles, April 11, 1893; May, July 15, 1894; and Lillian, March 30, 1903.

(V) John Griffin, who was without doubt a son of Theophilus (2) and Hannah (Fowler) Griffin, resided for a time in Kingston, where part of his children were born. He was married September 8, 1743, in Kingston, to Hannah Bean, and they settled in time in Derryfield. The births of some of their children are recorded in both Kingston and Derryfield. Probably the first four were born in Kingston. They were: Hannah, "Ane," Sarah, John, Theophilus and Mary.

(VI) Theophilus (4), second son and fifth child of John and Hannah (Bean) Griffin, was born October 25, 1754, in Derryfield (now Manchester), and lived and died in that town. He married Sarah Martin, and their children were: James, John, Susanna, Polly, William, Sarah and Betsy.

(VII) James, eldest child of Theophilus (4) and Sarah (Martin) Griffin, was born January 24, 1785, in Derryfield where he passed his life, and was probably a farmer. His wife's name was Jeruina and their children were: George, James, Alfred, Caroline (died young), Caroline, Edmund and Mary Jane.

(VIII) George, eldest child of James and Jeruina Griffin, was born September 7, 1808, in Derryfield, where he grew up. In early manhood, he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and followed it successfully in both his native state and in Massachusetts until about 1858, when he established himself in mercantile business at Manchester and continued in trade for a period of twenty years. In 1885 he erected a summer hotel at York Beach, Maine, known as the Agamencius House, and he made it a very popular resort, conducting it until his death, which occurred January 27, 1889. On September 20, 1820, he married Alice Clark (born January 15, 1808), and had a family of six children, namely: William Henry, born July 29, 1830 (died in 1871); Almenah J., born August 10, 1834 (died October 17, 1899); Claramond A., born May 9, 1836; George W., and Georgianna (twins), born April 2, 1830; Heber, born June 18, 1843.

(IX) George W., fourth child and second son of George and Alice (Clark) Griffin, was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, April 2, 1830. At the unusually early age of seven years he began working in a woolen mill, and he continued his connection with the textile industry until he was twenty years old, and then became associated with mechanical work. In 1879 he became associated with Parker C. Hancock in the manufacture of patent scroll and back saws at Franklin, under the firm name of G. W. Griffin & Company, and this concern has continued in business there ever since with excellent financial results. Although the production of these appliances was an innovation in New England,

the enterprise has prospered and its annual output has reached large proportions. During the first year of the Civil war Mr. Griffin served as a musician in the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Under the old town government he served as a member of the board of selectmen, and since the incorporation of Franklin as a city he has represented his ward in the common council. He is a Master Mason, and also a member of the Pilgrim Fathers.

He married Adelaide M. Burgess, daughter of Bethuel and Mary (Sturtevant) Burgess. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have had three children: Georgianna, who died in infancy; Ralph E., born August 4, 1866; and Ernest L., born June 20, 1870. Ralph E. married for his first wife Ida J. Silver, who bore him two children: Dorothy A., born March 12, 1891; and Ellen, who died in infancy. His second wife was Lillian M. Lampron, and the children of this union are: Frances E., born November 27, 1899; and George R., born January 20, 1903. Ernest L. married Ellen V. Stewart.

(Second Family.)

The previous family treats of the descendants of Humphrey Griffin, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who was among the early English immigrants and left a numerous progeny. The founder of this line may have been a younger brother of Humphrey, but there is nothing in the records to show such relationship. Descendants of both are now numerous in New Hampshire, bearing their due proportion of the responsibilities of civilization.

(I) Philip Griffin is styled a "planter" in the records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he bought a house lot in 1657, and was subsequently killed by lightning. His widow, Ann (or Agnes), married again, and died November 24, 1682. Their children were: Hannah, Mary, and John.

(II) John, youngest child and only son of Philip and Ann Griffin, was born November 4, 1736, in Salisbury, where he evidently passed his life. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity and allegiance there December, 1777, was a resident in 1682, and was admitted to the Salisbury Church, August 26, 1716. He probably died early in 1734, as his will, executed June 11, 1730, was proved May 7, 1734. He was married (first, published September 17, 1695 in Salisbury), to Susannah Brown, daughter of Philip and Mary (Buswell) Brown of Salisbury. She was born March 8, 1671, and died about 1705. He was married (second) March 28, 1706, to Hannah Davis, of Salisbury, formerly of Haverhill, probably the daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Johnson) Davis. She was born in February 15, 1676. There were five children of the first wife, and five of the second, namely: Philip, Mary, Isaac, Hannah, Phebe, Ann, John, Ephraim, Susannah and Jonathan.

(III) Isaac, third child and second son of John and Susanna (Brown) Griffin, was born December 21, 1699, and was baptized and received in the Second Salisbury Church, December 12, 1719. He resided in Kingston, New Hampshire, where record of the births of three children appear. There were probably other children born before his removal to Kingston. He was married in the latter place January 7, 1725, to Susanna Clough, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Long) Clough, of Salisbury. She was born December 10, 1704, and baptized at the First Salisbury Church, September 23, 1705. Their children recorded in New Hampshire were: Phebe, Elizabeth, Isaac and Mary.

(IV) Isaac (2), only recorded son of Isaac (1) and Susanna (Clough) Griffin, was born August 5, 1731, in Kingston, and lived in what is East Kingston. He married Mary Rowell, and the records of East Kingston show the birth of two of their children, namely: Richard and Dorothy.

(V) Richard, son of Isaac (2) and Mary (Rowell) Griffin, was born March 26, 1753, in East Kingston, and was in late life a prominent citizen of Weare, this state.

"Richard Griffy" was a private in Captain Robert Crawford's company, stationed on Great Island, New Hampshire, November 5, 1775 as shown by the Revolutionary Rolls. Richard Griffin was one of Captain Gordon's company, raised and mustered in the Seventh Regiment, December 16 and 17, 1776, to be under the command of Colonel David Gilman to recruit the American army till March 1, 1777. An account of the bounties advancement to Continental soldiers by the town of Kingston between January 1, 1777, and January, 1780, shows that there was paid into the treasury for the hire of one Berkhardt and Richard Griffing in the year 1778, May 20, the sum of 154 pounds. Richard Griffin, of Captain Ben. Stone's company, Colonel Scammet's regiment, mustered March 21, 1777, was reported dead June and July, 1778. Evidently the Richard of Kingston, was not dead at that time, as his name appears on the list of tax payers in Weare, between the years 1788 and 1793. The "anabaptist" meeting house in South Weare having gotten very much out of repair, a new one fifty-six feet long and forty-five feet wide, with floor and gallery, was built, and October 2, 1788, thirty-six men bid off the pews in the body of the house ranging from eight pounds seven shillings to eighteen pounds, twelve shillings. Pew No. 1, next the fore door, was bid off by Richard Griffin at fifteen pounds, eleven shillings, and only two pews brought more. Mr. Griffin was better off financially than his neighbors generally, or he was more liberal than most of them. By the articles of this sale one-fourth part of the price was to be paid in cash, and the rest in such material as the building community may want to furnish the house—"Either glass, nails, Rum, or lime will be excepted by them in place of cash." Richard Griffin married Sally Batchelder, of Hawk, and they had: Isaac, Nathan, whose sketch follows: Richard, Betsy and Polly.

(VI) Nathan, son of Richard and Sally (Batchelder) Griffin, was born in Kensington, October 3, 1788. He was a farmer, and varied his employment by sawing deck plank for ships built or repaired at Portsmouth. In 1810 he settled in Auburn, where he bought a one-half acre of land with a house upon it, and worked for Jack Clark (with whom he came to Auburn) six years for fifty cents a day. He was very economical, and invested every dollar he could spare in land. He was a Democrat, and served as selectman. In religious faith he was a Methodist. He married, March 15, 1818, Sally Evans, of Weare, daughter of Samuel Evans. She died, 1873 aged seventy-eight years. They had four children: Paige S., George G., French L., and Sebastine S.

(VII) George Gould, second son and child of Nathan and Sally (Evans) Griffin, was born in Auburn, June 18, 1823, and died there March 9, 1891. He owned a farm and saw mills, which he operated, and also dealt in real estate. He was a Democrat, was selectman, and filled minor offices. He married, March, 1849, Jane C. Mead, who was

born in Candia, January 13, 1823, daughter of Jacob and Lois (Johnson) Mead. Their children were: Willard H., and John P., who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(VIII) John Page, son of George B. and Jane C. (Mead) Griffin, was born in Auburn, July 1, 1853, and got his education in the common schools. For seven summers he teamed in Manchester. He then went into the grocery business, built a store and was postmaster at Auburn Village two years. He sold out his business in 1890 to Thomas Emery, and has since farmed the homestead and lumbered. He was a Democrat in politics until the tariff and free silver questions filled the political field, and since 1896 he has been a Republican. He was treasurer of Auburn four years, selectman two years and a member of the board of education three years. He is a member of Rockingham Lodge No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons of Candia; Ada Chapter, No. 9, Order of Eastern Star; Massabesic Grange, No. 127, Patrons of Husbandry, of Auburn, and of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester. He married, September 6, 1881, Levina Reynolds, who was born December 1, 1850, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Thatcher) Reynolds, of Patton, Province of Quebec. She is a Methodist, a member of Ada Chapter No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star, and of Massabesic Grange, No. 127, Patrons of Husbandry. They have four children: Jennie, Abbie G., Charles N., and Angie L. Jennie married Clarence Drayton, resides in Manchester, and has a son Clarence. Abbie G., married Augustus Clark, of Manchester, and has a son Charles. Charles N. married Rose Stuber, resides with his parents. Angie L. is at school.

(Third Family.)

This name is of Welsh origin, but GRIFFIN the traditions of the family which is the subject of this sketch, point to a Scotch ancestry. As a surname Griffin is found in some form in most modern languages of Europe. The figure of the fabulous Griffin of antiquity is very common in coats-of-arms, usually represented with the body and feet of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle or a vulture, signifying the union of strength with agility. In some instances the name Griffin may have been bestowed on a man because of his strength and agility.

(I) Daniel Griffin was a resident of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He was probably a scion of one of the early Scotch families which came to Massachusetts in 1718 or soon thereafter. His wife's name was Beulah.

(II) Uriah, son of Daniel and Beulah Griffin, was born August 9, 1744, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, where he resided. His wife, Mercy, died February 18, 1807. He was selectman of Tewksbury in 1779.

(III) George, one of the younger sons of Uriah and Mercy Griffin was born December 20, 1780, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. He was a blacksmith by trade and a man of sterling character, a member of the Congregational Church, and the holder of a captain's commission in the militia. He married Judith Chase, a descendant of the Hannah Dustin, who was born in West Newbury, Massachusetts, February 15, 1788. Their children were: Harriet, George H., Ann M., Mary J., Henry D., and Walter.

(IV) Henry Dustin Griffin, son of George and Judith (Chase) Griffin, was born in Bradford (now South Groveland), Massachusetts, December 5,

1822, and died March 20, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and at Topsfield Academy. He was a teacher in the earlier and later portions of his life, and during middle age he was a shoemaker and dealer. For years he was a member of the school committee. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He married, August 26, 1850, at Limerick, Maine, Sabrina Knight Carr, born April 12, 1830, who was the daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Carr. They had three children: Ellen Frances, Annie Estelle, and Willard Henry. Ellen F., born August 5, 1851, married Daniel Augustus Caldwell (since deceased) shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Massachusetts. Annie E., November 8, 1852, married Charles Edward Poor, shoe contractor, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Willard H., is mentioned in the next paragraph.

(V) Willard Henry, only son and third child of Henry D. and Sabrina Knight (Carr) Griffin, was born in Groveland, Massachusetts, April 28, 1857. He was educated in the common schools of Groveland and at the high school in Georgetown, Massachusetts. At seventeen years of age he commenced work as a shoemaker in Danvers, Massachusetts, where he remained until he was twenty. In 1878 with his brother-in-law, Charles E. Poor, Mr. Griffin, under the firm name of Poor & Griffin, contracted shoes, that is, they took the ready made uppers and turned them out finished shoes. This partnership employed from twenty-five to fifty persons, and continued until 1884, the factory being situated at South Groveland and Haverhill. After disposing of his interest to his partner, Mr. Griffin spent the following year superintending the shoe factory of Chase & Chamberlain at Strafford Bow Lake, New Hampshire. In 1885 the firm of Chase, Chamberlain & Company, of which Mr. Griffin was the company, was formed, and the following eight years manufactured shoes at Henniker, New Hampshire, and employed from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons. The business was removed in 1873 to Raymond, where it was continued until 1875, when Mr. Griffin disposed of his interest and settled in Manchester, and with Leander A. Cogswell formed the firm of Griffin & Cogswell which continued until June 15, 1906, when Mr. Griffin's purchased his partner's interest. Mr. Griffin now carries on this industry alone, and employs from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty operatives and turns out about three hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes annually.

He married, 1878, Jennie Greenwood, born at West Boxford, Massachusetts, 1857, daughter of Samuel M. and Sarah (Gamir) Greenwood. They have had five children: Gertrude S., Wayne W., Helen F., Vaughn D., and Dorothy.

As this family did not come to America till the middle of the nineteenth century, it cannot be considered a branch of the families of the same name whose history has previously been traced through eight generations. The American founder of the family, — Griffin was born in 1822, in county Cork, Ireland. After such school advantages as the neighborhood afforded, he came to America in 1848 and settled on a farm near Walpole, New Hampshire, where he remained ten years. He then moved to Alstead where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one of the best in town, which he successfully cultivated till 1901, when he moved into Alstead village, where he died. He was a Democrat

and a Catholic. He married Bridget O'Connor, daughter of Patrick O'Connor, who was born in county Clare, Ireland, about 1822. They had one child, Patrick Edward, whose sketch follows. Mr. Griffin died in January, 1905, and his widow now lives with her son at North Walpole.

Patrick Edward, only child of — and Bridget (O'Connor) Griffin, was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, October 11, 1856. He attended the public schools in Alstead, and then acquired the carpenter's trade, working for three years for D. C. Ordway, a contractor and builder of Bellows Falls, Vermont. Mr. Griffin then learned the manufacture of paper in the Fall Mountain Company of Bellows Falls, where he remained for thirty-one years. During the last twenty years of that time he was foreman of the shipping, finishing, cutting and stock department, and had charge of from thirty to forty men. On April 21, 1906, he left this business and bought the Manilla Bottling Company. Mr. Griffin remodelled the store, and the business is now known as the Crescent Bottling Company, a wholesale bottling establishment of which he is the junior partner, with C. J. O'Neil. He is also one of the proprietors of the Red Cross Pharmacy, which was purchased in June, 1906. He has handled real estate to a considerable extent, and done much building. In politics Mr. Griffin is a Democrat with a leaning toward independence. He was a member of the school board four years, and was selectman for two terms. He represented Walpole in the legislature of 1883-85-87, serving on the roads, bridges and canals committee and various others. In 1893-94, he was deputy sheriff for Cheshire county, and has the honor of being the only Democrat to hold the office. He has been a member of the Bridge Memorial Library committee since its organization. He was one of the promoters of the North Walpole Aqueduct Company, and for five years was treasurer and manager of the company which was finally sold to the town in 1890. He has been treasurer of the North Walpole precinct; a director and stockholder in the Fall Mountain Brewing Company, and its clerk for eighteen years; and president of the Bellows Falls Driving Club, which he helped establish in 1905. He was instrumental in securing the charter and otherwise promoting the Alstead and Acworth Railway system which was sold to Copely-Amory. Mr. Griffin belongs to the Catholic Church, and for twenty-five years was treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 2, of North Walpole. He also belongs to the Foresters, Court William French of Bellows Falls, and to the Bellows Falls Board of Trade. He was chairman of the original new bridge committee, and worked hard for the bridge.

On December 10, 1870, Patrick Edward Griffin married Annie Sheehan, daughter of William Sheehan, who was born in Wisconsin, September, 1858. They have four children: Edward, Annie, George and Fred. Edward is a graduate of the Bellows Falls high school, and is now with the Vermont Farm Machinery Company of that place; he married Lula McCloud, and they have one child, Kenneth. Annie is a graduate of the Bellows Falls high school, and married Joseph Forsier; they have one child, Edward. George is at present a student in the Bellows Falls high school. Fred is a pupil in high school at North Walpole.

According to Savage the earliest Berry to arrive in this country was William, who was in Portsmouth in 1631, sent there by Mason for his plantation, but who in 1635 removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was

made a freeman, May 18, 1642. Several other emigrants of the name came later. Some if not all came from England. The Berry family of Chichester and vicinity trace their lineage back to William.

(I) William Berry emigrated to this country with fifty of Mason's men. He died in 1654. His children were: Elizabeth, who married John Locke; John, who married Susannah —; Joseph, who married Rachel —, of Portsmouth; James and William.

(II) William (2), fourth son and youngest child of William (1) Berry, married and had Thomas, and probably other children.

(III) Thomas, son of William (2) Berry, was born in 1688. He resided in Greenland, and built the house on the north side of the road which was occupied in 1878 by Thomas Jefferson Berry. He married Mehitable —, by whom he had: William, born February 29, 1720; Mary, September 1, 1725, and Thomas, February 27, 1731. He may also have had other children.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Thomas and Mehitable Berry, was born February 27, 1731. He was a captain in the army of the Revolution. He lived in Greenland on the west side of the road. He married Abigail, daughter of Deacon John Lane, of Hampton. Their children were: Joshua, born September 27, 1755, married Mary Cate, of Pittsfield, and died September 27, 1828; Mary, March 23, 1757, died March 5, 1760; Mehitable, February 16, 1759, married her cousin, Lieutenant Thomas Berry, and died November 16, 1823; Isaiah, April 6, 1761, married Bathsheba Shaw, and died June 9, 1845; Thomas, June 20, 1764, died January 26, 1767; Major William, of whom later; Thomas February 27, 1768, married Mary Lane, and died October 25, 1847; Abigail, September 16, 1771, married Jacob Brown, of Hampton Falls, and died December 20, 1833; Elizabeth, April 15, 1773, married William, a brother of Jacob Brown, and died January 31, 1844; and John, April 20, 1780. (The last named and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(V) Major William (3), third son and fifth child of Thomas (2) and Abigail (Lane) Berry, was born June 20, 1766, and died July 8, 1847. He married Rachel Ward, by whom he had children: Edward, born July 16, 1787, married (first) Susan Brown, and (second) Annie Coe; Thomas, born November 1, 1788, married Nancy Shaw; William, born March 13, 1799, married (first) Mary French, April 10, 1817, and (second) Lucretia (French) Swett, February 7, 1844, and died August 20, 1869; John, born October 18, 1791; Hannah, married Cotton M. Drake, of Pittsfield; Mehitable, married John Sherburn, of Northwood; Cotton who died December 22, 1831; Isaiah, married Rhoda, daughter of Deacon John Lane, and died April, 1870; Gilman, who died near Mason, Michigan; and Abigail, married Samuel Gilman.

(VI) John, fourth son and child of Major William and Rachel (Ward) Berry, was born October 18, 1791, and died September 14, 1880. He married Marianna Hogan, and their children were: Marianna McDonough, born November 22, 1825, died March 18, 1853; John M. McDonough, Sept. 18, 1827, married Alice Parker, and died November 8, 1887; Edward Hogan, May 14, 1829, married, September 25, 1854, Maria Harvey, and died December 18, 1868; Susan B., April 22, 1831, died May 6, 1854; Elizabeth Hogan, February 13, 1833, married John P. Nutter, April 3, 1856, and died in Concord, June 10, 1890; Edwin, July 3, 1835, died August 20, 1836; William Edwin, July 3, 1837, is not farther in

this article; Ellen, July 28, 1839, died October 8, 1841; Albert Frank, September 1, 1841, died August 17, 1874, and was buried in the United States cemetery in Pembina, and Frederick Benton, January 28, 1844, died September 14, 1877. Of these children John McDonough Berry was the most distinguished and at the time of his death was the senior associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota.

(VII) William Edwin, fourth son and sixth child of John and Marianna (Hogan) Berry, was born in Pittsfield, July 3, 1837, and died April 10, 1881. He had one child, Clarence Edwin Berry.

(VIII) Clarence Edwin, son of William Edwin Berry, was born in Pittsfield, February 18, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, Gilmanton Academy, and Pittsfield Academy under the instruction of Professor D. K. Foster. He is a farmer, and also has charge of the Floral Park cemetery. In his religious affiliation he is a Congregationalist. He married, May 12, 1898, Susan, daughter of Reuben Lowell and Mary J. (Nutter) French. His wife was educated in the public schools and academy of Pittsfield and Bradford Academy. They have one child, Janet French, born August 14, 1902.

(V) John (2), sixth son and tenth child of Thomas and Abigail (Lane) Berry, was born in Greenland, April 26, 1780. He married Sarah, daughter of Major James Drake, Pittsfield, February 16, 1803. His wife was born August 7, 1785, and died April 7, 1869. He died November 6, 1857. Their children were: Abigail, born May 3, 1804, married, December 23, 1825, Joshua Lane, (born April 1, 1798, died August 28, 1883) and died December 30, 1891; Thomas, born October 13, 1805; Hannah, born October 24, 1807, married, January 29, 1828, Joseph Brown (born February 7, 1796, and died November 28, 1838), and died October 12, 1892; John Calvin, born February 18, 1815, married, May 8, 1836, Sarah Ann Bean (born May 27, 1816, and died April 11, 1856) and died April 28, 1881; and Sarah Jane, born September 14, 1818, married Sylvester H. French, April 24, 1839 (born June 12, 1812, and died September 15, 1888).

(VI) Thomas (3), eldest son and second child of John and Sarah (Drake) Berry, was born in Chichester, October 13, 1805. The Berry home is situated on a very picturesque hill commanding an extensive view. The buildings, which are in good repair though over one hundred years old, were built of native timber cut on the place. Mr. Berry owns a farm of three hundred acres, and has a portable mill in use for cutting timber on the place as it is needed. His principal business is dairying. He has served his town as selectman and representative to the legislature. Politically he is a Democrat and religiously a Baptist. His wife and her cousin, widow of Sylvester H. French, are the two oldest members of the First Baptist Church of Pittsfield. Mrs. Berry, who is now ninety-six years old, attributes her longevity to a strong and sound constitution, plenty of fresh air and hard work. Her education was obtained in the district schools of Loudon, having to walk two miles to enjoy the privilege. She has been used to the spinning wheel and has woven in the loom. She still has a piece of embroidery on which the letters of the alphabet are wrought in silk, with the date of her birth at the bottom of the piece, as a memento of her school days. She has cooked with a fireplace and dipped candles after the oldtime custom. She reads without glasses, has a very retentive memory, and is spry for one at her advanced age.

Mr. Berry married Olive, daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Clough) Gove, of Loudon, New Hampshire, February 5, 1835. His wife was born September 9, 1810, and was the third child and daughter of her parents. Her father was born August, 1772, and died April 23, 1845. Her mother was born June 4, 1777, and died September 2, 1866. The date of their marriage was January, 1799. Their children were: Martha, born September 18, 1801, married Jonathan Perkins, April 9, 1823; Ruth, September 4, 1805, married William Leavitt, October, 1825; Olive, who married Thomas Berry; Jonathan, September 21, 1812, died April 23, 1870; he married Mary Ann Sargent, March 13, 1845; and Sarah Ann, July 28, 1819, married Abiel F. French, February 7, 1838. The children of Thomas (3) and Olive (Gove) Berry are: Martha A., born May 24, 1838; John Hale, June 17, 1839; Hannah Brown, June 18, 1841, married, January 1, 1862, Joseph Porter, and died March 5, 1896; Alvah Clinton, February 7, 1844; Thomas Munroe, October 22, 1846; Jonathan Gove, April 10, 1849, and Edson Cummings, December 17, 1852.

(Second Family.)

(I) Eliphalet Berry was born in Barnstead, in 1797, and died December 13, 1859. He married Elizabeth Locke, who was born in 1801, and died January 10, 1877. Their children were: Ira Locke, Eliza Ann, Lucy, and William II. Both of the daughters died young. William H. married Josephine Evans, who survived him. He enlisted August 15, and was mustered in as corporal August 30, 1862, in Company B, Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, and died from wounds received May 3, 1863, in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, at Potomac Creek, Virginia, May 17, 1863.

(II) Ira Locke, eldest son and child of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Locke) Berry, was born, 1829, in Barnstead. He received his education in the public schools of the town, a private school and Gilmanton and Northfield academies. For a time he followed teaching in Barnstead and other towns in New Hampshire, also in Rhode Island. Returning to the old homestead, to which he had fallen heir, he served as selectman, and part of the time chairman of the board, for fifteen successive years, also as county commissioner, and justice of the peace. His wife Lavina, daughter of Joseph Drew, a descendant of John Drew, was educated at Gilmanton and Northfield academies, and was a school teacher before marriage, and after marriage in Rhode Island. He died February 28, 1892. Their children were: Fred C. Berry; Lucy A., who became a popular school teacher, married J. W. Whitney, of Syracuse, New York, and is now a physician in Homer, New York; and Myra E., who married E. H. Shannon, of Laconia, New Hampshire.

(III) Fred E., eldest son and child of Ira Locke and Lavina (Drew) Berry, was born in Barnstead. After attending the public schools he completed his education at New Hampton Academy. He then worked for two years at Beverly, Massachusetts, in the express business. For the next seven years he was employed in mercantile business in Tampa, Florida. Returning north he was for a time associated with a box manufacturing company, at Saco, Maine. Returning to Barnstead, he has ever since occupied the old homestead comprising nearly three hundred acres, and has given special attention to the production of milk. He is a member of Liberty Lodge of Masons, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and also of the Crystal Lake Grange. He married, March 27, 1890, Edith M., daughter of

Charles L. and Julia A. (Tuck) Tarbox, of Biddeford, Maine, by whom he has had three children: Helen J., Grace E., and Edith F.

The first Allard mentioned in the records of New Hampshire, is Hugh, ALLARD who was in the state as early as 1674, and from him those of this sketch are probably descended.

(I) Henry Allard was one of the first settlers of Conway, and a pioneer millwright in that section of the state, where he was widely known as a mechanic. He married and had Stephen and James (twins), Aaron, David, Robert Henry, Samuel, Gershom and daughters.

(II) Samuel Haven, son of Henry Allard, was born in Conway, 1784, and died June 22, 1878, aged ninety-four years. He cultivated a farm for some years in New Durham. He married Judith Fall, who was born in Bartlett, and died in Madison, 1878, aged eighty-eight years. They had three sons: William, Samuel and James Madison, whose sketch next follows.

(III) James Madison, youngest son of Samuel H. and Judith (Fall) Allard, was born April 9, 1819, in that part of Eaton which is now Madison, and died in North Conway, March 24, 1888, aged sixty-nine. He learned the carpenter's trade and later settled in Conway, where he owned and cultivated a farm and also worked at his trade. He maintained a standing above the average in his town and was elected constable and also selectman: January 2, 1839, he married Eleanor Howe Gile, who was born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Hall) Gile, both natives of Enfield (see Gile, V). Eight children were born of this union: Ellen, born November 20, 1839, died young; Lydia G., born March 29, 1874, for many years a teacher in Conway; James Vernon, December 28, 1875, died young; Charles Fifield, December 19, 1817, died young; Nelson, August 30, 1850, died December 28, 1865; Frederick, October 22, 1852, died February 26, 1872; Frank P., mentioned below; and Clara Ellen, March 4, 1859, who died young.

(IV) Frank Pierce Allard was born on the Allard homestead in Conway, April 1, 1857, son of James M. and Eleanor Howe (Gile) Allard. After completing his studies in the common schools he devoted his energies almost entirely to agriculture, but in 1890, he began to deal quite extensively in farm implements, and for a number of years spent a large part of his time in travelling in the interests of his business. He is a Democrat and served as deputy sheriff of Carroll county eight years, is a member of North Conway Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of Pequawket Grange, No. 146, Patrons of Husbandry, and of Highland Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a Past Noble Grand of North Conway Lodge and a past master of Pequawket Grange. Frank Pierce Allard married, July 3, 1878, Clara Ella Martin, who was born in Jackson, New Hampshire, September 16, 1858, daughter of Alfred and Betsey (Keniston) Martin. Alfred Martin was born in Portsmouth, February 8, 1817, and was a carpenter and farmer. He resided in Jackson, then he removed to Conway, where he died in 1877. He married, March 1, 1841, Betsey Keniston, daughter of James and Lydia (Randall) Keniston, of Conway. Eight children were born to them: James G., now of Allston, Massachusetts, who married Anna Kenny, and has five children: Emily, who died young; Almira O., who married Samuel Hoyt,

and died in 1875, leaving three children; Josephine R., who married Charles S. Meserve, and died in September, 1872, leaving one son; Lucy A., who died young; Oscar W., who died young; Clara E., mentioned above; and one other, who died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Allard three children have been born: Roger M., Frederick E., and Eleanor. Roger M., born October 30, 1880, was educated at the Brewster Free Academy of Wolfboro. He married Edith M. Carrier of Eaton, New Hampshire, September 19, 1905. He is a carpenter by trade and lives in North Conway. Frederick Earl, December 25, 1882, died young; Eleanor, was born September 5, 1900. They have also an adopted daughter, Myra Hoyt Allard, a daughter of Mrs. Allard's deceased sister, Almira Martin Hoyt. She is a graduate of Brewster Free Academy, took a special course of study at the Boston University, and is now a well known and successful school teacher.

(V) Nathaniel, second son and child of Noah and Elizabeth (Howe) Gile, was born at Enfield, July 8, 1777, and died in Conway April 8, 1840, aged sixty-three. He devoted the principal part of his life to agriculture. In religious faith he was a Baptist, and sustained a good reputation among church people and in the community where he resided. In 1802 he married Lydia Hall, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Leonard) Hall, of Enfield. She was born June 23, 1780, and died October 8, 1852, aged seventy-two. They had seven children: John Hall, Reuben, Clarimond, Mary Leonard, Noah, Lydia and Eleanor Howe.

(VI) The last mentioned was born February 21, 1817, and married, January 2, 1839, James Madison Allard (see Allard, III).

The Trow family is one whose descendants will be found scattered throughout various sections of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, and some of them have wandered west, and have been successfully engaged in farming and various industries there. Joseph and Jesse Trow, brothers, were among the early settlers in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, and another brother settled in Goshen, New Hampshire, and all the Trows of that place are his descendants. The Trows in Vermont are descendants of the brothers who settled in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire.

(I) Josiah Trow, the first of whom we have much recorded information, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, May 31, 1773. He had a brother who came to Sunapee, New Hampshire, and later removed to that portion of Massachusetts which is near the junction of New Hampshire and Vermont, and had a son who was a physician. Another brother in Beverly had a daughter, Emma, who married Jackson. Josiah Trow came to Sunapee, New Hampshire, in the spring of 1796, and cleared twenty acres of land where he later built a log house, and about five years later a frame house in which he resided until his death. By means of industry, frugality and thrift he subsequently acquired several more parcels of land. He returned to Beverly in the winter of 1796, and remained until the following spring, when he went back to Sunapee, and commenced the cultivation of his land, planting ten acres with corn, and ten acres with rye. His death occurred in the last days of November, 1847. He married, March, 1797, Mary Smith, and had children: 1. Hepzibah, who married her cousin, William Trow, of Beverly (see William Trow). They had children: William, Mary, Francis, Emma, and

two who died in childhood. 2. William, born August 23, 1799, married Mehitable Perkins, and had children: Warren, married Ruth Davis and had a large family. Perkins, who married three times. 3. Francis, born February 17, 1802, married a Miss Davis, sister of Mrs. Warren Trow, and had five children. 4. Nathan, born March 28, 1804, married a Miss Chose, and after the death of his wife he and his sons removed to the west. His children are: Elihu and Anthony, who raised a large family. 5. Mary, born April 2, 1807, married Francis Smith, and had no children. 6. John, born May 18, 1809, died August 24, 1887. He married Hannah D. Smith, born December 14, 1815, died September 1, 1904. Their children were: James F., born October 30, 1840, married Mary Bean and had children: Emma S., born October 24, 1864, married Daniel Rollins, of Sunapee, and had one son who died a few years ago; Frank J., born June 8, 1866, married Sara Abbott, lives in Worcester, Massachusetts, and has four children. John S., born October 5, 1844, owns and resides on the farm of his grandfather. Married Jennie Lear and has no children. Joseph H., born October 14, 1847, is a Methodist preacher in Henniker. He married (first) June 28, 1876, Ettie W. Votney, who died May 11, 1877. He married (second), June 3, 1886, Julia Estelle Locke, who died December 10, 1886. He married (third), September 17, 1889, Mrs. Hattie (Harriman) Clark, and his children: Henry G., born October 8, 1890; Grace E., February 10, 1892, died June 12, 1895; and Alberta E., June 2, 1894, died February 2, 1896. Mary Ellen, born December 21, 1849, married Rev. Edward Perkins in 1881. They have three children: Henry Edward, Wesley and Earnest. 7. Eliza, born June 7, 1811, married Abraham Davis and had children: Frank and Elizabeth. 8. Emma, born April 28, 1813, died in infancy. 9. Josiah, born November 13, 1814, married a Miss Osborn, and had a number of children. 10. James, born January 1, 1818, was twice married, and by his first wife had a daughter, Serena, who married a Mr. Stone, resides in Lynn, Massachusetts, and has a number of children. (11) William, son of Josiah and Mary Trow, was born in 1794. He married Hepsby Trow, his cousin (see Josiah, 1), who was born in 1797 and died September 27, 1847. William Trow died March 22, 1875.

(111) James Warren, son of William and Hepsby (Trow) Trow, was born at the Trow homestead on Trow Hill, Sunapee, New Hampshire, June 24, 1814. He was raised on the farm, and his education was limited to a few months of district school in the winter. He learned the carpenter trade and later engaged in the saw mill and shingle mill business. He built mills in Sunapee and Croyden, New Hampshire. He was well known as a lumber man, and dealt extensively in the rough and finished product. He came to Newport, New Hampshire, in 1874. James Warren Trow married Ruth A. Davis, daughter of Eli and Eunice (Pine-gree) Davis, of Sunapee, New Hampshire. They formerly lived in Springfield, New Hampshire. Ruth was born December 10, 1829. James W. and Ruth (Davis) Trow had six children. Elvina, died young; Willis W., whose sketch follows. Alice A., born in June, 1852, married Edward A. Todd, and lives in New London, New Hampshire. William Henry, born March 15, 1855, died April 3, 1875. Anna M., born December 9, 1860, married William Locke, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Chester E., born April 28, 1867, lives at Sunapee, New Hampshire, a member of the Trow Lumber Company. James Warren

Trow died April 5, 1875. His wife died, 1904. Both are buried in the Eastman cemetery at Sunapee.

(IV) Willis W., eldest son and second child of James Warren and Ruth A. (Davis) Trow, was born on the family homestead at Sunapee, New Hampshire, January 30, 1851. His early educational opportunities were limited. When about eleven years of age he began working in a saw-mill and he grew up in the mill business. In 1897 he came to Sunapee Harbor, New Hampshire, and established himself in a saw-mill on Main street, near where he is located at present. He conducts business on a large scale, and in 1904-05, over two hundred thousand feet of rough lumber was purchased and dressed. During 1905-06 saw-mill machinery was added and the firm now manufactures all kinds of building supplies needed to complete a house. During 1906 from six to seven car loads were handled. Willis W. Trow has been twice married. His first wife was Nettie A. Sawyer, daughter of John B. and Julia A. (Copp) Sawyer, of Sunapee, New Hampshire. She was born March 18, 1854. Her father was born September 10, 1817, and her mother was born May 25, 1820. Willis W. and Nettie A. (Sawyer) Trow had one son, Harlen A., whose sketch follows. Mrs. Trow died in 1897, and Willis W. Trow married for his second wife Eliza A. Tucker, daughter of Joseph Tucker. Before her marriage she was a popular and successful school teacher and is still teaching. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trow are members of the Methodist Church at Sunapee. Mr. Trow belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

(V) Harlen A., only son of Willis W. and Nettie A. (Sawyer) Trow, was born at Sunapee, New Hampshire, October 12, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Sunapee, graduated in the class of 1897, and then took a business course in Boston. He completed his education at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He left there during his senior year and lived in Boston for a year, and then returned to Sunapee and went to work in the mill with his father. He is now superintendent of the mill, and junior member of the Trow Lumber Company. On June 10, 1903, he married Bertha Choate, daughter of A. E. Choate, of Henniker, New Hampshire. She was born in Bradford, New Hampshire.

This is an old New England WILLOUGHBY family, and was founded in this country by Francis Willoughby, who was a deputy governor of the Massachusetts colony.

(II) Nehemiah, son of Governor Francis Willoughby, was born June 18, 1644.

(111) John, son of Nehemiah Willoughby, was born December 11, 1638.

(IV) It is suggested by some genealogists that John (2) Willoughby was a son of John (1), but no documentary evidence has been produced to establish this. John (2) Willoughby was a resident of Billerica, Massachusetts, from 1735 to 1745. In the last named year he removed to Hollis, New Hampshire, and two years later established his residence on the west side of Pine Hill in that town. He died there February 2, 1793. He was married in Billerica, March 27, 1735, to Anna Chamberlain, who was born April 3, 1712, a daughter of John and Margaret (Gould) Chamberlain of Billerica. He was married second in Hollis, June 28, 1774, to Elizabeth Sprague, who was born June 20, 1727, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Burge) Sprague. This name appears in the Hollis record

as Sprake. He had six children born in Billerica, and six in Hollis. He was one of the grantees of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and was one of the exploring party which visited the territory in 1762.

(V) Susanna, daughter of John (2) and Anna (Chamberlain) Willoughby, was born May 26, 1744, in Billerica, and became the wife of Jonathan Powers of Hollis. (See Powers, III.)

Charles A. Downs, was born in South
DOWNS Norwalk, Connecticut, May 21, 1823.

His father, Horatio Nelson Downs, was of Irish decent, born in Trumbull, Connecticut, and was named after the great English admiral of that name. His mother's family name was Burritt, a relative of Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith." His maternal ancestry descended from John Bouton, a French Huguenot who came to America in 1635, and from Thomas Benedict, who came in 1638, said to be the last of his name in England and the first in the United States. He was prominent in colonial affairs, both civil and military. Mr. Downs was married November 22, 1848, to Helen K. Seymour, of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Levi Seymour, of that town, and a granddaughter of Captain Seth Seymour, who served in the Revolutionary war. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living, one son dying when quite young. Four sons—Charles A., Jr., Eugene S., Clarence H. and Allan B., reside in Lebanon, and their only daughter, Anna K. Durkee, lives in Corona, California.

Mr. Downs was highly favored with a strong constitution and robust health, and was naturally of a studious turn. He attended the schools and academy in his native town, and after spending one year at the Oneida (New York) Institute, he went to Concord, New Hampshire, to attend the Concord Literary Institution and Female Seminary, and live in the family of his maternal uncle, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., a noted preacher and historian, who doubtless exerted a lasting influence in shaping the mind of his nephew and pupil. In this school Mr. Downs fitted for college, and was associated with John H. George, Isaac Andrew Hill, Amos Hadley, Moses Woolson, John J. and Samuel N. Bell, Mellen Chamberlain, John B. Bouton and other celebrities. After his course in Concord he entered Dartmouth College, and remained something over a year, when he transferred himself to the University of the City of New York, taking there the same grade he had held at Dartmouth, and was graduated in 1845. We find in a leading New York City paper the following in reference to Mr. Downs' graduation in 1845: "English salutatory address by Charles A. Downs, with whose principal features the memorable Burns being associated, it commanded a most close and reverential hearing. The young orator chose and handled his subject well." On leaving the University, Mr. Downs began at once the study of his profession in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and graduated in 1847. Almost immediately or to be exact, July 5, 1848, he went to Lebanon as a candidate for the pastorate of the Congregational Church, and was duly installed in that office November 22, 1849, being the fourth pastor of the Church. He succeeded Rev. Phineas Cook, who had served the church for nineteen years. A considerable number of members were about to withdraw to form a church at West Lebanon, but Mr. Downs at once commanded the respect and confidence of the community; his eloquence, equanimity and good judgment were soon recognized. The church increased in numbers rapidly,

and was soon one of the strongest in this section of the state. He remained pastor for a quarter of a century, when the connection was severed at his own request, October 23, 1873, after a council had once declined to recommend it, his pastorate being the second longest in the existence of the church. During his connection with this church he received all the ecclesiastical honors that could be bestowed. He was moderator of the General Association of Congregational and Presbyterian churches, held at Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1871, preached the annual sermon, and was chosen a delegate to the National Council held in Oberlin, Ohio, the same year.

Rev. C. A. Downs was a man of many-sided talents; his thorough education and natural gifts made his sermons, public addresses and contributions to the press models of clear cut statements, arranged in logical order. It was but a natural sequence that a man with his varied acquirements and well-known public spirit should be called upon to take part in matters outside his profession. He was a delegate to the State Convention that nominated Ralph Metcalf for governor, and on that occasion made a vigorous speech that was highly complimented by the active men of that day. In 1864 and 1865 he represented Lebanon in the general court as a member of the house of representatives, and made the nominating speech in the caucus that chose Hon. Aaron H. Cragin a candidate for United States senator. He was for some time secretary of the board of education when the system of county commissioners of education was in operation. His duties called him into every county in the state, and his experiences in "boarding round" will hardly find a parallel in those of the teachers of olden times, for he had to sliver in the best beds all about the state. His addresses on geography at the Teachers' Institutes are mentioned in high terms. He was among the first to urge ventilation and proper attention to hygiene in our schools. In 1876 he was appointed by the governor and council to be state superintendent of public instruction, and administered the office faithfully and with credit to himself and the state. He served many years as town superintendent of schools, and many a candidate who appeared before him for a certificate of qualification to teach will testify to his useful hints on teaching, "not found in the books." Besides his offices connected particularly with education, he served as selectman, town treasurer, precinct clerk and treasurer, clerk of police court, police judge, and town clerk.

In his taste for research, he accomplished much labor in indexing records; arranging old documents and similar work. He was a civil engineer of more than ordinary skill, owing largely to his taste for mathematics, and in this capacity had much to do with laying out the streets and highways in this section, fixing land lines and important surveys for the Northern railroad and was frequently called as an expert in court disputes. For many years he made a study of sanitary subjects and for a long time served as chairman of the local board of health, being often called upon to act promptly, fearlessly and firmly to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

During the war period he was especially conspicuous as a patriotic and earnest advocate of suppressing rebellion. Some of his best sermons and public speeches were brought out during the dark days of the sixties, and, did space permit, extracts from some of them should appear here, to refresh the memories concerning those trying days. When

peace finally came, he was the veteran's friend, and for years as each succeeding memorial day came round he read with feeling and tenderness the soldiers' pride, the Roll of Honor, a custom that was doubtless original with him, afterward adopted in other towns and cities in this and other states. He was chosen president of the Memorial Building Association that secured the funds and erected the Memorial Building and Public Library, the first of its kind in New Hampshire. He delivered an address at the laying of the corner stone, May 31, 1886, and the oration at its dedication, July 4, 1890, the latter being especially valuable and interesting.

Besides the studies incidental and necessary to the various positions of preacher, legislator and magistrate he was a frequent contributor to denominational, historical and scientific magazines, and spent much time and research on the Indian language and the origin and significance of names and words in common use, traceable to Indian origin, and made himself an authority on this subject. He studied diligently in geology, mineralogy, ornithology and indeed in natural history generally, possessing a most valuable collection of minerals, geological and taxidermic specimens and was noted for his encouragement and assistance to others in these interesting branches. Mr. Downs was a great lover of nature and found pleasure and health with the rod and gun, as he strolled over the hills and through the valleys of this and other towns, studying the habits of birds and animals and the very rocks of the mountain side.

Mr. Downs was prominent in the Odd Fellows fraternity, passed the chairs in Lodge and Encampment, and, on account of sickness in his family at the time refused to be elected as grand chief patriarch of the Encampment when the choice would have been unanimous.

Mr. Downs was engaged in writing the "History of Lebanon," which was to be a valuable contribution to the town and state. He unearthed considerable testimony on the "Vermont Controversy," in which Lebanon, as a border town, was directly interested, that has not heretofore been found in print. His labors in this field, too, have found recognition outside the state, as a few years since he delivered, by invitation, an address on "A Border New Hampshire Town in the Vermont Controversy" before the Massachusetts Historical and Genealogical Society of which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was the accomplished president. Mr. Downs' address was complimented by the press and he was accorded the thanks of the society.

If the prominent traits of Mr. Downs were to be touched upon, first in the list should be his profound piety and love of truth, next his patriotism and desire for good government and his love of learning, then should be mentioned his loyalty and devotion to his friends and his kindness and consideration for the young and those endeavoring to obtain an education. He has encouraged and helped in numerous instances where it was the turning point in the career of a young friend. He was modest almost to diffidence, and the offices and honorable positions, varied as they have been, came to him unsought. He once said to a friend: "I have tried to live so my obituarist would have nothing to say." The innate modesty of the subject of this sketch has manifested itself to such a degree that only most meagre facts concerning himself have been elicited from him, hence much that ought to be said has obviously been omitted and the sketch made more incomplete than the writer would desire, but this,

briefly outlined and imperfectly told, is a sketch of Rev. Charles A. Downs; would that some abler hand had undertaken it. It is not too much to say he has towered above the average of his townsmen in intellect and attainments, he has served the church in the state with fidelity, he has built and maintained a high character, he has been ever ready to help by wise and judicious counsel, he has been patient and discreet in times of personal adversity. He has been a friend to all.

Mr. Downs died September 20, 1906, at Lebanon, New Hampshire.

In all probability the name of CROWLEY originated in the south of Ireland and its bearers are still to be found in large numbers throughout the southern counties. It is impossible to estimate the number of immigrants of this name who have come to the United States since the beginning of the Irish exodus. The family as a whole has been prolific, and its representatives are now widely distributed throughout the country.

(I) Early in the last century John Crowley, a native of Kinsale, a seaport of considerable importance in county Cork, crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, and settling in Lowell, Massachusetts, was employed in constructing some of the first railroads in New England.

(II) Major Timothy, son of John Crowley, was born in Lowell, October, 1830. Learning the moulder's trade he became a reliable and proficient workman, and in 1854 he went to Nashua, where he was for a number of years employed in the manufacture of metallic castings. The spirit of patriotism, together with a desire for the permanent establishment of equal rights for all men irrespective of color, nationality or creed, caused him to throw aside his personal prosperity when the slaveholding states seceded from the Union, and marching to the front as captain of Company B, Tenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, he rendered meritorious service in crushing the rebellion, thereby abolishing forever the barbarous system of human slavery, which had hitherto constituted a serious obstacle in the advancement of American civilization. For gallant conduct in the field Captain Crowley was promoted to the rank of major. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was severely wounded, and he was subsequently discharged and mustered out as brevet colonel, with the honorable record of having been a faithful soldier, an efficient officer and an enthusiastic devotee to the cause of the Union. The injuries he received at Fair Oaks were such as to render him unfit to resume his trade, and he was accordingly forced to seek some other occupation requiring less physical exertion. Accepting the appointment of registrar of probate tendered him by the governor, he served in that capacity for two terms, or until that office was made elective, and as the Democratic party, to which he belonged, was in the minority, he was obliged to retire. After acting as city marshal a short time he became manager of the Nashua Co-operative Iron Foundry Company, and he retained that position for the rest of his life which terminated July 4, 1886, as the direct result of injuries received in the army. He was a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and had served as commander of the local post. He was a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Danahy, and he was the father of eight children, but four of whom are now living: Mary E., who is now the wife of Peter

W. Reily; Timothy A., Sarah J. and James B., all of whom are residing in Nashua.

The Philbricks and Philbrooks, although now distinct families, owing to a variation in the orthography, are in all probability of the same origin. They were mariners in England prior to the emigration period, and not a few of them on this side of the ocean have followed that occupation.

(I) Thomas Philbrick, who is supposed to have been a shipmaster, arrived in New England well advanced in years, some of his children being already married. He settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, from whence he removed in 1651 to Hampton, New Hampshire, where his sons John and Thomas had previously settled. (John and descendants are noticed in this article.) His wife, Elizabeth, died in Hampton, February 19, 1664. His will, in which he alludes to himself as being very aged, was made in March, 1664, and his death occurred in 1667.

(II) James, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Philbrick, was a native of England and a mariner. He settled in Hampton at an early date, and at his father's death inherited the homestead. He was drowned in Hampton river, November 16, 1674, and thus were the early settlers deprived of the further service of an active and useful co-laborer. He married Ann Roberts, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Dover. (Their son, James, and descendants are mentioned in this article.) She survived him and July 8, 1678, married for her second husband William Marston.

(III) Joseph, son of James and Ann (Roberts) Philbrick, was born in Hampton, October 1, 1663. Inheriting a love for the sea he followed in the footsteps of his ancestors and became a mariner. In 1702 he removed from Hampton to Rye, being the first of his name to settle in that town, and he was subsequently summoned to answer in court why he had erected a dwelling house upon the town's land. His wife was before marriage Triphena Marston, who was born in Hampton, December 28, 1663, daughter of William Marston, previously mentioned and they were married in 1685. He died a nonogenarian, November 17, 1755, surviving his wife, whose death occurred November 15, 1729. They had several children. (Mention of one of the younger ones, Joses, and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) Captain Zachariah Philbrick was the third son of Joseph and Triphena (Marston) Philbrick, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, March 11, 1660. In 1710, he was a mariner of Newburyport, and while following the sea he probably resided in Newbury, Massachusetts, as all of his children were born in that town. Abandoning the sea, he settled upon a farm in Hampton Falls.

(V) Ephraim, third son and sixth child of Captain Zachariah and Mary Philbrick, was born in Newbury, October 19, 1731. He was married at Hampton Falls, January 22, 1756, to Mary Sanborn, who was born July 5, 1735, daughter of Abner Sanborn, and granddaughter of Lieutenant John Sanborn. He died there in early manhood, leaving beside a widow two children.

(VI) Richard, youngest child and only son of Ephraim and Mary (Sanborn) Philbrick, was born in Hampton, October 13, 1758. Left fatherless, he was reared in the family of Richard Nason, of Hampton, and when of sufficient age began to follow the sea. He became an able mariner, and in common with his compatriots in the merchant serv-

ice was exposed to much danger during the war for national independence. On one occasion his vessel fell into the hands of the enemy, and with the crew he was placed a prisoner of war on board of a British ship, but the Americans, aided by a portion of the British sailors, obtained control of the ship by overpowering the captain and his supporters, and brought her into Charlestown, South Carolina, where they sold her as a prize. Purchasing a horse, Richard Philbrick journeyed in the saddle from Charleston to Hampton, and with his share of the prize money bought a farm in Weare, New Hampshire. He is said to have constructed the first carding machine in America and he operated it by water-power furnished by a stream which ran through his farm. About the year 1779 he married Shua Nason, daughter of Richard Nason, previously mentioned. She died in May, 1786, leaving four children, and in the following year he married Olive Kenniston, who bore him five children. His death occurred in Weare, May 26, 1825.

(VII) Ephraim, second child and eldest son of Richard and Olive (Kenniston) Philbrick, was born in Weare, December 23, 1790. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and after his discharge from the army returned to his native town, where he engaged in farming, making a specialty of sheep raising. He also kept a hotel or tavern, as it was termed in those days, and was favorably known throughout that section of the state. On May 15, 1816, he married Aesah, the daughter of Humphrey and Ruth (Sargent) Nichols, of Weare. Ephraim Philbrick died June 17, 1853, and his widow, who survived him many years, was a nonogenarian residing at the homestead in 1886. They were the parents of four children, namely: Olive, Richard N., who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph; Humphrey and Andrew J., who now resides upon the farm purchased by his grandfather.

(VIII) Richard N., second child and eldest son of Ephraim and Aesah (Nichols) Philbrick, was born in Weare, June 7, 1821. Having served an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade, he followed it for a number of years in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Concord, and applied himself diligently to his calling in that city for the remainder of his active life. His first wife was before marriage Lucy Ann Bean, of Scituate, Massachusetts, and she bore him one daughter, Ella Marion, who married Nathaniel Hopkins Blatchford, of Chicago, Illinois, by whom she had four children, two of whom are now living: Dr. Francis W. Blatchford and Nathaniel H. Blatchford, Jr. She died in April, 1860. For his second wife he married Olive Jane Green, daughter of John T. and Eliza French Green, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. She became the mother of two children: John French, formerly assistant attorney-general of North Dakota, residing in Bismarck, who was born in Pittsfield, educated at Pittsfield Academy, Concord high school and Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1881; and Eliphalet French, of Boston. Richard N. Philbrick died in Concord, in September, 1899.

(IX) Eliphalet French, youngest child and second son of Richard N. and Olive J. (Green) Philbrick, was born in Pittsfield, February 3, 1861. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Concord, New Hampshire, from which he entered a private school in Concord taught by Amos Hadley, and he was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1885. From 1886 to 1894 he was receiving teller at the First National Bank in Concord, New Hampshire. He became a student

in the office of Messrs. Streeter, Walker and Hollis at Concord in 1894, and also pursued the regular course at the Boston University Law School, which he completed in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in the latter year, after which he spent some five months as an assistant in the law office of William P. Fowler, Esquire, of Boston. In December, 1897, he became the Boston attorney for the American Surety Company of New York, continuing as such until April, 1905, when he was appointed manager of the company's business in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Nova Scotia, still retaining that position, with headquarters in Boston.

While residing in Concord, Mr. Philbrick was a member of the board of education from 1893 to 1899 inclusive; acted as private secretary to the chairman of the Republican state committee during the gubernatorial campaign of 1894; was assistant clerk of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1895 and clerk of that body in 1897. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Trinity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Horace Chase Council, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Concord; the New Hampshire Club of Boston. Mr. Philbrick resides in Cambridge. He married Gertrude Tannehill, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, June 17, 1907.

(IV) Joses, son of Joseph and Triphena (Marston) Philbrick, was born in Rye, November 5, 1703. According to the records he participated in numerous real estate transactions, and was no doubt one of the well-to-do residents of that town, where he died March 24, 1757. January 4, 1727, he married Abigail Locke, who was born in 1706, daughter of Deacon William and Hannah (Knowles) Locke. She died August 12, 1783.

(V) Jonathan, son of Joses and Abigail (Locke) Philbrick, was born in Rye, November 26, 1745. Learning the blacksmith's trade he followed that occupation in Rye during the active period of his life, which terminated April 1, 1822. He was married December 8, 1768, to Mary Marden, who was born in Rye, February 1, 1750, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther (Berry) Marden. The date of her death is not at hand.

(VI) Jonathan, son of Jonathan and Mary (Marden) Philbrick, was born in Rye, September 20, 1772. He was married there June 1, 1797, to Sarah Wells, and subsequently removed to Allentown, New Hampshire.

(VII) Simeon, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Wells) Philbrick, was born in Allentown, in 1804, and died in Epsom, 1878. He was a cooper. He married Olive Bickford, who was born in Epsom, 1804. She died December 15, 1865.

(VIII) Jackson Clark, son of Simeon and Olive (Bickford) Philbrick, was born in Allentown, May 4, 1835. He turned his attention to agriculture and became one of the prosperous farmers of Allentown. In politics he is a Republican. He attends the Congregational Church. On August 1, 1857, he married Eliza Crawford, a native of Scotland. The children of this union, all of whom were born in Allentown are: Maurice C., the date of whose birth will be given presently; James E., born in 1861; Robert E., in 1862; Eliza, in 1864; Emma J., in 1866; and Walter J., in 1868.

(IX) Maurice C., eldest son of Jackson C. and Eliza (Crawford) Philbrick, was born in Allentown, November 22, 1859. He attended the public schools, and after concluding his studies served an

apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He is now a well-known master builder, having erected numerous dwelling houses in Northwood and Epsom, and he resides in the last-named town. He is also engaged in general farming, owning the old Knox place at Epsom Centre, and comprising twenty acres, together with other property and real estate in the immediate vicinity. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he has served with ability as town clerk for more than ten years. In his religious belief he is a Free Will Baptist. In September, 1890, Mr. Philbrick was united in marriage with Mary P. Cass, who was born in Epsom, February 10, 1861, daughter of Joseph B. and Mary L. (Brown) Cass, both of whom were natives of Epsom. Her father, who was born in 1813, and was a well-known carpenter of Epsom in his day, died July 15, 1900. Her mother was born September 9, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick have three children, namely; Blanch C., born June 30, 1894; Ellsworth B., April 30, 1902, and Hazel A., May 25, 1904.

(III) James (2), son of James (1) and Ann (Roberts) Philbrick, was a mariner. His wife was Hannah Perkins, of Hampton, who was born February 24, 1656, died May 23, 1739, daughter of Isaac and Susanna Perkins. (Nathan and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(IV) Deacon Joseph, sixth son and tenth child of Captain James (2) and Hannah (Perkins) Philbrick, was born February 5, 1694, in Hampton, and died December 20, 1761, in that town. He was married (first) December 4, 1717, to Ann Dearborn, who was born October 22, 1695, daughter of John and Hannah (Dow) Dearborn, and died August 1, 1718. Deacon Philbrick was married (second) November 26, 1719, to Elizabeth Perkins, who was born in 1694, daughter of James and Leah (Coxe) Perkins, and died March 26, 1736, leaving three children. Deacon Philbrick was married (third) November 18, 1736, to Sarah, daughter of John and Abigail (Webster) Nay. She was born June, 1705, and died December 9, 1770, and was the mother of eight children. His second wife was the mother of six children, namely: Ann (died young), Joseph, James, Jonathan, Ann and Elida. The third wife was the mother of John (died young), Hannah, Samuel, Joshua, Josiah, Betty, Nathan and John.

(V) James (3), second son and third child of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth (Perkins) Philbrick, was born February 10, 1727, in Hampton, and died there February 26, 1809. He was married September 3, 1754, to Tabitha Dow, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Page) Dow. She was born August 24, 1731, and survived him more than three years, dying May 6, 1812. Their children were: Joseph, Simon, James, Samuel and David.

(VI) Simon, second son and child of James (3) and Tabitha (Dow) Philbrick, was born December 12, 1757, in Hampton, and resided in Effingham, where he died August 16, 1810. He served in the Revolutionary war. He was married January 13, 1785, to his cousin, Dolly Dow, who survived him many years and died January 18, 1840, at the age of ninety, in Effingham. She was the eldest child of Joseph, Esquire, and Dorothy (Blake) Dow, and was born December 5, 1760. They were the parents of five children, namely: Simeon, Dolly, Joseph, Ara and Isaiah. The last two were born in Effingham, the others in Hampton.

(VII) Ara, third son and fourth child of Simon and Dolly (Dow) Philbrick, was born March 28, 1798, in Effingham, New Hampshire, and resided in that town. His death occurred there September 27, 1859. He was industrious and a successful

farmer. He was married (first) to Mary Saunders, and their children were: Azel, Louisa and Simeon. He married (second) Sarah A. Thompson, who was born October 17, 1817, in Hampton, and she bore him three children, namely: Ara J., John D. and Mary A.

(VIII) John Dearborn, fourth son of Ara Philbrick and second child of his second wife, Sarah A. Thompson, was born September 1, 1848, in Eppingham, New Hampshire, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. Early in life he began work in a shoe factory and continued about eighteen years in this occupation, being employed in various towns in Massachusetts and in Dover, New Hampshire. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Hiscock File and Knife Works of Lowell, Massachusetts, and continued in this line three years. In 1884, he bought a one-half interest in the Boston Branch Grocery in Rochester, and for eight years continued in this line of business. In 1894 he opened a store in the Barker block in Rochester, and for nine years continued in business there. Mr. Philbrick is actively identified with the great Masonic fraternity, being a member of Hannon Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Royal Arch Chapter, and has taken the Scottish Rite degrees. He is also a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 16, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican and always endeavors to promote the cause of good government and pure politics. He was one of the first councilmen of Rochester, after it was incorporated as a city, and through his agency was purchased for the city, the land which now constitutes the Public Square. He was elected county commissioner in 1892, and served four years, and in 1904 was chosen representative in the state legislature and re-elected in 1906. He was married March 25, 1871, to Abbie Carter, daughter of Daniel and Sarah A. (Foss) Carter. To this union was born a daughter Eva M., who died October 2, 1885, aged nine years.

(IV) Nathan, eleventh child and eighth son of James (2) and Hannah (Perkins) Philbrook, was born August 19, 1697, and died April 23, 1794, aged ninety-six years, eight months. His wife was Dorcas, daughter of James Johnson, and she bore him children: Mary, James, Benjamin, Abigail, Elizabeth, Apphia, Jonathan, Dorcas and Edith (or Aza).

(V) Benjamin, third child and second son of Nathan and Dorcas (Johnson) Philbrook, was born March 30, 1726, and died in Sanbornton, January 23, 1808. He was the father of seven active and energetic sons who settled early in Sanbornton, and Benjamin himself eventually removed to that town and died there. He married, December 15, 1751, Sarah, daughter of Shubael Page, of Hampton. She was born in 1734 and died July 19, 1831, aged ninety-seven years. Their children were: Hannah, Huldah, Nathan, Benjamin, David, Shubael Page, Reuben, Benjamin, Sarah, Simeon, Betsey, and Josiah.

(VI) David, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Page) Philbrook, was born May 14, 1760, and with his brothers Nathan and Benjamin went from Hampton to Sanbornton about 1779-80 and made their home with their sister Huldah, while clearing up their farm in the southeast part of the town, a short distance from what is now Union Bridge. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and his first dwelling in Sanbornton, where he made his first shoes, was a little shanty on the south side of the road, not far from the comfortable dwelling house he afterward erected. The shanty was lighted by a

single pane of glass. David Philbrook was an earnest Christian, a deacon of the old Bay Baptist Church, and in early times he held meetings in his own house; later he united with the Christian Baptist Church. His first wife was Abigail Marston, born October 13, 1754. He married (second) Mrs. Sally (Chesley) Clough, born March 8, 1770, died September 30, 1847, surviving her husband eight days, he having died September 22. His children were: Abigail, Sarah, Nathan, David, Jr.; Betsey, Nancy, Trueworthy, Abel, Josiah Clough, Deborah, Thirza, Esther, Ruth, Alpheus Chesley, Thomas Jefferson, Moses Cheney and four others who died in infancy.

(VII) Betsey, fifth in the order of birth of these children, married Daniel Robinson (see Robinson, III).

(II) John, second son and child of Thomas and Elizabeth Philbrook, was a proprietor of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636, but in the summer of 1639 he settled in Hampton (now New Hampshire), and received a land grant there. Four years later a house lot of five acres was granted him. August 20, 1657, he was drowned with his wife and daughter, Sarah, and five others, while on a shopping excursion to Boston, in a sloop. He married Ann Palmer and their children born in Hampton, were: John, Anna, Martha, Sarah, Mary, Abigail and Ephraim.

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Ann (Palmer) Philbrook, was born about 1648, and after the death of his father was adopted by his grandfather, Thomas Palmer, who left him a legacy, by will. He was a farmer in Hampton and Greenland, and though an orphan and uneducated became a successful man. At the time of his settlement in Greenland, before 1685, it was a part of Portsmouth. He was married December 28, 1667, to Prudence, daughter of William Swain, who was born December 29, 1654, and died 1717, being the mother of four children. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1722, bore the name of Sabina, (family name unknown), who survived him. He died in 1737. His children were: John, Susannah, Elias and Hannah.

(IV) Elias, second son and third child of John (2) and Prudence (Swain) Philbrook, was born in 1680, and died suddenly, November 23, 1747, at the age of sixty-seven years. In 1715 he and his first wife joined the church in Greenland, and had six children baptized. His first marriage occurred May 21, 1700, to Rhoda, daughter of Caleb Perkins. She was born June 27, 1677, and died about 1720, having borne seven children. Mr. Philbrook married (second), January 2, 1723, Penelope Philbrick, who was probably a widow at that time, as she is mentioned in the will of Thomas Philbrick, in 1722, as his "daughter-in-law." Elias and Rhoda (Perkins) Philbrick were the parents of seven children, namely: Elias, Caleb, Eliphalet, John, Bertha, Rhoda and Benjamin. (Benjamin and children are mentioned in this article).

(V) Caleb, second son and child of Elias and Rhoda (Perkins) Philbrick, was born July 21, 1705, in Greenland, and was a farmer in that town until about 1746, when he removed to Epping, New Hampshire. His will was made May, 1750, and was proven a day after the following Christmas, which indicates the time of his death. He married Mary, daughter of John Sherburne, of Portsmouth. She was born June 10, 1709, and was the mother of eleven children, namely: John, Caleb, Jonathan, Samuel, Nathaniel, Elinor, Mary (died young), Mary, Elias, Ruth and Olive.

(VI) Jonathan, third son and child of Caleb and Mary (Sherburne) Philbrick, was born March 18, 1736, in Greenland, and ten years later removed with his father to Epping. In 1763 he settled in Deerfield, New Hampshire, where he died October 23, 1826, in his ninety-first year. He was married in 1759 to Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Brown, of Kensington. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Jonathan, Benjamin, Simon, Betty, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, Eleanor and Olive.

(VII) Olive, ninth and youngest child of Jonathan and Hannah (Brown) Philbrick, was born in Epping, and became the wife of Josiah Batchelder, of Deerfield (see Batchelder, VII).

(V) Benjamin, youngest child of Elias and Rhoda (Perkins) Philbrook, was baptized 1718, in Greenland, and was a farmer in that town on the North Hampton line in the neighborhood, where he was born, remaining on the paternal homestead until 1763 or later. He was fond of hunting and followed his son, Eliphalet, to the new town of Wakefield, where he had purchased lands in 1772, and was there in 1776. His wife's name was Mary, surname unknown, and their children were: Sarah, Mary, Eliphalet and Penelope.

(VI) Penelope, youngest child of Benjamin and Mary Philbrook, was born 1751, in Greenland, and was married in Kensington, January 8, 1771, to Job Chapman (see Chapman, V). Their children were: Benjamin, Job, Eliphalet, Samuel, Mary, John and Joseph.

There are two recognized forms of spelling this name viz: Bolles and Bowles. All who use the former orthography are descended from Joseph Bolles, while the Bowleses are the posterity of another immigrant. The origin of each is identical. The name of Bolles has existed in Lincolnshire from the reign of Henry the Third.

(I) Joseph Bolles, born in England in 1608, came to New England when a young man, and in 1640 was engaged in trade at Winter Harbor, a small settlement near the mouth of the Saco river in Maine. He subsequently removed to Wells, Maine, where he held the office of town clerk from 1654 to 1664, and during that time his house, in which was deposited the first volume of the town records, was burned by the Indians. He died at Wells in 1678. The christian name of his wife was Mary, born in March, 1624, and she was the mother of eight children, whose names were: Mary, Thomas, Samuel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Joseph, Sara and Mercy.

(II) Samuel, second son and third child of Joseph and Mary Bolles, was born in Maine, March 12, 1646. In 1668 he was granted three hundred acres of land in or near Wells on condition that he improve it immediately, and he complied with these terms in the face of many difficulties. Long continued strife with the savages, who in addition to burning his residence destroyed his property on several occasions, at length compelled him to leave Maine, and he went first to Clarks' Island, Plymouth harbor. Shortly afterwards he removed to Rochester, Massachusetts and resided there for the remainder of his life. He married Mary A. Dyer, daughter of William Dyer, of Sheepscott, Maine, and was the father of Joseph, Samuel and Jonathan.

(III) Samuel, second son of Samuel and Mary A. (Dyer) Bolles, resided in Rochester. The maiden name of his wife was Lydia Balch, and his children were: Lydia, Samuel, Benjamin, David, Ruth, Deliverance, Deborah and Joanna.

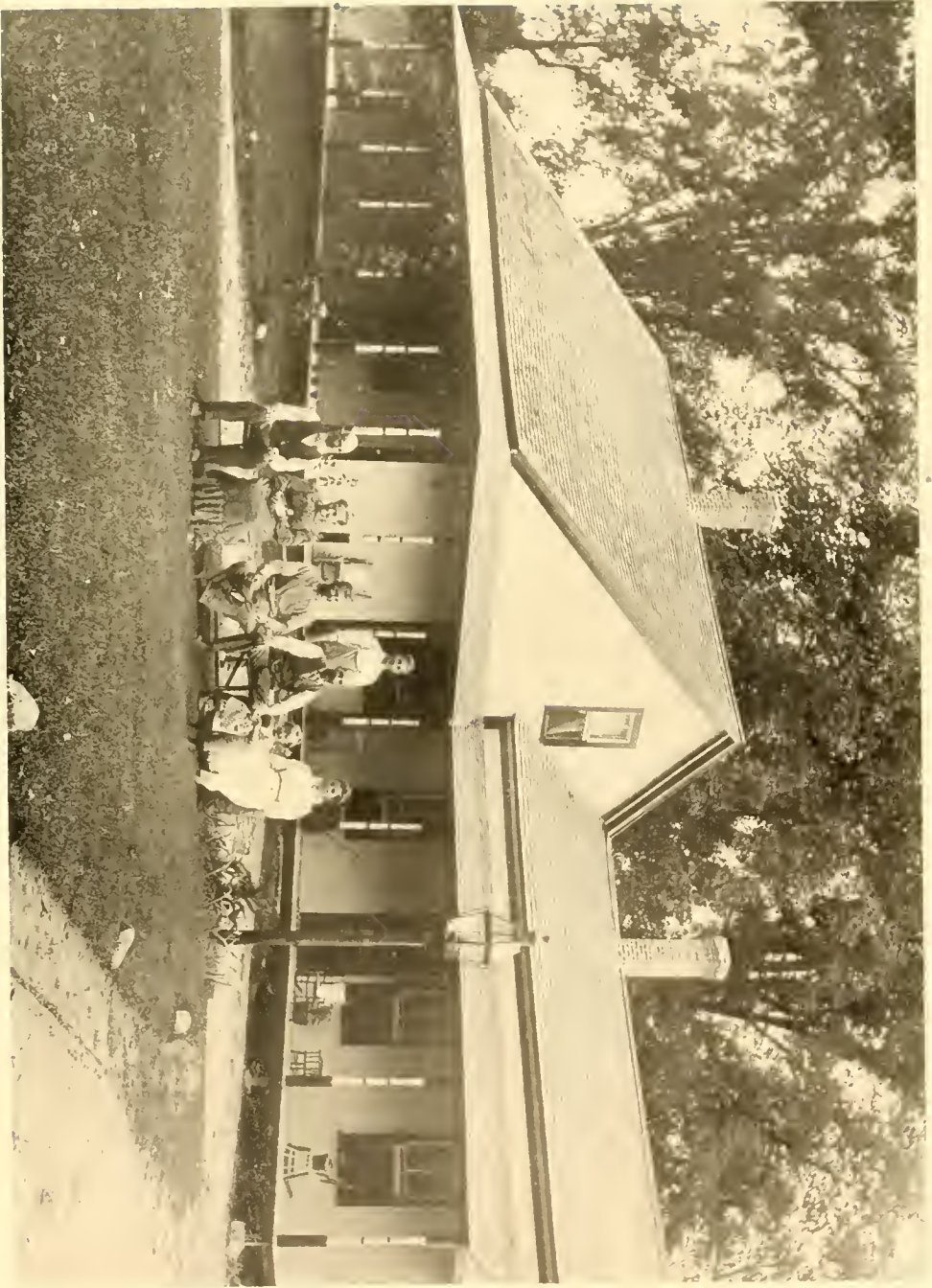
(IV) David, third son and fourth child of Samuel and Lydia (Balch) Bolles, was born in Rochester. He resided there until after the Revolutionary war, when he went to Richmond, New Hampshire, going there, according to the History of Richmond, prior to 1790. He married Lydia Kirby and had a family of eleven children, namely: John, Nathaniel, Catherine, David, Obed, Elijah, Jonathan, Abigail, Mary, Jesse and Hannah.

(V) John, eldest child of David and Lydia (Kirby) Bolles, was born in Rochester in 1755, and accompanied his parents to Richmond. He purchased land of John Robinson, which he improved, and his farm was recently owned by Benjamin Bolles. The house which he erected and occupied for many years, is still standing. He followed the shoemaker's trade in connection with farming. His death occurred March 22, 1824. He married for his first wife Mercy Randall, who died December 23, 1804, aged forty-four years. He married (second), April 19, 1805, Cynthia Southwick, daughter of Enoch Southwick; she died April 30, 1859, aged seventy-nine years. He was the father of eighteen children. Those of his first union were: Mary, David, Obed, Prudence, John, Simeon, Mercy, Hosea, Lewis, Louise, Daniel and Amos. Those by his second marriage were: Jesse, Randall, Stephen, Benjamin, Elisha and Elizabeth.

(VI) Randall, second child of John and Cynthia (Southwick) Bolles, was born in Swanzy, September 22, 1807. He was a prosperous farmer, owning and cultivating the property in West Swanzy which is now occupied by his son, Hiram H., and he died there February 7, 1879. He married Susan Ann Holbrook. She became the mother of four children: Hiram H., who will be again referred to. Maria M., born March 11, 1841, married Reuben L. Angier, of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. Abida Ann, born May 1, 1850. Ellen E., born January 29, 1855, married Fred W. Farr. The mother of these children died February 12, 1879.

(VII) Hiram Holbrook, eldest child of Randall and Susan A. (Holbrook) Bolles, was born in Swanzy, January 19, 1837. He pursued his preliminary studies in the public schools and concluded his education at the Mount Caesar Academy, Swanzy. He was associated with his father in farming at the former homestead, which is now owned by Henry D. Thompson, and about the year 1867 they moved to the present Bolles farm located in the southwesterly part of the town about one mile from West Swanzy Village. In politics he supports the Democratic party and is more or less active in civic affairs, having held various town offices. In his religious belief he is a Universalist.

On September 8, 1868, Mr. Bolles was joined in marriage with Celeste J. Barnett, who was born in Glen Sutton, Province of Quebec, July 14, 1839, daughter of Henry R. and Emeline Barnett. Henry R. Barnett was a descendant of Colonel Ruyter, who was active in the service of the Crown during the American Revolution. He was born in 1734, in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to this country when a very young man, and lived for some time in the family of General Schuyler, of New York. After his marriage he moved to Hoosick, New York. On the outbreak of the Revolution he went to St. John's Canada, and enlisted in the service of the Crown, receiving a colonel's commission. He was one of those who led the British and Indian force at the burning and sacking of Royalton, Vermont, during the Revolution. After the close of that struggle he settled at Bradford, Canada, where he received a



HIRAM H. BOLLES' FAMILY AND THEIR HOME.

grant of eight thousand acres of land, and died in 1819 at the age of eighty-five years, at Glen Sutton, Province of Quebec. Beside the land grant he received a pension of one crown a day, which lasted during his life. His wife died in the same year as himself at the age of seventy-five years. They had four daughters: Nabby, Kate, Polly and Rebecca. Polly Ruyter became the wife of John Barnett, and they were the parents of Henry R. Barnett. Mr. and Mrs. Bolles are the parents of four children: John H., born July 14, 1869. Henry R., November 7, 1872. Lydia M., February 7, 1879, died August 17, 1881. Hiram H. Jr., August 20, 1883. John H. Bolles married Mary Ann Beale, who was born December 19, 1879, in Gloucestershire, England. Children: Chloe Celester, December 3, 1900. Gertrude E., April 20, 1903. Althea Ellen, February 26, 1905.

This is one of the Holland QUACKENBOS Dutch names which has been conspicuous in American annals from a very early period. Those bearing the name have been especially active in the history and development of the state of New York, where their first ancestor settled on coming to America. It has been distinguished in law, in letters, in medicine and in the various walks of human endeavor.

(I) The founders of the family in this country were Pieter and Martje van Quaakkenbosch, who came from Oestgeest, Holland, to New Amsterdam (New York) about the year 1660.

(II) Wouter van Quaakkenbosch, son of the above, was born in New York in 1676, and married Cornelia Bogaert. A subsequent member of the family by the name of Waltier was a barrack master in General Washington's army while it was stationed in New York, and the family may justly be proud of the fact that it was on soil belonging to this family that the first American flag was unfurled.

Dr. George Clinton Quackenbos served in the capacity of surgeon in the United States navy for several years, and subsequently practiced his profession for several years in New York, where he died in 1858.

George Payne Quackenbos, LL. D., son of Dr. George C. Quackenbos, was a well known educational author, especially noted for his works on rhetoric, English grammar and American history. He was also well known as the American editor of Spiers' and Surenes' French dictionary. His wife was Louise B. Duncan, a direct descendant of the Duncan and Brodie families of Forres, Scotland.

John Duncan Quackenbos, A. M., M. D., only son and first child of George P. and Louise B. (Duncan) Quackenbos, was born April 22, 1848, in New York, and was prepared for college at the school of which his father was rector. He entered Columbia College in 1864 and was graduated four years later with first honors, his percentage being 99 7-8. The college conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1871 the degree of Master of Arts. Immediately after he graduated he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, from which institution he graduated in 1871 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He became a tutor in rhetoric and history in Columbia College under President Barnard, and subsequently served as instructor in English literature and gave voluntary courses in physiological psychology at the same institution. For ten years subsequent he was lecturer on psychology in other institutions. Because of the death of his father in

1881, he was obliged to assume a heavy responsibility of a literary nature, so that his active engagement with medical matters was suspended for several years. During this time he was largely occupied in writing, revising and rewriting educational text books. In 1884 he was appointed adjunct professor of English language and literature at Columbia, and in 1891 was professor of rhetoric in the same university, and at Barnard College for Women. In 1894 he retired from this chair and was appointed emeritus professor of rhetoric. He at once resumed the practice of his profession in New York City and in this state, making a specialty of nervous and mental maladies. For many years he has made his summer home at Lake Sunapee, in New Hampshire, his beautiful estate being known as Soo-Nipi Park. This embraces four hundred acres of land provided with every natural attraction and modern means of recreation. Its golf links are the most picturesque in the state, and it is the seat of a large hotel and cottage settlement which affords accommodations for three hundred guests during the summer months. It is provided with steam heat and is lighted by electricity. There are two spacious fireplaces which serve to make the rooms cheerful and comfortable if a chill overtakes the summer. Besides a large dining room, a tea room is provided for occasions when demanded. A handsome and commodious music room affords entertainment, and in this concerts are rendered every afternoon, and three evenings of the week are devoted to dancing in the casino. Broad piazzas afford a pleasant place in which the guests may enjoy the outlook. Many towns are visible from the hotel, including the varied mountain ranges and a complete view of Lake Sunapee. There are five miles of private drives in the grounds, shaded walks, and various provisions for recreation and enjoyment of the guests are made. Every convenience is offered to the public in this ideal summer resort.

Dr. Quackenbos is a well known lecturer, naturalist and sportsman. He is the author of interesting and widely read essays on the brook and Lake Sunapee trout. He is credited with having brought to the notice of ichthyologists the presence of a fourth trout in New England waters, namely the Sunapee Saibling, a form of Alpine charr not known to exist on the American continent until discovered in Lake Sunapee in 1885. The doctor has been instrumental in seeing this valuable food fish planted in Lake George, New York.

Dr. Quackenbos has a world wide reputation for advanced experiments in psycho-therapeutics and has proven hypno-suggestion to be the most important moralizing agent of the times. He has accomplished much that was never before attempted along inspirational lines in the evocation of psychophysical control and the development of slumbering talent. His reputation in this branch of therapeutics has brought him a very large practice in New York, and his clientele represents many states and foreign countries. His office hours are probably the longest of any practitioner in New York, extending from nine in the morning until midnight. He is the author of many standard educational works on both literary and scientific subjects, the best known of these perhaps is "A History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical, including Expositions of the Earliest Religions." Another is "Enemies and Evidences of Christianity," and "A History of the English Language," published by Appleton. He is also the author of works entitled "Physical Geography," "Physics," and "Practical Rhetoric." His medical books are widely read and accepted by the profes-

ston. They include "Tuberculosis, Its Prevalence, Communicability and Prevention;" "Typhoid Fever, its Poison, Causes, Prevention and Treatment from the Householder's Standpoint of Responsibility;" "Causes and Recent Treatment of Neurasthenia;" "The State Care of the Insane;" "Conventional, Fraudulent and Accidental Adulteration in Food Stuffs;" "Medicines and Articles of Wear;" "Emergencies and How to Deal with them in the Family;" "Standing Forests as Sanitary Factors;" "Post-Hypnotic Suggestion in the Treatment of Sexual Perversions and Moral Anesthesia;" "Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture;" "Hypno-Suggestion in Trained Nursing;" "The Reciprocal Influence in Hypnotism and its Bearing on Telepathic and Spiritistic Theories;" "Hypnotic Suggestion in the Treatment of Dipsomania." His master work entitled "Practical Psychics," published by Harper & Brothers, in 1908, embodies seven thousand experiences with hypnotized patients of philosophy of suggestions as inferred therefrom.

Dr. Quackenbos is a member of the London Psychological Research Society, the New York Academy of Science, the American Medical Association, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York and New Hampshire Medical Societies, and the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and accepts the Christianity of the Four Gospels, but believes himself as well qualified to interpret the Greek of these memoirs as are ecclesiastical professionals. In his political affiliations he is thoroughly independent.

Dr. Quackenbos may justly be proud of the fact that the Armenian College at Kerasunt, Turkey, made the request that all of his books on hypno-suggestions be translated into Armenian for the use of the people of that nation, which has been done. Some of his works were translated into Japanese in 1903, and physicians of high standing in Japan are practicing in accordance with his theories. The Doctor's home in New York is one of the finest residences of that city, which was erected in 1857. It is beautifully appointed and furnished, and is adorned with many choice paintings. His library is among the largest, and is chiefly devoted to scientific subjects. It contains some very rare and ancient works; among these is one written by a woman on fishing in 1496. Some of the paintings which adorn the walls were created by the brush of their owner.

Dr. Quackenbos was married, June 28, 1871, in New York City, to Laura Amelia Pinckney, who represents one of the ancient and historically known American families. Their children are: Alice Pinckney, Caroline Duncan, George Payn and Kathryn. The family of Dr. Quackenbos is one of rare accomplishments. Mrs. Quackenbos is a native of New York City, was educated in its best schools and refined by its most elevating society. The same remark will apply to the daughters, the very personification of all that is pure, noble, accomplished. George Payn Quackenbos, the Doctor's only son, is a young man who promises to maintain the reputation of his ancestry. He is a graduate of Columbia with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. and is now studying for the degree of Ph. D. After taking this degree and spending a year at Columbia University he will devote a year to study in Rome, which will be followed by further study in Persia, Armenia and in Hindostan, thus rendering himself proficient in Oriental languages, religions and philosophies. Mr. Quackenbos is instructor in Latin in the College of the City of New York. He has just been elected

to membership in the American Oriental Society at Washington, a tribute to his proficiency in eastern culture.

The name Hayes is of Scotch origin.

HAYES It was originally written Hay, and means an enclosed park or field. Four families of the name of Hayes came to New England in the seventeenth century. Thomas settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1645; Nathaniel at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1652; John at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1680; and George at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1682. George Hayes, born in Scotland in 1655, lived at Windsor and Simsbury, Connecticut, dying at the latter place September 2, 1735. His great-grandson, Rutherford, born July 29, 1758, who lived at Brattleboro, Vermont, and served in the Revolution, was the grandfather of President Rutherford B. Hayes. It is probable that the present branch of the family, like all others born in New Hampshire, is descended from John, who came to Dover in 1680, and married Mary Horne.

There is a pretty tradition in connection with the Hayes coat of arms. In the reign of Kenneth III of Scotland, A. D. 980, the Danes were pursuing the flying Scots from the field when a countryman and his two sons appeared in a narrow pass, brandishing an ox-yoke; they rallied the fugitives and turned the course of battle. The king in reward for their valor gave to the countryman and his two sons, afterward known as Hay, as much land on the River Tay as a falcon from a man's hand flew over till it settled. This tract, six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol. The stone on which the falcon lighted is still pointed out in a little village called Hawkstone.

For eight centuries the family of Hay have borne "three escutcheons gules" with a broken ox-yoke as a part of the crest, two Danes in armor as their supporters, and the motto "Renovate animos." The earls of Errol bear this motto together with a falcon crest. In Scott's library at Abbotsford, among other coats of arms is that of Hayes, which has a cross between four stars, the falcon crest, and the motto "Recte." The present English family of Hayes, of Arborfield, Berkes, have the "three escutcheons gules," and the falcon crest.

(I) John Hayes, the immigrant ancestor of nearly all in New Hampshire bearing that name, settled in Dover Corner, about 1680. He had a grant of twenty acres of land, March 18, 1694, and this was laid out November 4, 1702. It lay between localities known as Barbadoes and Tole-end, and it is probable that most of his land was secured by purchase. He died October 25, 1708, of malignant fever four days after he was taken sick, as appears by the journal of Rev. John Pike. He was married, June 28, 1686, to Mary Horne. Following is a list of their children: John, described later in this article; Peter, mentioned at length, with descendants in this article, married Sarah Wingate; Robert; Ichabod, born March 13, 1691 or 92; Samuel, born March 16, 1694 or 95; William, born September, 1700; Benjamin; and three daughters who married respectively Phipps, of Salisbury, Ambrose, of Chester, and Ambrose, of Salisbury. Perhaps there were other children. (Mention of Peter, Ichabod and Benjamin and descendants forms part of this article).

(II) Deacon John (2), eldest child of John (I) and Mary (Horne) Hayes, was born 1680 or 1687 and lived in Dover at Tole-end. He was deacon of the first Dover church, being the third in succession from the establishment of that church. He died

June 3, 1759, and was buried on Pine Hill and his tombstone is still in existence. He married (first), Tamsen, widow of James Chesley, and daughter of Deacon Ezekiel Wentworth, of Somersworth. She died December 30, 1753, at the age of sixty-five years. He subsequently married Mary (Roberts), widow of Samuel Wingate. His children were: John, born October 19, 1711, lived in Barrington and died May 7, 1776, unmarried. Paul, born September 16, 1713, died April 9, 1776. Thomas, born September 29, 1715. Elihu, born December 16, 1717, lived at Tole-end, and died March 12, 1751. Hezekiah, described later in this article. Elizabeth, born April 5, 1722. Abra, born February 17, 1723 or 24, married John Montgomery, of Stafford, New Hampshire. Robert, born March 21, 1725 or 26, lived at Green Hill, Barrington, New Hampshire, died May 17, 1769. Wentworth, born January 27, 1727 or 28. Samuel, born March 12, 1729 or 30, lived in Barrington, New Hampshire, died April 22, 1776, married Sarah Cate. Jonathan. All born of the first wife.

(III) Hezekiah, fifth son and child of John (2) and Tamsen (Wentworth) Hayes, was born February 2, 1720, in Dover, and settled in Barrington, New Hampshire, where he died February 24, 1790. He entered the army, August 7, 1778. He married Margaret Cate, and their children were: William, Elihu and Hezekiah.

(IV) Elihu, second son and child of Hezekiah and Margaret (Cate) Hayes, was born August 18, 1757, in Barrington, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. He was married in that town, April 28, 1772, to Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis and granddaughter of James Davis, one of the earliest settlers of Madbury. (See Davis, III). She was born March 2, 1753, at Madbury. They had four children, namely: Jonathan, Sarah A., who married Nicholas Pike; Elizabeth, who became the wife of her cousin, Deacon Solomon Hayes; and Reuben, who settled in Alton.

(V) Jonathan, eldest son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Davis) Hayes, was born April 25, 1774, and married Mary Ham, July 3, 1794. She was born in Barrington, April 11, 1773. They lived in New Durham for three years, and in 1797 moved to Madbury which became their permanent home. He died March 27, 1851. His wife died December 25, 1859. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born December 19, 1794, married Hezekiah Hayes, February 1, 1816, who died March 29, 1816. She married Paul Randell, December 9, 1817, and lived in Lee, New Hampshire; she died October 4, 1843. 2. Samuel Davis, described below. 3. Margaret, born May 4, 1800, married, January 24, 1822, Jacob K. Hayes, born in Barrington, New Hampshire, November 10, 1796. Their children were: Sophiah, born March 22, 1823, married George Wiggin, and lived at Green Hill, Barrington, New Hampshire. Elizabeth Lucy, born June 22, 1826, married Horace G. Cater, and lived at Green Hill. Mary Ann, born November 30, 1828, married Henry Paul, and lived in Rollinford, New Hampshire. Eleazer Cate and Margaret Jane, born July 20, 1832; the former married Lizzie A. Cater, May 16, 1858, and lived on the home farm, being the third generation, and the latter died March 14, 1888. 4. Mary, born July 4, 1802, married, May 7, 1835, at Madbury, George Caverno, who was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, July 29, 1803. They lived at Bow Leake, a small village in the town of Strafford. Their children were: Jonathan II, born May 5, 1836, died at Thetford, Vermont, June 10, 1855. George S., born July 1, 1842, married Ida S. Hanson, of Dover, January 30, 1867, and lives in

Durham, New Hampshire. George Caverno died March 2, 1875; his wife died in Durham with her son, George S. Caverno, January 11, 1892. 5. Sophiah, born December 14, 1805, died October 26, 1826. 6. Sarah Ann, born April 29, 1808, married, May 4, 1836, Oliver Cromwell De Meritt, who was born in Madbury, New Hampshire, December 10, 1801. The early part of their life was spent in Durham, New Hampshire, and in 1855 they moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts. He died May 14, 1872, and she died February 25, 1890. They had one child, Ellen Elizabeth De Meritt, born April 30, 1839, and lives in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Lydia, born January 17, 1811, died January 25, 1817. Charles, born April 3, 1814, married Claragusta McDuffee Stevens and lived in Madbury, later in Dover, New Hampshire. They had one child, Nellie A., born in Madbury, November 15, 1851, and died February 6, 1897. He died November 24, 1887. She died November 15, 1897.

(VI) Samuel Davis, second child and eldest son of Jonathan and Mary (Ham) Hayes, was born in New Durham, April 8, 1796. His parents moved to Madbury two years later, and that place was his home during the remainder of his life of eighty-eight years. In 1814 he went as drummer with the Madbury company of state militia to the defense of Portsmouth. He afterward held all the company offices in the militia. He was seven times elected selectman, and he held other town offices. He married Comfort Chesley, third daughter of Samuel and Nancy Chesley, of Madbury. She was born October 8, 1806, married July 1, 1827, and died August 6, 1870. Immediately after their marriage they moved to a new and comfortable home on a farm adjoining his old homestead. This house was the successor of the original log garrison, and the farm, until their occupancy, had been occupied by three generations of the Daniels family to whom it had been originally granted by the English crown. Samuel D. and Comfort (Chesley) Hayes had three children: Ann Sophia, born November 4, 1829, died January 15, 1902; married John S. F. Ham, and lived in Dover, New Hampshire; he died December 2, 1903. Samuel Chesley, whose sketch follows. Charles Woodman, whose sketch follows. Samuel D. Hayes died February 1, 1884, out living his wife fourteen years.

(VII) Samuel Chesley, second child and eldest son of Samuel D. and Comfort (Chesley) Hayes, was born in Madbury, February 18, 1834. Instead of adopting the occupation of his ancestors he entered the field of commerce, and established himself as a flour and grain merchant in Boston, residing in that city until his death, which occurred June 20, 1904. He married Elizabeth Susan Hoitt, daughter of General Alfred Hoitt, formerly of Lee and later of Dover, and commanding officer of the state militia prior to the Civil war. She died in January, 1909. The only children of this union are: Harry E., an electrical engineer in the employ of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, residing in Allerton, Massachusetts; and Alfred S., of Boston.

(VIII) Alfred Samuel, youngest son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth S. (Hoitt) Hayes, was born in Boston, May 14, 1869. He attended the Phillips Grammar School and the Boston Latin School, was graduated from the academic department of Harvard University with the class of 1891, from the Harvard Law School in 1894, and was immediately admitted to the Suffolk county bar. Establishing himself in the practice of his profession in Boston, he is now well advanced on the road to success, having built up a large and lucrative general law busi-

ness. In politics Mr. Hayes is a Democrat, and has represented ward twelve in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature. He was an advanced Mason, and affiliates with the higher bodies in that order, including De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, and Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He married Sarah M. Bartlett, daughter of Edward Bartlett, of Rockland, Maine. Mrs. Hayes, was a graduate of the Boston University, is a lady of social prominence, and a member of several clubs.

(VII) Charles Woodman, second son and youngest child of Samuel D. and Comfort (Chesley) Hayes, was born in Madbury, New Hampshire, September 11, 1836. He met with a thrilling experience in his childhood. When he was two years and nine months old, while out in the pasture with his brother, strayed off and was not seen after four o'clock in the afternoon. All night the search for him continued and the next morning at eleven o'clock he was discovered mired in a swamp a few rods from the Bellamy river, about one and one-half miles from home. After a public school attendance he fitted for college in the Military Gymnasium at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and graduated from Dartmouth College. Chandler scientific department, in 1858. He taught school nearly ten years. While teaching in Eliot and Baring, Maine, he took an active part in religious matters, acting as leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1866 he returned to Madbury to take care of the old people and cultivate the farm. He at once became actively interested in the affairs of the town, especially educational and religious matters. He held the office of superintendent of school committee six years and member of school board eight years. In June, 1869, he canvassed the town for the establishment of a religious meeting and Sabbath school at Madbury town house. The people united with the Congregational society at Lee Hill in the support of a minister. For ten years services were held at Madbury, during which time Mr. Hayes filled the position of leader of the choir, superintendent of the Sabbath school and chairman of the financial committee. He has practiced engineering and land surveying in Madbury and neighboring towns since 1858; was collector of taxes in 1872; and town treasurer twenty-two years. On November 8, 1866, he married Ellen Maria Weeks, daughter of William and Mariah (Clark) Weeks. She was born April 29, 1843, at Strafford Corner, New Hampshire. William Weeks was born in 1812, and married, May 12, 1842, Mariah Clark, daughter of Hezekiah and Hannah (Ham) Clark. Ellen Maria Weeks is a granddaughter of Elisha and Polly (Potter) Weeks, and a great-granddaughter of Daniel Weeks, of Gilford, New Hampshire. Charles W. and Ellen M. (Weeks) Hayes have had four children, all daughters. Nellie Marie, born May 4, 1870, was married, October 30, 1895, to George H. Crosby, superintendent of the Brookline Gas and Electric Light Company of Boston, Massachusetts. Anna Lillian, born October 11, 1873, was married June 19, 1901, to Charles Sumner Fuller, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, manufacturer of the Fuller-Greene chocolates. Cora Eunietta, born December 25, 1877, died April 17, 1879. Clara Comfort, born July 12, 1886, is a graduate of the Dover, New Hampshire, high school, where she is now taking a post graduate course. In the fall of 1898 they moved to Dover, New Hampshire.

(II) Peter, second son of John Hayes, married Sarah, daughter of John Wingate, and granddaughter of the immigrant, John (1) Wingate.

(III) Elijah, seventh child of Peter (2) Hayes,

was born about 1728, married Elizabeth Chadbourne, and removed to Berwick, Maine. He was a noted man in town affairs, and a member of the general court of Massachusetts from the district of Maine, 1785. On town records he is named as Captain Elijah Hayes.

(IV) Elijah (2), son of Captain Elijah Hayes, born July, 1767, married, March 28, 1793, Mary Grout.

(V) Frederick, seventh child of Elijah Hayes, Jr., was born December 3, 1806, in Berwick, Maine. He had a common school education, and was a farmer, wood and lumber dealer. He was a selectman, and held other offices of trust in the town. He was for many years a deacon and active member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. In politics he was originally a Whig, and connected himself with the Republican party at its organization. He died May 5, 1889. He married, 1830, Sarah Hurd, born in Berwick, Maine, October 13, 1807. She was a direct descendant of Captain John Heard, shipmaster, who came from England to Dover New Hampshire, in 1639. John Heard, married, about 1642, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Hull, of York, Maine, a minister of the Church of England. Master John Heard died January 17, 1689. Elizabeth, his widow, was a grave and pious woman, a mother of virtue and purity, and the mother of thirteen children (Pike's Journal). She died November 30, 1706. Benjamin, their eldest son, was born in York, Maine, February 20, 1643. He removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he died February, 1710. In his will he gave to his son James all his "lands and livings" at Fresh creek, Dover. James died there in 1748, and in his will gave all his property at Fresh creek to his son Benjamin. He sold the property to James Guppy, mariner of Portsmouth, and on August 11, 1767, bought fifty-two acres of land in Berwick, Maine, on Beach Ridge, and several other tracts of land which he gave to his sons. Benjamin, his son, married Joanna Chadbourne, and they were the parents of Sarah Hurd.

(VI) John Alfred, fifth child of Frederick and Sarah (Hurd) Hayes, was born in Berwick, Maine, March 27, 1830. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at West Lebanon (Maine) Academy, and the New Hampton (New Hampshire) Institution. He began the study of medicine in 1858, in the office of Dr. J. S. Ross, of Somersworth, New Hampshire, took three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in the autumn of 1861. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession as assistant physician to the New Hampshire Insane Asylum at Concord, and acted in that capacity until August 26, 1862, when he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, with the rank of major. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Jackson, the siege of Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Popular Spring Church, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Sailor's Creek, and the engagements leading up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He had charge of the field hospital of the Second Division, Ninth Corps, at Fredericksburg, White House and City Point for about eight months; and also had charge of the provisional camp at Alexandria, Virginia, after the surrender at Appomattox. The camp contained about seventeen thousand invalid soldiers from the armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland. Surgeon Hayes was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of United States Vol-



Charles W Hayes.



JOHN A. HAYES.

unteers, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services," upon the following recommendations:

"This is to state that Dr. John A. Hayes, late surgeon Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, served for a year under my immediate supervision in connection with the depot field hospital of the Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburg, White House and City Point, and that he finally acted as executive officer at Burkeville, Virginia. He was a first-rate officer, and was entrusted with the most responsible duties, in the performance of which he was most reliable and untiring. I cordially recommend him as deserving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

(Signed) "ED. B. DALTON,

"Late Surgeon U. S. Vols., Bvt. Col., formerly in charge of Depot Field Hospital, Army of the Potomac."

After his return from the war, in the autumn of 1865, Dr. Hayes commenced the practice of his profession in Biddeford, Maine, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Somersworth, New Hampshire, where he now resides. He was United States examining surgeon for pensions from 1867 to 1890, and town physician for eighteen years. He is a member of the Somersworth Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Congregational Society of Somersworth, and in politics is a Republican.

Dr. Hayes was married, in Somersworth, March 11, 1869, to Mary A. Rollins, who was educated in the public schools of Somersworth and at Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Her father was David L. Rollins, a mechanical engineer for many years in the employ of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. (See Rollins, VII). The children of Dr. John A. and Mary A. (Rollins) Hayes are: 1. Frederick L., born in Great Falls, now Somersworth, March 1, 1870, see forward. 2. John E. R., born in Somersworth, April 3, 1873, see forward. 3. Mary, born September 2, 1880, died in infancy. 4. Helen Louise, born December 14, 1883, died July 14, 1894.

(VII) Dr. Frederick L. Hayes was graduated from the Somersworth high school in 1888, and from Dartmouth College with the class of 1892. His professional studies were pursued at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1895, and during his senior year was president of his class. He is a well known medical practitioner in Brookline, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married in 1906.

(VII) John Edward Rollins Hayes, second son of Dr. John A. and Mary A. (Rollins) Hayes, was born in Great Falls (now Somersworth) April 3, 1873. His early education was acquired in the Somersworth schools, including the high school, from which he graduated in 1891, and entering Dartmouth College the same year he took his bachelor's degree with the class of 1895. In 1896 he became a law student at Harvard University, was graduated a Bachelor of Laws in 1899 and shortly afterward was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He has ever since practiced his profession in Boston, making a specialty of patent and trademark laws, and is now connected with the firm of Clarke, Raymond & Coale. Mr. Hayes resides in Melrose, Massachusetts. He is a member of the New Hampshire Club, the Melrose Club, the Melrose and Wakefield Golf Clubs, and other organizations, including college fraternities. In his religious faith he is a Congregationalist,

and prior to leaving Somersworth united with the church in that town. Mr. Hayes is unmarried.

(II) Ichabod, fourth son and child of John Hayes the immigrant, was born March 13, 1692, in Dover and resided at Littleworth. He was killed by a mill log, June 1, 1734. His wife's name was Abigail, and they had children: Sarah, Ichabod, Ezekiel, Daniel, Moses, Aaron, Abigail and Hannah.

(III) Moses, fourth son and fifth child of Ichabod and Abigail Hayes, was born January 30, 1726, and resided in Rochester, New Hampshire. He was an ensign of militia. No record of his wife appears, but his children were: Sarah, Anna, Peter, Enoch, Abigail, Moses, Joshua, Jacob, Hannah, Mary, Hezekiah, Elizabeth, Molly, John and Stephen. It is probable that he had two wives.

(IV) Hezekiah, son of Moses Hayes, was born November 7, 1778, and resided in Dover.

(V) James, son of Hezekiah Hayes, was born in Dover and resided in that town. He married Rhoda Quimby of Dover.

(VI) Susan Ann, daughter of James and Rhoda (Quimby) Hayes, was born November 5, 1828, in Dover, and was married in 1847, to Solomon Cook of Concord. (See Cook, II).

(II) Benjamin Hayes, of Rochester, seventh son of John Hayes of Dover, New Hampshire, born September 6, 1700, married Jane, widow of Tristram Snell and had children, among whom is believed to have been a son Joseph.

(III) Joseph Hays, was born in the early part of the eighteenth century. Little indeed of his life and family history can be gleaned from existing records and even uncertain tradition furnishes little information concerning him. He must have been an early settler in Rochester, and it is certain that he married and that one of his children was named George. Benjamin may have been another.

(IV) George Hays, son of Joseph, was a native of Rochester, New Hampshire, and married ——— Hawkins. Their children were: Isaac, John, Clement and George.

(V) John Hays, second son of George and ——— (Hawkins) Hays, was born in Rochester, January 9, 1792, and died April 24, 1871. He married, June 17, 1819, Elizabeth Plumer, born July 15, 1798, died June 28, 1880. They had children as follows: Maria, Jeremiah (died young), Alvin W., Ivory, Jeremiah, Edward, Eliza T., Luella P., Benjamin and Joseph.

(VI) Ivory Hays, third son and fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Plumer) Hays, was born in the town of Rochester, New Hampshire, June 13, 1826. His opportunities for obtaining an education were indeed limited, but he did manage for a few winter terms to attend the country district school. His principal occupation in life has been that of farming, although he learned shoemaking when a young man and worked at it for some time, in the intervals of busy farming seasons, for he always was an industrious man and could turn his hand to several mechanical employments. For many years he lived in Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming and shoemaking, but now, having passed his eightieth year he lives with his aged wife at North Barnstead, New Hampshire, in what is known as the "Audubon Lodge," a delightful home, provided with every comfort of life through the kindness of his daughter, Mrs. La Favre, of Boston, who has expended many thousands of dollars to secure to her father and mother all things needful for their perfect contentment. Mr. Hays married, April 27, 1854, Valeria O. Morrison, born in Alton, New

Hampshire, May 19, 1831. Their children are Clara F., Arthur E., Fanny C. (Mrs. La Favre), Eddie, Grace E., besides one other, who died in infancy.

(IV) Benjamin Hayes settled before the Revolution on a farm near Gonic, Rochester, which has ever since been the homestead of succeeding generations of his posterity.

(V) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) Hayes, inherited the homestead and spent his life there engaged in agriculture. He married Martha Evans, and they had eight children: Mary, Betsey, James, Abiah, Caroline and Adaline (twins), Stephen E. and Lucy. The first two died single; Abiah married John Hayes, of Wolfboro; Caroline, married Addison Burleigh; Adaline, married David Blake; Lucy, married Stewart N. Clifford; Stephen E. is the subject of the next paragraph.

(VI) Stephen Evans, youngest son of Benjamin (2) and Martha (Evans) Hayes, was born on the homestead of his ancestors, November 24, 1813. He learned the trade of machinist and worked at that for some years; then went into the employ of a marble cutter and sold tombstones; and some time before his death he acquired a farm adjoining the homestead, and was a farmer. In politics he was a thoroughbred Democrat, and held the office of selectman of Rochester in 1861. He died in Wolfboro, August 27, 1905, aged ninety-two. He married Amanda M. Paul, who was born February 23, 1820, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Tarlton) Paul, of Newfield, New Hampshire. They had three children: Martha, Clara F. and Frank R. Martha married Greenleaf Rundlett; Clara F., married Benjamin F. Burleigh, of Wolfborough; Frank R. is the subject of the next section.

(VII) Frank Russell, youngest child and only son of Stephen and Amanda M. (Paul) Hayes, was born near Gonic, November 7, 1855. At seventeen years of age he began to learn the pattern maker's trade while in the employ of the Swampscott Machine Company, of South Newmarket, now Newfields, and remained with that firm sixteen years. In 1888 he returned to the ancestral homestead to look after the affairs of his invalid uncle, James D. Hayes, and has since continued to perform the duties of the position, giving his attention principally to the care of the farm. He inherited the political faith of his fathers, and votes with the Democratic party. He served as clerk of ward three one year, was member of the council three years, member of the schoolboard two years, and member of the legislature one term, 1907. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons, of Exeter, and Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20, of Rochester. He married, at Rochester, Alice Z. Martin, daughter of Frank Martin, of Somersworth. They have two children, Theodore E. and Henrietta.

(I) Joseph Hayes was born May 1, 1746, and died at Strafford, July 30, 1816, and was a lifelong farmer. He married Peggy Brewster, who was born September 2, 1745, and died May 11, 1801. Their children were: Mercy, David, Lydia, Lemuel, Wentworth, Daniel B., Joseph and Margaret.

(II) Joseph (2), seventh child and fifth son of Joseph (1) and Peggy (Brewster) Hayes, was born August 1, 1783, and died in Dover, March 21, 1872, aged eighty-nine years. While active he was a farmer in Strafford, where he was an energetic worker in the Methodist Church, and was instrumental in building the church at Crown Point. He married, January 7, 1808, Lois Demeritt, who was born January 10, 1799, and died May 16, 1874, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They had twelve

children: Brewster, David, Demeritt, Daniel, Joseph, Mark D., John Stark, Charles Henry, Elizabeth W., George W., Lydia M. and Asa B.

(III) Charles Henry, eighth son and child of Joseph (2) and Lois (Demeritt) Hayes, was born in Strafford, November 4, 1824, was a farmer in the early part of his life, and later was employed in the woolen mills at East Rochester, where he died December 19, 1891, aged sixty-seven. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and of Cochecho Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of East Rochester. He married Sarah J. Foss, who was born September 18, 1826, and daughter of Benjamin and Patience (Ham) Foss, granddaughter of John Foss. She died August 10, 1903. They had three children: Sidney B., of whom see below; George L.; and Mary E., born December 16, 1862, married, April 15, 1884, Rev. Henry H. French, of Malden, Massachusetts.

(IV) Sidney Benjamin, eldest child of Charles H. and Sarah J. (Foss) Hayes, was born in Strafford, June 10, 1850, and educated in the common schools and in the commercial department of the Edward Little Institute at Auburn, Maine. He was clerk for S. H. Feineman & Brother, of Rochester, three years, and then went to East Rochester where he became a clerk in the office of the Cochecho Woolen Manufacturing Company. In 1873 he was made clerk of the corporation and paymaster, and has since filled that position. He is also a trustee of the Norway Plains Savings Bank, and president of the Rochester Building & Loan Association. He is a Republican, and has filled several political offices. He was a representative in the general court in 1876-77, a member of the city council for six years, 1895-1901, and for some time member of the school board. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1873, is one of the stewards of that denomination at East Rochester, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He joined Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and has since become a member of Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20, and Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters, also of Cochecho Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; and of Norway Plains Encampment, No. 4. He married (first), November 19, 1872, Emma A. Stone, who was born November 4, 1840, and died October 15, 1893. Married (second), October 31, 1895, Rose A. (Hersey) Gowell, born October 8, 1862, daughter of Preston and Ann M. Gowell, of Pitt-field.

(I) Daniel Hayes was born in Farmington, about 1787, and died there April 8, 1858, aged seventy-one years. Brought up a farmer, he followed the example of his forefathers, and cultivated the soil. Ambitious only to live well and bring up his family in the way they should go, he sought no political office or honor, but attended to those matters which most concerned him. He married Betsey Rundlett, who died July 4, 1860, aged seventy-one years. Their children were: Richard, Mary Ann, Daniel, Rachel, Martha, Hannah, Jonathan, Abigail, Sarah and Elizabeth C.

(II) Ezekiel Chamberlain, tenth child of Daniel and Betsey (Rundlett) Hayes, was born in Farmington, October 9, 1832, and died October 25, 1900. He was a shoemaker. He married, December 17, 1857, Lydia Hannah Tarlton, who was born December 19, 1835, and died January 8, 1892, daughter of William and Hannah R. Tarlton, of New Castle; two children were born of this marriage: Mary Emma married Edward T. Wilson, May 2, 1894, died March 23, 1904. William T., whose sketch follows.

(III) William Tarlton, only son of Ezekiel C. and Hannah (Tarlton) Hayes, was born in Farmington, August 30, 1866, and educated in the public schools of that town. In 1884 he began his employment as clerk in the store of Edward T. Willson, his brother-in-law, dealer in general merchandise at Farmington, and has been continuously employed there since, a term of twenty-four years. The unusually long period of time which he has served in one business and for one man shows him to be an industrious, faithful, efficient and personally agreeable individual. His services in public life show him to be a man of good business qualifications, sterling integrity and sound judgment. He was elected county commissioner of Strafford county in 1904, and re-elected in 1906. In 1904 and 1905 he was selectman of Farmington. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and is a past chancellor of that body. He married (first), August 3, 1887, Ursula B. Wedgewood, who was born April 28, 1867, daughter of Elbridge L. and Bell Wedgewood. He married (second), February 21, 1906, Inez Annie Roberts, daughter of Henry K. and Mabel (Hill) Roberts, born March 23, 1882. One child, Ruhama Kathleen Hayes, born August 20, 1907. Mr. Hayes descends in the eighth generation through his mother from Richard Tarlton, the emigrant ancestor, who was born near London, England, and settled in Newcastle, New Hampshire, in 1685.

(I) George Hayes was born at Hayes Crossing, Rochester, and died at that place in 1871. He was a butcher, and besides conducting a meat shop also kept a tavern for years. He married Lydia Jones, of Lebanon, Maine, and they were the parents of ten children: Luther, Lorenzo, Sophia, Mary, Charles, Washburn, Elizabeth, Woodbury, Albert Alonzo and another. Sophia married Cyrus Leighton; Mary is the wife of Jacob Whitehouse; and Elizabeth became Mrs. William Jones.

(II) Albert Alonzo, son of George and Lydia (Jones) Hayes, was born at Hayes Crossing, Rochester, October 7, 1845. He was educated in the common schools, and his vocations were the same as those of his father. In 1871 he settled in East Rochester, where he conducted a meat and provision market until 1873, when he settled in the city proper and was engaged in various enterprises until the year 1883, when he went into the hotel business, conducting the hotel then known as the Cascade House. He retired from the hotel business two years previous to his death. April 7, 1808. He married, in Rochester, September 7, 1871, Elizabeth C. Gotts, who was born in London, England, September 5, 1852, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Hall) Gotts, natives of London, England, who came to America and settled in East Rochester in June, 1854, and there lived the remainder of their lives. Three children were born of this union: George E.; Ethel May, born March 5, 1875, married Richard Talbot, of Somerville, Massachusetts; and Sarah Frances, December 3, 1878, married Henry Elliott, of Rochester.

(III) George Edward, only son of Albert A. and Elizabeth C. (Gotts) Hayes, was born at East Rochester, August 25, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and took a course in Shaw's Business College at Portland, Maine. In 1896 he bought out his father's hotel business, which he carried on until 1900, when he enlarged the edifice by building to it, and gave it the name of Hotel Hayes. He still conducts this enterprise. Mr. Hayes is a very prosperous and popular man, and

his institution is well patronized. Mr. Hayes is a member of Dover Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Cocheoc Aerie, No. 1529, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Rochester, of which he is worthy president. He married, March 14, 1892, Nellie R. Blazo, of Rochester, who was born in East Rochester, July 20, 1874, daughter of Dr. Charles and Augusta (Gilman) Blazo. Eleven children have been born to them: Scharline Blazo, Mollie, Beulah, Albert Russell, George Dewey, Augusta, Ruby, Emily Catherine, Charles Francis, and two who died young.

(I) Washington Paul, son of Joseph and Sarah (Chesley) Hayes, was born in Barnstead, October 9, 1827, and died in Dover, May 19, 1883, aged fifty-seven years. He resided in Barnstead in his boyhood, then at New Durham, then in Boston, where he learned the carpenter's trade. Then he removed to Dover, where he was for years a sash, blind and door manufacturer and a prominent contractor and builder. In politics he was quite active, affiliating with the Republican party, held several city offices, and served two terms in the legislature. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He married first, Elizabeth Hayes, in 1852; second, Amanda S. Hall, in 1853. Children: Mary P., Fred S., Frank L., Grace E. and Alice M.

(II) Frank Lincoln, third child and second son of Washington P. and Amanda S. (Hall) Hayes, was born in Dover, December 17, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Dover and at Exeter Academy. After working in his father's office two years he was in the employ of the Sawyer woolen mills about two years, and then in business as a manufacturer of sash and blinds at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for a short time. Returning to his former employer, the Sawyer Woolen Mills Company, he was employed as a painter until 1892, where he established himself in the contracting painting business, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful and has built up a trade covering much of the territory between Boston, Massachusetts, and Bangor, Maine. He has painted and decorated several public buildings of note, including churches, the State Library at Concord, New Hampshire; the Masonic Temples of Dover and Lewiston, Maine; the First National Bank; the Carnegie Library at Lewiston, Maine, and the old Music Hall at Lewiston, Maine. He is a Republican in political sentiment, an active party worker, and has served four years as a member of the board of aldermen and common council of Dover, and represented Ward Four in the state legislature in 1903. He became a Mason in 1888, and is a member of Moses Paul Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dover; Belknap Royal Arch Chapter; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine; also of Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He married, July 20, 1885, in Rochester, New Hampshire, Ida M. Winkley, of Strafford, New Hampshire, daughter of Mark Winkley, a descendant of Paul Hayes, of Alton, New Hampshire.

There is a town of REMICK or REMICH Remick in the Duchy of Luxembourg, Germany, which was so named in the time of the Roman occupation. There are many persons named Remick living in Holland and Germany, and it is probable that the first Remich added to his single christian name that of Remich, the city of his birth, after set-

ting elsewhere, and that his descendants perpetuated the custom, thus making it their surname.

(I) Christian Remick, the emigrant, was born in 1631, probably in Holland or England, and came to America when young, and was a resident of Kittery, Maine, in 1651, and continued there until his death in 1710. He was one of the proprietors of Kittery, and was granted lands amounting to five hundred acres in what is now Kittery, Eliot and South Berwick. Much of this land still remains in the possession of his descendants who bear his name. He was a planter and surveyor, a bright man and a leading citizen in his town. Besides being surveyor he was treasurer, member of the board of selectmen, of which board he was chairman most of the time, and representative to the general court. He married, about 1654, Hannah ———, by whom he had nine children: Hannah, Mary, Jacob, Sarah, Isaac, Abraham, Martha, Joshua and Lydia.

(II) Sergeant Jacob, third child and eldest son of Christian and Hannah Remick, was born in Kittery, November 23, 1660, and died there in June, 1745, aged eighty-five years. He was a farmer and ship builder, and was granted land in 1699 and 1703. His position among his townsmen was a prominent one, and he was selectman many years and treasurer about ten years. His will, made May 22, 1739, was probated July 16, 1745. The christian name of his first wife was Lydia, and that of the second was Mary. Their surnames before marriage are unknown. The children of the first wife were Stephen and Jacob. Of the second, John, Samuel, Lydia, Tabitha, James, Mary, Sarah, Timothy, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Joseph and Hannah.

(III) James, child of Jacob and Mary Remick, was born in Kittery, January 23, 1701. He resided in Kittery, Maine, and Newbury and Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was probably lost at sea, or died in a foreign country about 1746. He married, September, 1729, Abigail Benjamin, who was born March 23, 1707, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carter) Benjamin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. She married (second), April, 1751, Samuel Henshaw, and resided in Medford, Massachusetts. The children of James and Abigail were: Benjamin, David, Joseph and Abigail.

(IV) David, second son and child of James and Abigail (Benjamin) Remick, was born in Kittery, February 22, 1733, and died June 30, 1793. He was a second lieutenant in the French and Indian war, his commission bearing date May 21, 1759. He was also a Revolutionary soldier in Captain Joseph Eaton's company, Colonel Samuel Johnson's regiment, on an expedition to the northward, 1777. He married, March 25, 1757, Susannah Whittier, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who died in 1794. She was a relative of the poet, John G. Whittier.

(V) James (2), son of David and Susannah (Whittier) Remick, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 15, 1760, and died in Barrington, New Hampshire, July 18, 1836. He was a Revolutionary soldier in Captain Joseph Eaton's company, Colonel Samuel Johnston's regiment, in an expedition to the northward in 1777. He married, September 10, 1782, Mary Kinsman, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who was born December 18, 1762, and died September 19, 1840.

(VI) Daniel, son of James (2) and Mary (Kinsman) Remick, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 22, 1785, and died in Danville, Vermont, June 13, 1827. He married, December 25, 1806, Olive Kelley, who was born in Dover, December 22, 1784, and died January 4, 1849.

(VII) Samuel Kelley, son of Daniel and Olive (Kelley) Remick, was born in Danville, Vermont, September 16, 1815, and died in Colebrook, New Hampshire, December 24, 1878. He resided in Barnet and Hardwick, Vermont, and Colebrook, New Hampshire. He was a hotel keeper by occupation, and a Republican in politics. He married, April 19, 1838, Sophia Cushman, who was born in Barnet, Vermont, October 12, 1816, daughter of Clark and Katherine (Grout) Cushman, of Charlestown, Vermont. She died in Colebrook, New Hampshire, April 2, 1879. Their children were: Kate O., Charles E., Gustus S., Louise Matilda, Mary Sophia, Ada Augusta, Daniel Clark and James Waldron.

(VIII) Louise Matilda, fourth child and second daughter of Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, was born in Hardwick, Vermont, January 1, 1845, and married Judge Edgar Aldrich. (See Aldrich, IV).

(VIII) Daniel Clark, third son and seventh child of Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, was born January 15, 1852, in Hardwick, Vermont. He attended the common schools and Hardwick Academy, in which he made rapid progress, and decided to enter upon the practice of law. Accordingly he entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he was graduated in 1848. At the April term of court at Lancaster, in 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in that town with ——— Dudley, under the firm name of Dudley and Remick, which relation continued some four years, ending May 1, 1882. He then removed to Littleton and became associated with two of the most prominent attorneys of northern New Hampshire, Messrs. George A. Bingham and Edgar Aldrich, and the firm name was Bingham, Aldrich & Remick. This firm continued very prosperously in business until January 1, 1889, when Mr. Aldrich retired. Mr. Remick then formed a partnership with his brother, subsequently a supreme court judge, under the firm name of Remick & Remick, and this continued until September 1, 1890, when the older brother retired to engage in the stereoscopic view business, in partnership with Benjamin W. Kilman. Daniel C. Remick was married February 12, 1899, to Belle, daughter of Alfred Lovering. She was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, and died in Littleton, September 9, 1885. He was married (second), May 18, 1886, to Lizzie Maria, daughter of Benjamin West and ——— Kilburn. She was born September 14, 1854, in Littleton, and is an active worker in the Congregational Church, in whose labors her husband willingly shares.

(VIII) James Waldron Remick, eighth child and fourth son of Samuel K. and Sophia (Cushman) Remick, was born in Hardwick, Vermont, October 30, 1860. He acquired his literary education in the common schools of his native town and of St. Johnsbury and Colebrook. While in these institutions he exhibited evidence of considerable ability and taste as a writer and public speaker. In 1879 he began the study of law with James I. Parsons, of Colebrook, was in the office of B. F. Chapman, Clockville, New York, and later for a time with Bingham & Aldrich at Littleton. In 1880 he entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from that school in March, 1882, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in Concord soon afterward. He opened an office in Colebrook in the same year, and practiced alone until November, 1884, when he returned to Littleton, and for a year was in the employ

of Aldrich & Remick, attorneys. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Honorable Ossian Ray, under the firm name of Ray & Remick. In 1889 Daniel C. Remick and James W. Remick associated themselves in business under the firm name of Remick & Remick. The same year he was appointed United States district attorney for New Hampshire. At that time he was but twenty-eight years of age, the youngest man who ever held that office. The firm of Remick & Remick continued until September 1, 1890, when Mr. Daniel C. Remick retired from the law to engage in other business. From the time of the dissolution of this firm until his appointment to the supreme bench of the state, April 1, 1901, Mr. Remick was alone. He held the office of justice of the supreme court until January 1, 1904, when he resigned. While filling that position he attended to his duties with close attention, bringing into use the best powers of his logical and well trained mind and ripe scholarship, and rendering his decisions with apparent candor, fairness and ability as to win the respect and confidence of the bar and the esteem of his colleagues, and his retirement was much regretted. Soon after returning to the practice of law he became a member of the firm since known as Sargent, Remick & Niles, of Concord. In 1903 he was appointed one of the receivers of the White Mountain Paper Company, a corporation with an office in Portsmouth. He took the chief management of this business, to which he applied first class business principles and brought order out of chaos, and received great credit for his skill in the matter. Judge Remick's twenty-five years' service as a lawyer have made him a veteran practitioner, while still a youthful looking man. It has been written of him, "He is a diligent student of the science of law, and early mastered its principles. Thoroughness has marked his course as a practitioner. The law, the facts, and the argument in all their bearings commanded his time and ability. He is regarded as one of the most eloquent and logical advocates in the state." The record of the principal cases in which he has appeared as counsel, and the contributions he has made to the literature of the law, are found in Briefs and Arguments reported in the New Hampshire Supreme Court Reports, beginning with Volume 62, and in the Federal Reporter, notable among which is the one given in full in *State vs. Sanders*, 66 N. H., p. 46. But while pursuing a steady forward course as a lawyer, he has taken a hearty interest in municipal and educational affairs in the places of his residence, and was a member of the board of health of Littleton in the years 1887-8-9, and was a member of the board of education of Union District from 1895 until he removed to Concord, and its president from 1899 to 1901. Always a loyal Republican, Judge Remick has rendered lusty service to his party by making many addresses in political campaigns. In recent years his attention has been attracted to vicious and corrupt legislation, and to the devising of a remedy for these things he has brought to bear the ample powers of his strong mind and wide experiences. During the state campaign of 1906, he contributed much to the cause of good government as an organizer and president of the Lincoln Club, which organization compelled the adoption by the Republican party of many needed reform planks in its platform, and the enactment of some laws by which the organization gained a strong position in the hearts of the people, and will under its present name or some other and on a broader platform accomplish much more legislation in the interests of the plain people. James W. Remick married, in Hartford, Connecticut, Decem-

ber 5, 1888, Mary S. Pendleton, who was born in Bangor, Maine, July 31, daughter of Nathan and Helen M. Pendleton, of Bangor.

This family, some members of which HAYES spell the name Hays, is of English extraction, and has produced some notable members and many useful citizens, whose names and personal histories are worthy of preservation. A leading citizen of Manchester comes of this stock.

(I) Deacon Zebedee Hayes moved from Attleboro, Massachusetts, to New London, New Hampshire, with his wife and one child, in 1787 or 1788, and first lived in a log house which was located on a farm owned by Daniel S. Seamans, in 1799. The house stood a short distance northwest of the present dwelling. Later Zebedee exchanged clearings with John Slack, and lived in the house which formerly stood on the site of Austin Morgan's present residence. Here he lived until after the death of his first wife. After his second marriage he lived on the farm originally belonging to the present J. D. Pingree house, which his wife had inherited from her first husband. After living here a time he returned to his former home at Low Plain, then owned by his son James. He was a soldier in the Revolution. "Lord's Day, March 10th, 1793, Zebedee Hayes and Chloe, his wife," were baptized by Elder Seamons. He was chosen deacon of the church, July 5, 1793, and served eighteen years; was reappointed February 19, 1819, and served till his death, November 9, 1832, aged seventy-four years, the time of his service being thirty-one years in all. His first wife Chloe died December 10, 1812, aged fifty-three years. He married (second), May 11, 1815, Mchitable, widow of Ezekiel Knowlton. The children of Zebedee and Chloe Hayes were: Jerusha, James, John, Chloe and Zebedee, twins; and Jonathan.

(II) John, third child and second son of Zebedee and Chloe Hayes, born in New London, September 14, 1788, fell from a sled and died from his injuries, January 14, 1835. He lived on a farm in New London, and built the house where Charles Wells lived in 1899. He married, June 12, 1814, Abigail Adams, daughter of Solomon and Molly (Bancroft) Adams. She died September 20, 1856. The children of John and Abigail (Adams) Hayes were: Chloe, Malvina, Adaline, Jerusha, John Marshal, Archibald M., Oren Tracy, Christopher C. and Solomon A.

(III) John Marshal, fifth child and eldest son of John and Abigail (Adams) Hayes, was born in New London, New Hampshire, February 16, 1823, and died in Manchester, January 10, 1886. He was educated in the common schools, and in the year 1846 commenced business for himself in the general store at the "Four Corners," in New London, New Hampshire. Here he remained till 1860, when he removed to Salisbury, New Hampshire, where he conducted a successful business for eight years. In November, 1860, after a year in Goffstown he purchased a home in Manchester and resided there until his death. Mr. Hayes grew up from boyhood with genial, courteous ways which attracted people and made them his friends. These qualities, coupled with good judgment and business sagacity, industry and energy, made him the successful merchant he was. He was a warm friend and a good neighbor, and as a citizen took pleasure in doing things which would promote the public welfare.

Mr. Hayes was an ardent and active Democrat, and took a deep interest in politics. During his res-

idence in New London he was postmaster eight years, and town clerk from 1847 to 1849. While in Salisbury he represented the town in the legislature, and was twice elected senator from old district No. 8. In Manchester he served two terms as alderman from ward 6, and was repeatedly urged to accept a nomination for the mayoralty. He was a prominent Mason, and held several high offices in that order. At the time of his death he was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; of Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; and of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, in Manchester; and of Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, of Concord.

Mr. Hayes married, January 23, 1850, Susan Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Greeley) Carr, born at New London, New Hampshire, August 28, 1826, who survives him, residing in Manchester. Their children were: Frank P., died in infancy. Charles C. Mattie M., married George R. McAllester, of Manchester; two children: Bertha H. and Harold C.

(IV) Charles Carroll, second child and son of John M. and Susan E. (Carr) Hayes, was born in New London, New Hampshire, May 31, 1855. He graduated from the Manchester high school in 1875, and after spending three years as a clerk, embarked in the grocery business for himself, in Manchester. In 1884 he withdrew from mercantile pursuits and started a general real estate, loan, and fire insurance business, in which he is still successfully engaged. He is connected with many of the industrial, commercial and financial organizations of the city; is a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, clerk and director of the Manchester Shoe Company, treasurer of the Kennedy Land Company, and is treasurer of the Manchester Board of Trade, of which he was president in 1894-95. He is a strenuous supporter of the Democratic faith, and has taken an active part in politics since he attained his majority. In 1894-96 he was the Democratic mayoralty candidate. In these years, he ran far ahead of the ticket and reduced the Republican majority. These were very strenuous and critical years for the Democratic party, and are well remembered as years of the Republican landslide in both state and nation. He attends the First Baptist Church, and for thirteen years was president of its society. He was initiated into the mysteries of the apprentice degree of Masonry in Washington Lodge, of Manchester, in 1877, and has since received the much-prized thirty-third degree. He has been worshipful master of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; thrice illustrious master of Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; all of Manchester; most worshipful grand master of Masons in New Hampshire; right eminent grand commander of Knights Templar in New Hampshire; and is at the present time commander-in-chief of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, also a trustee of the Masonic Home; and treasurer of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the state. He is a member of Amoskeag Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; and of the Derryfield and Calumet Clubs. Mr. Hayes is a man of genial disposition and pleasant manners; he has a long memory for friends and friendly acts, and has made life a success.

He married (first), January 1, 1885, Belle J. Kennard, daughter of John and Hannah B. Kennard, of Manchester. (See Kennard family). She was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, August, 1856,

and died August, 1890, leaving three children: John Carroll, born August 7, 1886; Louise K., born January 16, 1888; and Annie Belle, born July 31, 1890. He married (second), Carrie W. Anderson, daughter of Charles and Charlotte Anderson, of Manchester. She was born in Reading, September 10, 1862. They have one child: Morion, born June 28, 1902. Mrs. Hayes is an attendant of the Baptist Church and of the Woman's Club, and is an active and efficient worker in them.

ATWOOD This name was originally Wood, and its first syllable was introduced in America.

(I) John Wood, the immigrant ancestor of the Atwoods, arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, from England in 1643. He married Sarah Masterson.

(II) Nathaniel, son of John and Sarah (Masterson) Wood, was born in Plymouth, 1652.

(III) John Wood, son of Nathaniel Wood, was born in Plymouth, 1684. He changed his name to Atwood. In 1700 he married Sarah Leavitt, and had one son, whose name was Isaac.

(IV) Isaac Atwood, son of John and Sarah (Leavitt) Atwood, was born in Plymouth, 1719. He married Lydia Wait, August 7, 1740, and was the father of Zaccheus, Wait, Isaac, Hannah and Lydia.

(V) Isaac (2), son of Isaac (1) and Lydia (Wait) Atwood, was born in Plymouth, July 17, 1747. In 1777 he settled in Bedford, New Hampshire, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated March 15, 1836. April 21, 1770, he married Hannah Chubbuck, who died August 10, 1798, and married (second), Lydia Whitmarsh, of Abington, Massachusetts. She died October 3, 1841. His children were: Isaac, Hannah, Lydia, David, John, Submit W., Thomas, Stephen and Zaccheus, all of whom were of his first union. (John and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VI) David, second son and fourth child of Isaac and Hannah (Chubbuck) Atwood, was born in Bedford, March 24, 1779. He was a lifelong resident of Bedford, and his death occurred October 12, 1857. He married Mary Bell. Eleven children were born to them, whose names were: Hannah, Joseph Bell, Mary Bell, Olive, John, Daniel Gordon, Sarah, David, Jane Gordon, Clarinda and Isaac Brooks.

(VII) Daniel Gordon, third son and sixth child of David and Mary (Bell) Atwood, was born in Bedford, April 12, 1812. In early life he was employed in a bobbin factory, and he was also engaged in the manufacture of cider, but agriculture was his principal occupation, and he followed it with prosperous results. He was more or less active in civic affairs, serving with ability as a selectman for two years, and in politics he acted with the Republican party. For many years he sang in the choir of the Presbyterian Church. His personal character was highly commendable, and his death which occurred November 22, 1890, was the cause of general regret. May 2, 1837, he married Margaret Ann Barr, born March 24, 1815, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Palmer) Barr, of Bedford. She died August 16, 1887, having reared six children, namely: Eliza Morrison, born December 9, 1838, married Noah Smith Clark, of Manchester, August 11, 1886. Caroline, born February 1, 1841, married, June 15, 1865, Hazen K. Fuller, and went to reside in Florida in 1878. Julia Ann, born January 10, 1844, married Leonard Bursiel, died May 19, 1892. Daniel Webster, who will be again referred to. Clara, born



Gen. C. Hayes.

September 6, 1850, married Bushrod W. Mann, April 16, 1878, and resides in Nashua. Thomas Byron, born February 5, 1853.

(VIII) Daniel Webster, fourth child and eldest son of Daniel G. and Margaret A. (Barr) Atwood, was born in the house where he now resides, June 25, 1846. He attended the public schools including the high school, and prior to leaving the paternal roof acquired a good knowledge of general farming, which later proved the most valuable legacy left him by his father. When a young man he drove a milk team from Bedford to Manchester for a time, and in 1873 went to Northfield, Vermont, where he was employed in a saw-mill about three years. He also resided in Milford, New Hampshire, for a like period, but eventually returned and during his father's declining years managed the farm, which he inherited in turn. This property, which is desirably located and exceedingly productive, he carries on with the same spirit of energy as that displayed by his ancestors, and as the result of his efforts are eminently satisfactory. He has made numerous improvements including the remodeling of his residence and the erection of a new and commodious barn. Politically he is a Republican, and for a period of six years served the town with ability as supervisor of the check-list. He attends the Presbyterian Church. On June 15, 1874, Mr. Atwood was united in marriage with Miss Surviah H. Parkhurst, born April 1, 1847, daughter of Proctor and Sally Jane (Gage) Parkhurst, of Merrimack. Proctor Parkhurst was a stone cutter and farmer; died at Manchester. The children of this union are: George Bryon, born July 17, 1876, died October 15, 1878. Gordon Proctor, born June 27, 1878. The latter is unmarried and resides at home.

(VI) John Atwood, born 1768-9, of Nottingham West, now Hudson, New Hampshire, followed the trade of coopering in connection with farming until his death, which occurred April 15, 1840, at the age of seventy-one years. He married (first), Elizabeth Blodgett, who died July 20, 1804, at the age of thirty-two years. They had children: John, see forward; and Elizabeth. Mr. Atwood married (second), Sarah ———, who died July 28, 1842, at the age of sixty-three years. They had children: David, William, Daniel, Sarah, who married ——— Hamblett. They had a half-sister, Rachel, who never married, and who resided with Daniel in Hudson.

(VII) Rev. John, son of John and Elizabeth (Blodgett) Atwood, was born in Nottingham West, New Hampshire, October 3, 1795. He was reared in the Baptist faith, and, uniting with that church upon attaining his majority, decided to enter the ministry. Having received a preparatory education in the public schools, he prepared for a collegiate course under the preceptorship of Rev. Daniel Merrill. He worked his way to Boston on a tow boat, presented himself to the Educational Society in that city, who sent him to Waterville, where he literally worked his way through college. He was for five years a student in the literary and theological department of Waterville College, Maine, now Colby University, was a classmate of George Boardman, a missionary to India, and was graduated in 1822. He was ordained to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in New Boston, May 18, 1825, retaining this until April 1, 1836, when he was called to Frances-town, and subsequently, 1837, to Hillsboro, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1843. His pastoral labors in New Boston were interspersed with important civic duties, as he represented that district in the lower branch of the state legislature for four years, from 1832 to 1835 inclusive, and his

superior ability as a legislator brought him into prominence in state politics. He was elected state treasurer in 1843, and subsequently re-elected for six consecutive years, during which period he administered the financial affairs of the state in a most able and prudent manner. While thus employed he resided in Concord, and for some time he officiated as chaplain of the state prison. He resumed his residence in New Boston, July 9, 1850, and in the same year received the Democratic nomination for governor, but was defeated by his Whig opponent. He afterward severed his connection with the Democratic party, owing to its attitude on the slavery question. Although unencumbered from that time with regular professional duties, he nevertheless continued to make himself useful as a religious teacher and a political leader, and in 1857 he again occupied a seat in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, being almost unanimously elected. In all matters relating to the welfare and improvement of New Boston he was a leading spirit, speaking at public gatherings, preaching when occasion demanded, writing upon a varied line of subjects and in numerous other ways making himself one of the deservedly conspicuous residents of that town. Among his contributions to local literature is a "History of the Baptist Church of New Boston," a work which was widely circulated and highly appreciated. His life, which had been a long continued succession of good deeds, including many acts of private charity unostentatiously dispensed, terminated in New Boston, April 28, 1873. His passing away was universally regarded as an irretrievable loss, not only to the community wherein he resided, and also to the church, the dignity and efficacy of which he labored so assiduously to maintain, and finally to the state, which he had served with unquestionable honor and faithfulness. When he came to New Boston he owned but three-quarters of an acre of land, and to this he added by successive purchases until he was in possession of one hundred and sixty acres, which was later sold by one of his sons and is now a part of the Whipple farm. On this land he erected a house, making additions to it from time to time, and this is still standing.

Rev. John Atwood married, November 28, 1826, Lydia Dodge, daughter of Deacon Solomon Dodge, of New Boston. She was a woman of unusual intelligence, and this had been fostered by wide and diversified reading. She died April 9, 1886. They had children: 1. Lydia D. 2. Sarah E., who married John L. Blair, formerly a wholesale merchant, and now resides in Alton, Illinois. 3. John B., who died in infancy. 4. Roger W., now living retired from business in Chicago, Illinois. 5. Ann J., married Rev. J. L. A. Fish, of Amherst, Massachusetts. He preached at Webster, Massachusetts, later in Holliston, and subsequently became president of a college for colored students at Live Oak, Florida. Later they removed to Duluth, where Mr. Fish died in 1894. 6. Mary F., deceased. 7. Solomon Dodge, see forward. 8. John H., died in infancy.

(VIII) Solomon Dodge, third son and seventh child of Rev. John and Lydia (Dodge) Atwood, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, May 7, 1830. His studies in the public schools were supplemented by an advanced course of instruction at the Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, and the time intervening between the completion of his education and his majority was devoted to farming, besides teaching in the public schools during the winter months in Newbury and Amherst. Entering the mercantile business at New Boston in company

with J. K. Whipple, they carried on a general country store for a period of several years. Mr. Whipple then went to Boston and became a member of the firm of Fuller, Dana & Fitz, and Henry Kelso, of New Boston, succeeded to his interest in the former enterprise. At the end of two years Roger A. Atwood succeeded Mr. Kelso, and the firm transacted business under the style of S. D. Atwood & Company for four years, when Mr. Solomon D. Atwood bought out his partner and became the sole proprietor of a business with which he has now been identified for twenty-five years, being the oldest merchant in that section of New Hampshire. Although subjected on two occasions to severe losses by fire Mr. Atwood rapidly recovered in both instances, preserving intact his credit as well as his trade. His reputation as a merchant is far removed from the possibility of censure, and as a friend and neighbor he has long enjoyed the sincere estimation of his fellow townsmen. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln in 1861 and continued in office until the first Cleveland administration in 1885, when he resigned. He was subsequently reappointed, however, and is still serving in that capacity. He is earnestly interested in religious affairs, and is a member and liberal supporter of the Baptist Church. His charities are large and unostentatious, and he is ever ready to resign his own interests in favor of those who seem to him in need. He is hospitable and generous to a degree, has strong convictions as to the rights of all subjects, and has the courage of those convictions. He is a devoted husband and father.

He married, February 4, 1864, Florence Adelaide Dodge, born in Francestown, New Hampshire, October 12, 1841, daughter of Issachar and Louisa (Emerson) Dodge. Mrs. Atwood is a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart. She is a poet of no mean ability, and of intelligence and kindly nature which have endeared her to all. She has written exclusively for the New England papers and magazines and her writings are in great demand. She is secretary of the Old Home Day, of which she was one of the organizers; is connected with the library; and takes an active and beneficial interest in all that concerns the welfare of the town in which she resides. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have had children: 1. John, born December 15, 1864; died March 3, 1867. 2. Lydia Louisa, born June 24, 1866; died December 26, 1882. 3. Myrtie May, married, August 30, 1893, G. Henry Eastman, and resides in South Weare, New Hampshire. She had one son: Arthur Middleton, born May 30, 1894, died July 30, of the same year. 4. Emily Maria, married, December 9, 1890, Benjamin Warren Skinner, of Lynn, Massachusetts. She died October 9, 1894. She had two children: Florence Mansfield, born November 2, 1891; and Benjamin Atwood, born January 31, 1893. 5. Roger Dodge, born September 9, 1871; died March 10, 1872. 6. Annie Augusta, has been cashier and bookkeeper in the store of her father for the past fourteen years, and is an unusually capable business woman. 7. Florence Frances, is a graduate nurse and was connected with a hospital in Boston, Massachusetts. 8. Solomon Russell Conwell, born March 18, 1877, is a graduate of a business college. He has been clerk in a hotel in Boston, Massachusetts, and also engaged in the mercantile business in Pennsylvania and New Hampshire. 9. Howard Delos, born June 22, 1870, was graduated from Dartmouth College, and is now manager of a large banana farm in Costa Rica, Central America. 10. Ruby Marion, was graduated from Brown Uni-

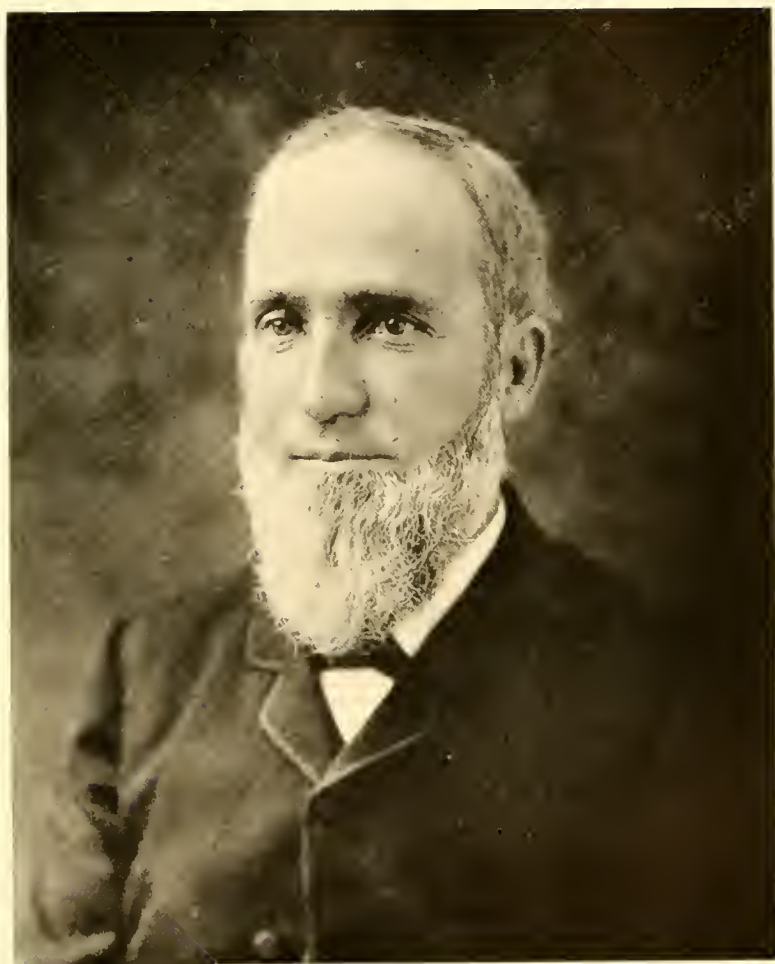
versity, and was a teacher in the high school for some time prior to her marriage to John Barnes Tingley. She resides in Madison, Wisconsin, and has one child: John Atwood, born May 21, 1907.

(I) John Mann was a citizen of the celebrated old town of Elgin, Scotland, and there married Jannet Laing, December 24, 1776. They were the parents of children among whom was James, whose sketch follows.

(II) James, son of John and Jannet (Laing) Mann, was born in Elgin, December 15, 1795, and died in Salisbury, New Hampshire, October 10, 1845, aged fifty years. Leaving Scotland in 1811, he came to the United States, and first settled at Manchester, Massachusetts. The next year he removed to New Chester, New Hampshire, and resided there in the adjoining town of Danbury until 1828. In that year he removed to Hampstead, and in April, 1832, to Salisbury, where he died. Mr. Mann was an industrious farmer, a good citizen, and a staunch member of the Congregational Church of which he was made deacon while he resided at Danbury. He married at Danbury, New Hampshire, September 19, 1820, Miriam Taylor, born April 21, 1799, and died at Salisbury, New Hampshire, August 11, 1876, aged seventy-seven. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy Taylor, who were married February 17, 1770, and lived at Danbury. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mann were: Jonathan Taylor, Sarah Ann, Jannet Lang, Martha Ann, Mary Jane, Louisa Miriam, James Dana and Samuel Rodney. In 1849 Mrs. Mann and her family moved to Fisherville, now Penacook.

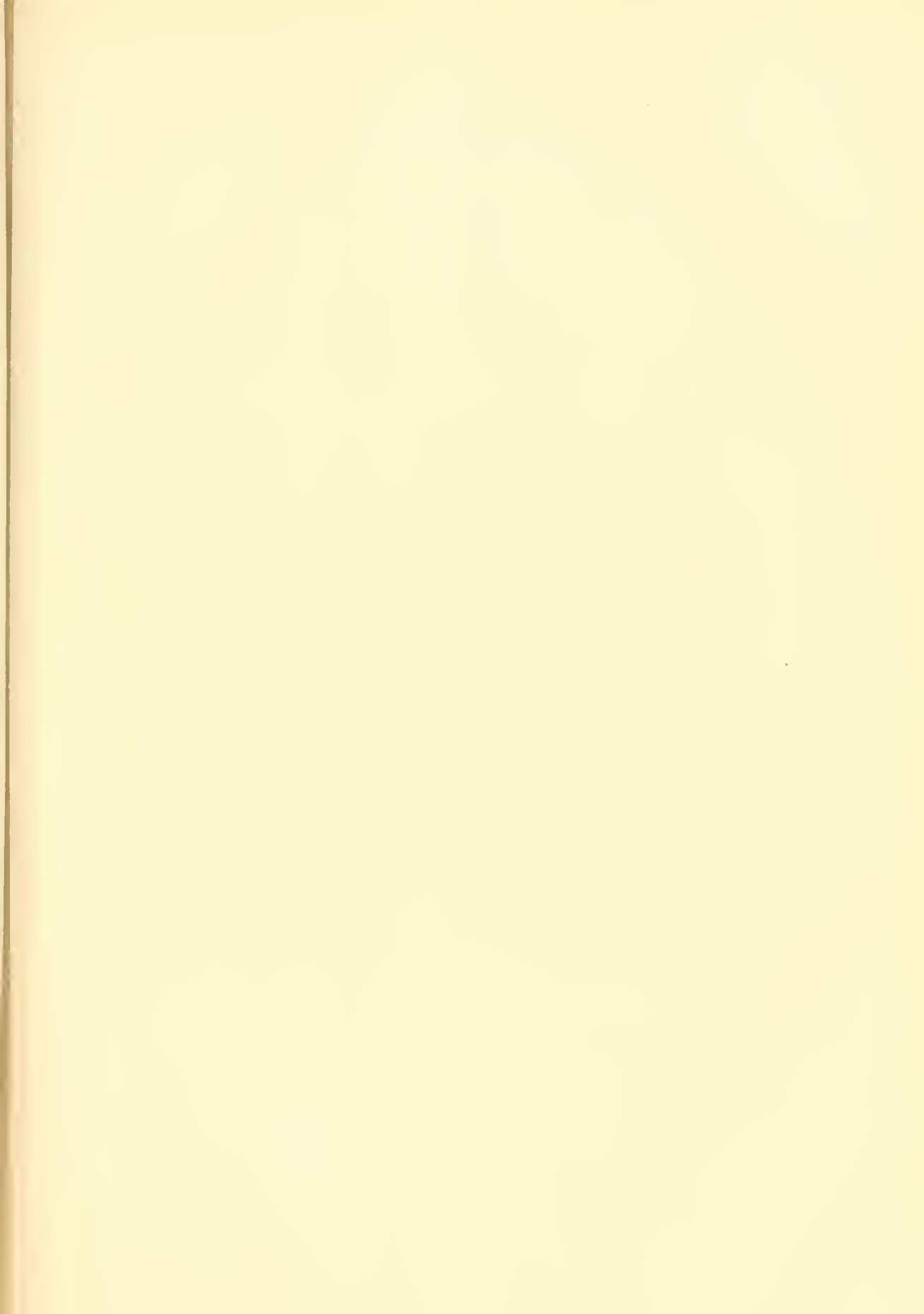
(III) Samuel Rodney, youngest son and eighth child of James and Miriam (Taylor) Mann, was born at Salisbury, June 15, 1839, and died at Penacook, June 13, 1896, aged fifty-seven. After acquiring what education he could in the common schools, he entered the employ of the C. and J. C. Gage Lumber Company, at Penacook, and was in the service of that firm until he became superintendent of the corn and grain mill of Stratton Merrill & Company, which position he filled up to the time of his death. In politics he was a Republican. He took no prominent part in political affairs, but performed well and faithfully his part in the industrial world. He was a man of sterling worth and integrity, and an honored and respected member of the Congregational Church. He married, October 4, 1870, Polly Rosilla Gage, born at Fisherville, August 1, 1838, only daughter of William H. and Sarah (Sargent) Gage. (See Gage). Mr. Gage was one of the early settlers of Boscawen, had extensive holdings of land in the Merrimack valley, and was prominent in town and state affairs. Polly R. Gage was educated in the public schools, New Hampton Academy and New London Academy. The child of Mr. and Mrs. Mann was William Hazeltnie Gage.

(IV) William Hazeltnie Gage, only son and child of Samuel Rodney and Polly Rosilla (Gage) Mann, was born in the village of Penacook, formerly Fisherville, in the town of Boscawen, December 22, 1871. His primary education was obtained in the schools of Penacook, Boscawen. From the grammar schools in that town he went to the Concord high school, from which he graduated with the class of 1889. The same year he entered Dartmouth College and in 1893 was graduated from the Chandler Scientific department of that institution with the degree of B. S., and in 1896 received the degree of M. S. Since entering upon a business life Mr. Mann has filled the following named positions: Fall of 1893 and following winter with the Mississippi River



SAMUEL R. MANN







P. J. Hancock

Commission, St. Louis to Cairo, as time-keeper and paymaster; with superintendent of interlocking New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at Mansfield, Massachusetts, a short time in 1894; draftsman with the Berlin Bridge Company, East Berlin Connecticut, the greater part of 1895; draftsman with Boston and Providence Division New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, January and February, 1896; assistant bridge engineer with Boston & Albany railroad from April 4, 1896, to December 24, 1898, at Boston, Massachusetts; with Rutland-Canadian railroad construction office at South Hero, Vermont, January 10, 1899, to December 22, 1900, as chief draftsman; with O'Brien and Sheehan, contractors, New York, April 1, 1901, to January 31, 1902, as contractor's engineer, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, North Conway New Hampshire, and New York City; with Rutland Railroad Company, at Rutland, Vermont, May, 1902, to September, 1903, as draftsman; junior member of the firm of Lloyd & Mann, civil engineers, 102 North Main street, Concord, New Hampshire, from September, 1903, to present time (1906). Mr. Mann has inherited the persistent industry and untiring energy of both his Scotch and New England ancestors, and has made a record which reflects credit upon him. He is independent in his political affiliations, voting according to his best judgment in either party. His tendencies in religious belief are liberal, and he attends the Congregational and Episcopal Church services. He was married, April 30, 1901, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by Dr. Houghton, to Miss Marion L. Marvin, of St. Albans, Vermont, daughter of Julius Hoyt and Charlotte Anne (Trudeau) Marvin. Mr. Marvin is a descendant of revolutionary stock—Marvin and Burr—served throughout the civil war, in Company C, Fifth Vermont Regiment; and represented the town of Sheldon, Vermont, in the legislature in the early nineties. Marion L. (Marvin) Mann, granddaughter of Edward and Katherine (Lawrence) Trudeau, and great-granddaughter of Bonaventure Trudeau, who married a Miss Kane of Terrebonne, province of Quebec, was educated in the public schools of St. Albans, and the Walworth Business College, New York City.

This family is very early found in Concord, New Hampshire, and the majority of its members have engaged in agriculture and manufacturing industries. Independence and liberality in thought have been family characteristics, and it has been distinguished for good citizenship.

(I) Thomas Dakin was in Concord, Massachusetts, before 1650, and died there October 21, 1708. His first wife, whose name has not been preserved, died in 1659; and the second wife, who was a widow, Susan Stratton, at the time of her marriage to him, died in 1668. His children included John, Sarah, Simon and Joseph.

(II) Joseph, son of Thomas Dakin, was deacon of the Concord Church, and resided by what is known as Flint's Pond in that town.

(III) Samuel, believed to have been a son of Deacon Joseph Dakin, was married December 13, 1722, to Mercy Minott. He was captain of a company in the French war, and was killed at the battle of Halfway Brook, in 1758.

(IV) Samuel C., son of Samuel and Mercy (Minott) Dakin, was born June 21, 1744, in Concord, and lived for a time in Lincoln, Massachusetts. He returned to Concord in 1770, and died there June 17, 1811. He married Elizabeth Pillsbury, and they

were the parents of the following children, all except the last one of whom were born in Lincoln, Massachusetts: Bathsheba, Samuel, Amos, Ephraim, Eli, John and Sarah. The last born 1781, in Concord.

(V) Ephraim, son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Pillsbury) Dakin, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, June 6, 1774, and died there July 31, 1860. He was a farmer the greater part of his life, and resided in Stoddard, New Hampshire. He returned to Concord, Massachusetts, late in life. He was married February 12, 1801, to Sarah Clark, of Concord, Massachusetts. She died in Hudson, that state, at the age of ninety-six.

(VI) Samuel, son of Ephraim Dakin, born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, May 23, 1812, grew up on his father's farm and received a public school education. When twenty-six years of age he removed to Bow, where he worked at farming four years. In 1842 he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and bought a tract of land on the south side of the city. Part of this land was taken to form Dakin street, which was named for him. Nearly all his land he platted and sold for residence lots. He died on his farm, August, 1849, aged thirty-seven years. He was a thrifty, provident man, and was well off at the time of his death. He voted the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the Universalist Church. He married, November 25, 1840, Nancy Robertson, born November, 1808 in Bow, daughter of John and Nancy (Noyes) Robertson (see Noyes, VIII). She died in Concord, 1877.

(VII) John Robertson, only child of Samuel and Nancy (Robertson) Dakin, was born in Concord, July 19, 1843, and attended school until fifteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Abbott & Downing, and learned the blacksmith's trade, and has ever since been in the employ of that concern. He owns one acre of the original farm of his father, and in 1876 built upon it, at the corner of Dakin and West streets, a large house and appurtenances, where he resides. Mr. Dakin votes the Democratic ticket, and is a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Concord, and of the Universalist Church. He is a quiet, mild mannered man, a good neighbor, and a first-class citizen.

O'CONNOR There are no less than nine branches of this family in Ireland. The name was originally O'Conchobhair, which signifies helping warrior, and has been anglicized into O'Connor, O'Conor, Conor and Connors. Probably all these branches are remotely connected, because the coat of arms in nearly all cases is an oak tree in some form. The O'Connors, who are descended from the kings of Connaught, have an oak tree eradicated. Other families have an oak tree *vert*, acorned and surmounted by a crown.

(I) Michael O'Connor was born in county Clare, Ireland, and in 1853 emigrated to Toronto, Canada, where he lived till his death. He worked on construction for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and was made blind while blasting rock about two years after he came to Canada. He belonged to the Catholic Church, and was a Liberal in his political views. He married Ellen Grace, who came from county Clare with her husband. They had eight children, six boys and two girls: Michael, Patrick J. Bridget, John, Ellen, Thomas, Henry, William J. One of these children, William J. O'Connor, was the famous carman. Michael O'Connor lived till 1897, but his wife died in 1860.

(II) Patrick Joseph, son of Michael and Ellen

(Grace) O'Connor, was born in county Clare, Ireland, March 17, 1851. At the age of six he started for Canada with his aunt to meet his father, who had preceded them, but the ship was disabled and they had to put back. Two years later he embarked again and arrived at Toronto in 1860. He was educated in the public and private schools of that city, and learned telegraphy at Don station nearby. He was also employed as weigher of coal and iron in the rolling mills of Toronto. In 1869 he came to the United States, and entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway at West Milan, New Hampshire. In December of the following year he was transferred to Percy, this state, where he has been station agent ever since. He is considered one of the most efficient agents on the entire system; is always found on duty, and is courteous to all, honest, sober and industrious. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He was assistant postmaster of Percy for six years, and was appointed postmaster under Cleveland's administration. He is town treasurer, and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1902 and 1903. He was unanimously elected representative, although the town is strongly Republican. He was one of the few who were present at every session, and he served on the committee relating to the Normal School. For eight years he was secretary of the Democratic town committee in Percy, and is now president. He belongs to the Catholic Church, and has contributed liberally to the building of religious edifices and to charitable institutions. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

On September 15, 1874, Patrick Joseph O'Connor married Lydia M. Greene, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Robbins) Greene, of Percy, New Hampshire, and great-granddaughter of Edward Rowell, the first settler in the town. They have had ten children, of whom seven are now living: John Henry, William Lawrence, George Ellsworth, Ellen Grace, Charles Leland, Elizabeth Marion, Rowland Glennavon, Raymond St. Clair, Mabel Annie and Leo Brendon. John Henry was born at Percy, April 17, 1875, was educated at the high school and in a business college, and is now station agent on the Grand Trunk Railway system at Groveton, New Hampshire. William Lawrence, born February 28, 1878, was educated in the public and private schools, and is now a merchant in Percy. George Ellsworth, born June 21, 1879, was educated at public and private schools, and is now station agent of the Grand Trunk Railway system at Stark, this state. He is now (1907) serving in the capacity of selectman of the town of Stark. On April 26, 1905, he married Lydia M. Currier, of West Milan, New Hampshire, and they have one son, Lawrence Clifton, born March 12, 1906. Ellen Grace is mentioned below. Charles Leland, born April 27, 1882, died in infancy. Elizabeth Marion, born October 8, 1883, was educated in the public and private schools, and was the postmistress at Percy, until her marriage; was succeeded by her father. She was married May 29, 1907, to Henry J. White, of Lancaster. Roland Glennavon, born January 23, 1885, had a common school education, and is now a sergeant in the United States Signal Corps, at present in Havana, Cuba. Raymond St. Clair, born February 5, 1887, received a common school education, and is now a relieving agent on the Grand Trunk Railway system. Mabel Annie, born September 26, 1880, was educated in the public and private schools, and has also had musical instruction. She is now assistant postmaster at Percy. Leo Brendon, born April 24, 1892, died in babyhood. Besides

rearing and educating their own children, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor took a boy from the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, Frank Scully, who is now a telegraph operator at Deering Maine, and now (1907) they are educating William J. Stanton, who came from St. Joseph's Home, in Manchester.

(III) Ellen Grace O'Connor, eldest daughter of Patrick J. and Lydia M. (Currier) O'Connor, was born August 24, 1880, and in the autumn of 1903 was appointed postmistress of Percy, an office which she ably filled to the close of her life. Although regarded as a delicate child, as she grew older she became stronger, and enjoyed very good health until March, 1904, when a fall on the ice resulted in injuries from which she never recovered. After a few weeks she was able to be about, but soon became a patient and helpless invalid. On July 26, accompanied by her mother, brother, sister, and Dr. O'Brien, of Groveton, she was taken to Portland, it being thought that a surgical operation might restore her health. The hopes of her relatives and friends were, however, disappointed, and on July 31 she breathed her last. At the funeral, which took place on August 3, same year, the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The Rev. H. E. Lennon, her pastor, assisted by the Rev. J. Desmond, of Groveton, and the choir of the Catholic Church of Island Pond, Vermont, celebrated a solemn high mass. The services were largely attended by her many friends and the orders of which she was an active member. In the hearts of all who know her she has left a beautiful memory.

BLODGETT

The Blodgett family in America is of English origin. In the great tide of immigration between 1630 and 1640 came Thomas Blodgett, "Glover," aged thirty, and his wife Susan, aged thirty-seven, with two young sons, Daniel, aged four, and Samuel, aged one and one-half years. They "embarked in the Increase from London, April 18, 1635," and arrived in Boston in due course.

Thomas settled in Cambridge, where he was one of the original members of "Rev. Thomas Shepherd's Company," which founded what is now the "Shepherd Memorial Church." He was allotted land the same year, and made a freeman in 1636. A daughter, Susanna, was born in 1637. Thomas, the father, died in 1642 and his will was probated in 1643. His descendants moved to Woburn, where they became numerous, and one branch, moving through Chelmsford and Westford, finally located at Hudson, New Hampshire, about 1710, at a period so early that the pioneer had to live in a garrison for protection against the Indians, and a son of his was the first white male child born in that town. From Hudson a detachment settled in Plymouth, and thence went members of the family to central New York. Several families from Hudson settled at Dorchester, New Hampshire, where they abode for two generations. From Woburn and Chelmsford they also went to Lexington, and Windsor, Connecticut, in both of which localities they became numerous and prominent. At the beginning of the nineteenth century they were widely scattered throughout New England. In addition to places already named, they were prominent in Amherst, Ashburnham, Brimfield, Palmer and Westminster, Massachusetts, and there were many representatives in other Massachusetts towns; also in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and some in Maine and Vermont. They were a patriotic race. They served in the French and Indian wars; at siege and capture of Louisburg; in the invasion of Canada; and the

Lucinda, Abner, Beniah, Jeremiah and Betsey, all of whom were born in Hudson except the youngest, who was a native of Dorchester. Of his large family of fourteen children the ages of ten of them averaged nearly four score years, while three of them died under thirty.

(VII) Hon. Caleb, youngest son and child of Asabel and Catherine (Pollard) Blodgett, was born in Hudson, December 13, 1793. Although a farmer by occupation, he devoted much of his time to public service, and was one of the prominent men of the state in his day. He was selectman in Dorchester for the years 1819 and 1822, and subsequently for several terms. Represented Dorchester in the legislature for the years 1823-24-25-26-29 and 30; and was a member of the state senate from the Eleventh district in 1833-34. In May, 1833, he was appointed deputy sheriff, which necessitated his removal to Canaan, and in 1836 was chosen sheriff of Grafton county, retaining that office until 1840, when he accepted a reappointment as deputy and continued to serve in that capacity until 1855. In Canaan he served upon the board of selectmen in 1838-39-40-41 and 49; represented that town in the lower house of the legislature for the years 1842-43; was one of the road commissioners of Grafton county in 1841-42, and a member of the governor's council in 1844-45. He died in Canaan, October 20, 1872. He was married September 7, 1824, to Charlotte Piper, who was born February 12, 1804, daughter of Noah and Jane Piper, and she died in Canaan, February 1, 1873. They were the parents of four children: Catherine, born July 20, 1825, died young. Emily R., born May 13, 1828, married Miles Jackson, and died August 23, 1851, leaving one son, George Jackson. Caleb, born June 3, 1832. Isaac N., who will be again referred to. Caleb Blodgett graduated from Dartmouth College in 1856, became a lawyer and a member of the firm of Boardman & Blodgett in Boston. In 1882 he was appointed a justice of the superior court of Massachusetts by Governor Long; declined a seat upon the supreme bench in 1891 on account of failing health; resigned in September, 1900, and died in Canaan, December 11, 1901. December 14, 1865, he married Roxalana B. Martin, daughter of Jesse and Emily A. (Green) Martin, and had one son.

(VIII) Chief Justice Isaac N., youngest child of Hon. Caleb and Charlotte (Piper) Blodgett, was born in Canaan, March 6, 1838. His educational opportunities were excellent and he prepared for the legal profession in the office of Adam S. Marshall, of Concord, where he was admitted to the bar in December, 1860. He inaugurated his practice in Canaan, but in 1867 removed to Franklin, where he was in partnership with the Hon. Austin F. Pike until 1880, when he was elected to the bench of the supreme court. In 1898 he was appointed chief justice and served in that capacity for four years, or until July 1, 1902, when he resigned. Judge Blodgett was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives for the years 1871-73-74-78, and of the senate in 1870-80; was chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1876-77, and a member of the constitutional conventions of 1876-87 and 1903; and was elected mayor of Franklin on the Citizen's ticket in 1903-04. He was president of the Franklin Savings Bank and vice-president of the Franklin National Bank. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1870, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1900. He was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Alpha, of New Hampshire (Dartmouth College) in 1881. His death occurred in Franklin, No-

vember 27, 1905. May 24, 1861, Judge Blodgett married Sarah Azubah Gerould, born in Alstead, April 13, 1839, daughter of Rev. Moses and Cynthia (Locke) Gerould (see Gerould). Judge Blodgett left one daughter, Anna Geraldine, born in Canaan, August 13, 1862.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas Blodgett, was born in England, in 1633. He settled in Woburn, Massachusetts. Married, December 13, 1655, Ruth Eggleston or Iggleston, of Boston. He died in Woburn, July 3, 1687; his widow Ruth died October 14, 1703. Children, born at Woburn: 1. Ruth, born December 28, 1656. 2. Samuel, born December 10, 1658, mentioned below. 3. Thomas, born February 26, 1661, married, November 11, 1685, Rebecca Tidd. 4. Susanna, married James Simonds. 5. Sarah, born February 17, 1668. 6. Mary (twin of Martha). 7. Martha, born September 15, 1673, married Joseph Winn.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Blodgett, was born in Woburn, December 10, 1658. He married, April 30, 1683, Huldah Simonds, daughter of William Simonds. He died November 5, 1743; his widow March 14, 1745-46. He was deputy to the general court and ensign in the Woburn military company. Children, born at Woburn: 1. Samuel, December 21, 1683. 2. Daniel, March 24, 1685, mentioned below. 3. William, January 11, 1686-87. 4. Huldah, February 9, 1688-89. 5. Caleb, November 11, 1691. 6. Joshua, February 26, 1693-94. 7. Josiah, March 27, 1696. 8. John, April 10, 1699. 9. Benjamin, March 4, 1701. 10. Nathan, March 15, 1704.

(IV) Daniel, son of Samuel Blodgett, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, March 24, 1685; married, April 4, 1709, Mary Mallett. He resided in Woburn until 1710 and removed to Stafford, Connecticut. Children: 1. Daniel, born at Woburn, January 19, 1710, mentioned below. 2. Mary, born at Woburn, July 23, 1711. Others born at Stafford, Connecticut.

(V) Daniel, son of Daniel Blodgett, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 19, 1710, removed when a child to Stafford, Connecticut. He married, November 16, 1732, Deborah Ellsworth, of Stafford, who died March 3, 1793. He died February 24, 1793. Children, born at Stafford, were: John, born August 16, 1733; Patience, died June 8, 1737; Daniel, born October 13, 1738; Nathan, born October 25, 1741; Benjamin, born March 27, 1745; William, born November 5, 1751; Mary.

(VI) Daniel, son of Daniel Blodgett, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, October 13, 1738. He was a soldier in the Revolution in the Stafford company, marching to Cambridge, April 19, 1775, on the Lexington Call under Captain Zephaniah Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Moulton, with the rank of sergeant. He married, November 27, 1760, Lydia Robinson, of Stafford. Children: Daniel, Nathan, Abishai, Lydia, Rubie, Phebe, Benjamin, Daniel and Roxy.

(VII) Nathan, second son of Daniel and Lydia (Robinson) Blodgett, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, September 27, 1761, and died in Lebanon, New Hampshire, August 26, 1768. He married Anna Perry, of Lebanon, March 3, 1785. She died April 29, 1838, aged seventy-four years. Children: 1. Elias, born April 22, 1786; married Sally Dustin, December 3, 1809; children—Orein, Mary Ann and Sanford. 2. Sanford, born December 23, 1787, died February 22, 1805. 3. Seth, mentioned below. 4. Abishai, born February 13, 1792, died July 17, 1817. 5. Amasa, born February 27, 1794, died at White Creek, New York. 6. Nathan, born 1796, died at White Creek. 7. Roxanna, born March 31,





Edwin A. Coats, W. D.

1798, married, January 1, 1826, John Shepherd, of Canaan, New Hampshire, and died there.

(VIII) Seth, son of Nathan Blodgett, was born in Lebanon, June 24, 1789, died December 13, 1867. He married (first) Polly Holmes, of Camp-ton, New Hampshire, March 20, 1814. She died August 19, 1822. He married (second), February 11, 1824, Lydia Gould, who died January 14, 1864. He had the homestead and was a farmer and dealer in cattle, which he drove to the market at Boston. In politics he was a Democrat. Children of Seth and Polly Blodgett: 1. Emeline, born November 20, 1816, died February 9, 1826. 2. George, mentioned below. 3. Nathan, born November 1, 1819, died July 21, 1854, at Washington, Ohio.

(IX) George, son of Seth Blodgett, was born in Lebanon, December 22, 1817, and died there July 12, 1885. He married (first) Agnes Austin, of Tun-bridge, Vermont, December 29, 1846. She died February 3, 1854. He married (second), November 13, 1855, Delia M. (Cutting) Thompson. She was daughter of Elias and Maria Cutting of Weathers-field, Vermont, born May 11, 1824; she married first, November 15, 1844, Nathan M. Thompson at Hanover, New Hampshire. He died August 2, 1854. She married (second) George Blodgett, as above stated, and she is yet living in Lebanon, New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-three years. George Blodgett was a farmer at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and a dealer in real estate in that section. He was a man of much force of character and business ability, and accumulated a competence. He was trustee of the Lebanon Bank many years. In politics he was a Democrat. Children of George and Agnes Blodgett: 1. Emeline Marion, born March 7, 1850, died October 19, 1865. Children of George and Delia C. Blodgett: born at Lebanon: Nellie Maria, born February 1, 1857, resides at Lebanon, is active in church and social affairs. Annie Bell, born December 10, 1860, married, September 17, 1884, Amos W. Gee, a merchant of Lebanon, and they have two children: Myra Blodgett Gee, born February 17, 1888, died September 21, 1889; George Blodgett Gee, born June 6, 1891.

The first person of this occupative sur-name took it from his vocation. Persons of this name were among the early settlers of New England. The lapse of time and faulty records make it impossible to trace many branches to the early ancestors.

(I) Benjamin Franklin Cook, was born in Hart-ford, Connecticut, November 29, 1793, and died in Leamington, Vermont, August 23, 1843. He was a farmer. After his marriage he removed to New Hampshire, where he conducted a cotton mill for some years. He married Betsey Lucas, who was born February 25, 1801, and died in Leamington, March 20, 1857. Her father, — Lucas, was a hotel keeper in Groton, New Hampshire, and died September 10, 1820. The children of this marriage were: Betsey Jane, John, Benjamin Lucas, David Hardy, Charles and Sarah Hardy. (Mention of David H. and descendants appears in this article.)

(II) John, second son and fourth child of Ben-jamin F. and Betsy (Lucas) Cook, was born in Leamington, Vermont, 1823, and died in 1893. He was a farmer and resided in Leamington until 1868, when he removed to Columbia, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a Democrat, and was elected to various town offices and served a term in the legislature. He married February 16, 1851, Roxanna Legro, who was born in 1833, and died March 20, 1905, daughter of David Legro. Four

children were born to them: Mary J., deceased; Ella S., wife of William Lyman, of Columbia, New Hampshire; Benjamin F., who is mentioned below; John C., deceased.

(III) Benjamin Franklin, third child and eldest of the two sons of John and Roxanna (Legro) Cook, was born in Leamington, Vermont, April 1, 1850. He grew up on his father's farm and made the cultivation of the soil his chief occupation until 1902, when he removed to Colebrook, New Hamp-shire. Soon after his removal he formed a partner-ship with D. M. Hapgood, under the firm name of Cook & Hapgood, and since that time has been em-ployed in the grain business. While in Columbia he held various town offices and represented the town in the legislature in 1880. He married, in Columbia, November 3, 1880, Carrie B. Hammond, who was born in Columbia, August 9, 1860, daugh-ter of George and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Hammond. They have two children: Vera D., who married Durand M. Hapgood, of Colebrook; and Eva L., who lives with her parents. Mrs. Hapgood has one child, Dorris E.

(II) David Hardy Cook, fourth child and third son of Benjamin F. and Betsey (Lucas) Cook, was born in Bloomfield, Vermont, July 27, 1834, and died at Colebrook, New Hampshire, February 22, 1907. His life was spent on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he entered the Washington Mills, eventually rising to the position of foreman of the shawl department. In 1860, soon after his marriage, he removed to Leamington, Vermont, where he purchased a farm, taking his father and mother, who were in impoverished circumstances, and caring for them as long as they lived. In 1868 he removed to Columbia, New Hampshire where he lived on a farm until 1903, when he went to Colebrook to live with his son, Dr. E. A. Cook. In politics he was a Republican, and while a resident of Leamington, represented that town in the legislature two successive terms. During his residence in Columbia he was active in town affairs and for many years was a member of the board of selectmen, and represented it in the general court in 1880. He was an honored member of Excelsior Lodge, Independ-ent Order of Odd Fellows, from its organization up to a short time before his death, and held all the important offices in it, being for twenty consecu-tive terms its treasurer. He was a just and hon-orable man and highly respected by those who knew him. He married, in Lawrence, Massachu-setts, 1860, Sarah L. Willoughby, who was born in Lawrence, daughter of Amos and — (Lucas) Willoughby, of Lawrence. Mr. Willoughby was born in Groton, New Hampshire, in 1801, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1874. His wife was born in Rumney, New Hampshire, in 1806, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1876. She was a sister of Betsey Lucas, who married Benjamin Cook.

(III) Edwin A. Cook, M. D., only child of David H. and Sarah L. (Willoughby) Cook, was born in Columbia, New Hampshire, October 20, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Leaming-ton, Vermont, and the Academy at Colebrook, New Hampshire, and from the latter school went to Balti-more, where he completed his medical studies and received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in April, 1892. Immedi-ately afterward he opened an office in Colebrook where he has since established a successful and con-stantly growing practice. He is a prominent mem-ber of the Coos County Medical Society, and has

prepared and read various interesting papers at its meetings. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; and of Colebrook Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor. He married October 10, 1904, Maude A. (Hurlbert) Hammond, who was born in Clarksville, New Hampshire, 1881, daughter of Gilman and Amanda Hurlbert, and widow of Guy S. Hammond, of Colebrook. They have one child, David Hurlbert, who was born in Colebrook, September 18, 1905.

A family of Huguenots of this name AMEN removed from France to Switzerland, where descendants still reside. Some have held high public offices in recent years, one of them filling the presidency of Cantons, the highest office in the gift of the people of Switzerland. Durst Ammen entertained opinions on matters of religion and politics that were incompatible with those of the higher powers in Switzerland, and he removed to America about 1750. His descendants, Ammen and Amen by name, have resided principally in Virginia and Ohio. Admiral Daniel Ammen and General Jacob Ammen are representatives of the Virginia and Ohio family.

Harlan Page, son of Daniel and Sarah Jane (Barber) Amen, was born at Sinking Springs, Highland county, Ohio, April 14, 1853. He received his early education in the schools of Sinking Springs and in the high school at Portsmouth, Ohio. His education beyond that afforded by the common schools was dependent entirely upon his own efforts; while a pupil at the Portsmouth high school he supported himself by working as a stock boy and as a book-keeper in a wholesale and retail bookstore. After leaving the high school, he was employed as a clerk in a bookstore for two years, during which time he devoted all his spare moments to study, thereby gaining the good will and encouragement of influential persons, among whom were his former school principal at Portsmouth, Ohio, and the physician of his native town. In 1872 he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, with only thirty-five dollars in his pocket, and supported himself there by various forms of work, including private tutoring, which enabled him not only to meet his expenses promptly, but also to lay up something for future needs. In his senior year at Exeter he won the Gordon scholarship amounting to one hundred and twenty dollars, the second largest prize then existing in the school, gaining it in close competition with William DeWitt Hyde, now president of Bowdoin College, who was his room-mate at the academy and in college. He graduated from Phillips-Exeter in 1875, and the same year entered Harvard University with honors, where he won a scholarship in each year of his course. In 1879 he graduated with the degree of A. B., and went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he taught the classics, mathematics, and English in the Riverview Academy until 1882; he in that year became associated with Otis and Joseph B. Bisbee, in the management of the business affairs of the academy, and continued to teach Latin and Greek. During the sixteen years, 1879-95, the attendance at Riverview, which prior to 1880 had been constantly decreasing, increased from forty-one to one hundred and eighty-four pupils. During the last ten years of Mr. Amen's connection with the school, that is between 1885 and 1905, Otis Bisbee having died in the former year, Mr. Amen and Joseph B. Bisbee were equal principals and proprietors. In the latter year Mr. Amen

became principal of Phillips-Exeter Academy and professor of Latin, and has since filled that position. His administration has been highly successful, and the academy continues to sustain the rank that has elicited from most competent judges unstinted praise of its work.

In 1886 Mr. Amen received from Williams College the honorary degree of A. M. In 1888 he was elected an honorary member of the American Whig Society of Princeton University. He is a member of the Harvard Twilight and University clubs, of New York; the Appalachian Mountain, University, Twentieth Century, and New Hampshire clubs of Boston; the American Archaeological Institute; the American Philological Society; the American Historical Association; the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, of whose executive committee he was a member from 1896 to 1906, and of which he was vice-president, 1904-06, and president 1906-08; he was also for many years member of the executive committee of the Head-Masters' Association of the United States; member and officer of various educational and civic organizations. He was president in 1900 of the Harvard Teachers' Association; president the same year of the New Hampshire Association of Academic Teachers! and was made an associate member of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati in 1905. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1880, and in 1890 was ordained an elder in that church. He is a trustee of various funds and properties, including the Phillips Exeter Academy, the Joseph C. Hilliard Estate, the Exeter Cottage Hospital, the Pious Use Fund of the Second Parish, etc. He holds other important fiduciary positions. In 1892 Mr. Amen spent four months on a trip abroad, visiting the public schools of England, Rugby, Eton, Harrow, Winchester, St. Paul's, Cheltenham, Charterhouse, and others, as well as a number of the leading secondary schools of Germany and France. He visited Europe again in 1900, spending the greater part of the time in the mountainous sections of Bavaria, Germany, Switzerland, and Northern Italy.

He married, in Whitinsville, Massachusetts, April 5, 1882, Mary B. Rawson, who was born in Whitinsville, July 24, 1858, daughter of George Warren and Susan E. Rawson. Four children have been born to them: Margaret Rawson, Elizabeth Wheeler, Rachel Perne and John Harlan.

The Maxfields are of English descent and the first of the name in America was John Maxfield, who was assessed in Salisbury, Massachusetts, for the first time in 1652, purchased the right to commonage there in 1692 and died suddenly December 10, 1703. The christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, and he was the father of eight children. Although the posterity of the Salisbury settler is quite numerous there seems to be no available source from which to glean the necessary information even for a brief summary of their family history.

(I) — Maxfield, a descendant of the above-mentioned John, was a prosperous farmer of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, residing in that part of the town which is now Belmont. He married and was the father of Arthur Livermore Maxfield, late of Ashuelot, and the grandfather of Samuel Williston Maxfield, of that town.

(II) Arthur Livermore, son of — Maxfield, was born in Gilmanton, August 31, 1818. When sixteen years old he left the homestead farm and went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he obtained



A. L. Newfield



employment in the cotton mill of the Boott Corporation, beginning in the humble capacity of a bobbin boy and advancing in the short space of ten years to the position of an overseer. About the year 1844 he went to Hallowell, Maine, as overseer of a cotton factory, but after remaining there a few months accepted a similar position at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, and during his ten years' stay in that town was the first expert in America to instruct Irish girls in the art of weaving. Going to Holyoke, Massachusetts, he occupied the position of paymaster at the Hampden Mills for the succeeding decade, and at its conclusion organized the company and erected the Holyoke Warp Mills, with which he was identified for a number of years. From Holyoke he went to West Swanzey as superintendent of the Stratton Mills, and while there introduced the manufacture of cotton warp. He subsequently organized the Ashuelot Warp Company, placed it in successful operation and directed its affairs with ability for the remainder of his life, which terminated in Ashuelot, August 24, 1890. He married Orissa Anderson and had a family of nine children, namely: Mary Anna, Orissa (who died in early childhood), George A., Ella, Sadie B., Susan M., Samuel W., Fred G., and another child who died in infancy.

(III) Samuel Williston, seventh child and eldest son of Arthur L. and Orissa (Anderson) Maxfield, was born in Holyoke, May 14, 1859. He attended the public schools of Holyoke, West Swanzey, and Ashuelot, and concluded his studies at the Saxtons River (Vermont) Academy. His training for active life was directed by his father in the Ashuelot Warp Mills, where he rose to a position of responsibility and trust, and he is at the present time a leading spirit in the management of that enterprise, which is one of the most important industrial establishments in that town. Mr. Maxfield is a prime factor in the local Republican party organization, being a member of the Republican town committee and has been supervisor of the check-list. Mr. Maxfield is and has been for several years associate justice of the police court of Winchester. He affiliates with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On November 18, 1905, he married Vera Alice Wilkins, of Ludlow, Vermont. She is the daughter of Franklin M. Wilkins, and her mother was before marriage Cordelia E. Cobleigh.

This name has been written Hutch-
HUCKINS ins, Huckins, Huckens and Huggins, the first being the common form, though it is probable that all are more or less interchangeable. Thomas Huckins, the first American ancestor bearing the name, was born in 1617, and came to Boston or its vicinity before he was twenty-one. He was one of the twenty-three original members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company chartered in 1638, and in 1639 bore its standard, a distinguished honor in those days. A few years later he moved to Barnstable, where he was constable in 1646 and for many years afterward; on the board of selectmen for eight years between 1668 and 1678; and deputy to the colony court eight times between 1660 and 1678. He held many other town and colonial offices, and on October 4, 1675, was appointed commissary general of the colony, and had the sole management of procuring the supplies and forwarding them to the soldiers engaged in the Indian war. He owned a wharf, and was one of the partners that hired the Cape Cod fisheries. He held a large amount of real estate, was a member of Mr. Lothrop's Church, and seems to have been a man of prominence and standing in every way. Thomas

Huckins was twice married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Isaac Wells, of Barnstable, to whom he was united in 1642. She bore three daughters, Lydia, Mary and Elizabeth, and died July 28, 1648. On November 3 of that year, Thomas Huckins married the Widow Rosa Hyllier, of Yarmouth, who bore him four children: John, Thomas, Hannah and Joseph. Thomas Huckins and his son Joseph perished in a gale November 9, 1679, the former being in his sixty-second year, and the latter aged twenty-four.

Another early Huckins, who may or may not have been related to the Barnstable family, was James Huckins, of Durham, New Hampshire, whose father was named Robert, who was constable in 1683, had an eldest son Robert, and was killed by the Indians in August, 1680. Still another New Hampshire Huckins was Robert, who was in Dover in 1649, and had an only son named James. There is little doubt that the following line, owing to the similarity of Christian names, is descended from one of the three families just mentioned, but there is a gap in the early records.

(I) Deacon James Huckins, son of Robert Huckins, was born October 14, 1746. He lived at Barnstead, New Hampshire, then at Gilmanton, and finally at New Hampton, where he died in 1838, at the age of ninety-two. The name of his wife is unknown; but among their children was Robert, whose sketch follows.

(II) Robert, son of Deacon James Huckins, was born May 25, 1775, and lived most of his life in New Hampton, New Hampshire, where he was a prosperous farmer and accumulated quite a property for that time, leaving an estate valued at three thousand dollars. He was twice married and had seventeen children in all, fourteen by the first and three by the second marriage. Robert Huckins's first wife was Deborah Gordon, born December 17, 1781, who died February 28, 1819, aged thirty-seven years. They had fourteen children: Rebecca, Abigail M., Eliphalet, Jonathan, Thomas, James, Nancy, Susan, Polly, Jonathan G., Henry, Deborah, Stephen P. and Orlando. It is probable that several of these children died in infancy. The second wife of Robert Huckins was Abigail Mudgett, and they had three children: Orlando, Stephen and Deborah. Robert Huckins died at New Hampton, January 10, 1843, in his sixty-eighth year.

(III) James (2), fourth son and second child of Robert and Deborah (Gordon) Huckins, was born March 20, 1807, in New Hampton, New Hampshire. He was a successful farmer in his native town, and also carried on the shoemaker's trade. Between 1834 and 1840 he moved his shop to Holderness, now Ashland, this state, where he continued the shoemaker's business up to the time of his death. He was one of the first Free-Soilers in Whig times, and was representative to the New Hampshire legislature in 1848 and 1849. On October 27, 1831 James (2) Huckins married Louisa Plaisted, who was born January 12, 1800, at New Hampton. They had two children: Cordelia M. and James Ford, whose sketch follows. James (2) Huckins died January 22, 1886, at Ashland, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife died July 16, 1878, at Ashland, aged sixty-nine years.

(IV) James Ford, only son and second child of James (2) and Louisa (Plaisted) Huckins, was born August 13, 1840, in Holderness now Ashland, New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and was afterwards employed by his father in the shoemaker's shop, where he remained till 1867. For the next five years he was engaged

with White & Warner in the manufacture of woolsens at Ashland. He then formed a partnership with F. L. Hughes, under the firm name of Hughes & Huckins, dealers in general merchandise at Ashland. This partnership continued till January 1, 1887, when Mr. Huckins was retired from active business for five years. In 1892 he established a corporation store in Ashland under the firm name of the Ashland Mercantile Association, of which he was manager and treasurer for nine years. Since that time he has relinquished active business duties. Mr. Huckins is a Republican in politics, and was selectman in 1888-89, and county commissioner from 1894 to 1900. He is a member of Mount Prospect Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ashland; of Pemigewasset Chapter, Plymouth; and of Eastern Star, Ashland. In 1864, James Ford Huckins married in Ashland, Mary Sewall Smith, daughter of Sewall and Mary (Goss) Smith, of Meredith. She was born in Meredith Upper Village, now Meredith, November 18, 1844. They have two sons: Frank Sewall, and Harry Shepard. Frank Sewall Huckins, born August 28, 1865, at Ashland, married June 6, 1900, Bessie Canney, daughter of John and Alice (Penniman) Canney. He is now postmaster of Ashland, and a member of Mount Prospect Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Harry Shepard Huckins, born August 30, 1870 at Ashland, married August 6, 1902, to Mina A. Worthen, daughter of Warren and Grace Worthen, who was born April 7, 1878. They have one child, Reginald W., born June 16, 1906. Harry S. Huckins is treasurer of the Draper-Maynard Company, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and a member of Mount Prospect Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The first now discoverable of this line was Miles Huckins, who was born in 1794 in Freedom, New Hampshire. The names of his parents cannot be discovered in the vital statistics of the state, and no member of the family has yet been found who can supply them. Tradition states that they removed from Lee to Freedom, and there can be little doubt that this family belongs to the old Durham family of the name hereinbefore mentioned. He and his wife cleared the land in the wilderness in Freedom, and participated in all the hardships and dangers of pioneer life. On one occasion while the Indians threatened the house, which was a garrison, they were frightened away by the rapid firing of guns by the few persons constituting the family. Miles Huckins was a farmer and cooper, and died October 9, 1866, in Freedom, at the age of seventy-two years. He was twice married. No record appears of his first marriage, but the family tradition gives the maiden name of his wife as Gilman. He was married (second) February 2, 1832, in North Effingham, by W. Cushing, justice of the peace, to Betsey Rumels of that town. He had three sons and a daughter: Ann, the eldest, married David Judd, of Freedom, and now resides in Manchester, a widow. The sons were: Simon, Lorenzo and Joseph. The second resides in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and the third in Freedom.

(II) Simon, son of Miles and — (Gilman) Huckins, was born December, 1825, in Freedom, and grew up in his native town. His education was limited, and from the age of twelve years he supported himself by his own efforts. He worked on the farms and learned the carpenter's trade, and early in life went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he had charge of the repairs of the Amoskeag Corporation. At the age of forty-five years he returned to Free-

dom and settled on a farm and engaged quite extensively in lumbering. At the time of his death in January, 1893, he was the owner of more than two thousand acres of land, most of which is in the town of Freedom. He was a Universalist in religious faith and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity in Manchester. He did not care for any part in public affairs, and attended assiduously to his own business and earned a handsome property by his diligence and prudent management. He was married to Cordelia Noble, who was born in 1826, daughter of Nathan and Amelia (Jordan) Noble. Her father was a teacher, merchant and farmer. Simon Huckins and wife were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Melitable died at eight years of age. Gilbert Noble, is a farmer, residing in Freedom. Ada B., is the wife of E. A. Thurston of Freedom. Simon O., receives further mention below. Charles Sumner, is a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. Eddie Lincoln, died at three years of age. Edwin, resides on the paternal homestead in Freedom.

(III) Simon Osgood, third son and fourth child of Simon and Cordelia (Noble) Huckins, was born November 15, 1855, in Freedom, where he grew to manhood. In addition to the privileges afforded by the public schools of Freedom, he attended two terms of high school at Porter village, and at the age of eighteen years left the schoolroom to engage in the practical concerns of life. Before entering the high school he was a teacher, and taught several winter terms of school, occupying the intervening summers with work upon the farm. For the period of fifteen years he operated an express between Freedom and Centerville, and also from West Ossipee to Tamworth. About 1892 he began lumbering on the Saco river, and since that time has given his attention chiefly to this line of industry. His method of operation was to purchase land and cut off the timber, which he sold sometimes in bulk and at other times he sawed on contract. During the last year he has been the owner of a portable steam mill and has engaged quite extensively in converting logs into merchantable lumber. His principal markets are at Rochester, New Hampshire, and Providence, Rhode Island. During the last three years he has produced about four million feet of lumber per annum. For some time he has been engaged in the conduct of a general store at Centerville, or Center-Ossipee Station, and in 1906 he bought and rebuilt the store on the west side of the railroad track, in which he maintains his lumbering office. It is now the finest mercantile building in the village or town, and is occupied by a superior stock of merchandise. His residence lies between the village of Center-Ossipee and the station, occupying a commanding position and is surrounded by suitable farm buildings. It is located on a tract of twenty-five acres, and here Mr. Huckins engages in farming in a small way. He was made a Mason in Freedom as a member of Ossipee Valley Lodge, No. 74, and now affiliates with Carroll Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons of Wolfboro. During his residence in Freedom he was the senior deacon of his lodge. Mr. Huckins has given very little time to political affairs, but is an earnest Republican, and while a resident of Freedom served the town as selectman. He was married March 6, 1881, to Nellie Jane Harmon, who was born in Freedom, a daughter of Charles P. and Annette (Moulton) Harmon. They are the parents of two sons, Ernest Charles and Albert Osgood. The former is his father's assistant in his office. He was married in March, 1904, to Jane Topliff Merrow, of Freedom, daughter of



Daniel Mason

Edward T. and Nancy T. (Barker) Merrow, of that town. He has one daughter, Beatrice.

Mason has been a distinguished name in New England from the early settlement of the country, and no generation since then has been without leading citizens of this cognomen. There are several unrelated families of this name.

(I) Samuel Mason married Hannah Neal, and lived at Stratham. Their children were: Daniel and Nicholas. The latter died in France in 1783.

(II) Daniel, son of Samuel and Hannah (Neal) Mason, was one of the petitioners of Rye, requesting the general court to appoint "Samuel Jenness for a magistrate," January 20, 1784. The tax of Daniel Mason about 1776-78 was £2, 10s; and in 1782 his rate was £2, 17s, 7d. He died October 30, 1834, aged ninety-two years. He married, April 30, 1775, Elizabeth Norton, daughter of William and Ruhamah (Wells) Norton, of Rye, and probably a granddaughter of Bonus Norton, the immigrant, who settled near Hampton causeway, and died in 1718. The children of this union were: Samuel, Daniel, Nicholas, Ruhamah, and Robert.

(III) Daniel (2) was the second son and child of Daniel (1) and Elizabeth (Norton) Mason. Daniel Mason was a private in Captain Jonathan Wedgwood's alarm list company, raised March 8, 1813. He was a farmer and cordwainer. He moved to Portsmouth about 1823, and there resided the rest of his life. In religious faith he was a Baptist. He died in 1849. He married April 7, 1807, Mercy Rand, who was born in Rye, March 26, 1788, and died March 30, 1869, daughter of Stephen (2) and Sarah (Fogg) Rand. Stephen (2) Rand, born September 12, 1759, was the only child of Stephen (1) and Mercy (Palmer) Rand, of Hampton. Stephen (1) died in 1759, on his way home from the French War. Their eleven children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Caroline, Emily, Maria, Sarah Ann, Daniel, Woodbury, Nicholas, Rufus, and Clarissa.

(IV) Daniel, first son and seventh child of Daniel (2) and Mercy (Rand) Mason, was born in Rye, September 30, 1821. He remained with his father until he was fourteen years old, and then learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that until 1856. He spent ten years, 1845 to 1855, in George Raynes' shipyard, where he was employed in the model room. In 1854 he with George W. Pendexter formed the firm of Pendexter & Mason, and carried on saw milling and the preparation of mantels, brackets and the like for housebuilding; and many of the brackets now in the houses of the city are the products of that mill. In 1869 the mill burned and the firm dissolved, then he built a mill and conducted the same business alone, when he sold as above in 1899, being then seventy-eight years old. In 1899 he constructed for himself a residence and outbuildings which are of very superior style of architecture, on Middle street.

Mr. Mason is a Democrat, but has never paid much attention to politics, and never considered political office-holding as advantageous to his business. Once during the fifties he held the office of selectman one year. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the state. He joined Siloam Lodge, No. 2, of Boston, September 28, 1843, and later became a charter member of Piscatqua Lodge, No. 6, of Portsmouth, and afterwards Strawberry Bank Encampment, No. 3, and Canton Center, No. 9, and Union Rebekah Lodge, No. 31, in all of which he is a member in good standing. The Masonic societies of which he is a member are as follows:

St. Andrews Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Davenport Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters; DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; the Ineffable Grand Lodge of Perfection; Grand Council, Princes of Jerusalem, New Hampshire Chapter of Rose Croix, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of Damon Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias.

He married (first), April 7, 1844, Augusta Manson, who was born May 15, 1821, and died January 22, 1873, aged seventy-three years, daughter of Theodore and Mary (Hill) Manson, of Portsmouth; (second), November 4, 1874, Anne L. Snow, who was born in Winterport, Maine, March 26, 1845, daughter of Reuben and Louisa (Lowell) Snow, also of Winterport, Maine. The children by the first wife are: 1. Hartley W. 2. Gustavus W. 3. Hollis W. 4. Onsville W. 5. Theresa A. Gustavus served in the navy during the Civil war, was injured in the service, and is now in a hospital in Massachusetts. Hollis died young. Theresa A. is a trained nurse, and resides in Buffalo, New York.

(V) Hartley Mason, eldest child of Daniel and Augusta (Manson) Mason, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 3, 1844, and educated in the common and high schools of Portsmouth. He was in the drygoods business in Portsmouth, and now resides there. He married Annie Townsend, of Portsmouth, and they have four children: 1. Harry, a resident of Rye. 2. Ethel, a trained nurse. 3. Tufton, an attorney in New York City. 4. Rita, married a Newick, of Portsmouth.

There is ample record that several of this name were among our earliest seventeenth century settlers. Sir William Thompson, of England, was the owner of property about Boston, and his coat-of-arms has come down through many generations of James Thompson's descendants, but patient research has failed to establish the exact connection between the English and American houses. Edward Thompson came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620; John, his brother, came over from England in 1643; Archibald Thompson settled in Marblehead in 1637; Edward Thompson settled in Salem in 1637; Dr. Benjamin Thompson settled in Braintree and was town clerk in 1696, and left at his death eight children and twenty-eight grandchildren.

(I) James Thompson was among the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts, and settled in that part of the town which is now known as North Woburn. He came in Winthrop's great company, in 1630, and probably first settled in Charlestown. He was born in 1593, in England, and was accompanied on his journey by his wife Elizabeth and three sons and one daughter. He was then thirty-seven years of age, and tradition has it that he was one of the party who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in the early part of June, 1630. His coat-of-arms is identified with that of Sir William Thompson, a London knight, and it is probable that he came from the family. With his wife Elizabeth, James Thompson was admitted to membership in the First Church of Charlestown, August 31, 1633. In the following December he was admitted as a freeman of the town. In December, 1640, he was one of the thirty-two men who subscribed to the noted town orders for Woburn. He was among the few adventurers who early pushed their way into this wilderness region. Charlestown Village was incorporated in 1642, under the name of Woburn, and it is believed that this

was in memory of the ancient town of that name in Bedfordshire, England, whence some of the emigrants probably came. James Thompson was chosen a member of the first board of selectmen, and continued to serve the town in that office nearly twenty years with brief intervals. In 1650 he was the commissioner to carry the votes for town officers to Cambridge. The exact location of his residence cannot be positively stated, but it is probable that it was near the junction of Elm street and Traverse. It appears by the records that he was an extensive land owner for that time. It is probable that he disposed of most of his property before his death, as his will makes no reference to real estate. His first wife Elizabeth died November 13, 1643, and he was married (second) February 15, 1644, to Susanna Blodgett, widow of Thomas Blodgett, of Cambridge. She died February 10, 1661. He survived his second wife about twenty-one years, and died in Woburn, 1682. His children were: James, Simon, Olive, Jonathon, and possibly another daughter. (Extended mention of Jonathan and descendants forms part of this article.)

(II) Simon, second son and child of James and Elizabeth Thompson, was a native of England, but there is no record of his birth. With his father he came to Charlestown and subsequently to Woburn, and became a freeman of that town in 1648. After a residence there of several years he became a purchaser with others from that town and Concord, of the territory which is now the town of Chelmsford. He was one of the seven men who held a meeting in that town to arrange for some form of local government. It is the tradition that he became the first town clerk. They made prompt arrangements for the settlement of a minister. Within three years after the completion of the organization of the town he died, in May, 1658. He was married December 19, 1643, in Woburn, to Mary Converse. She was a daughter of Edward Converse, one of the foremost men of that town. His widow was married February 1, 1659, to John Sheldon of Billerica. Simon's children were: John, Sarah, James, Mary, Ann and Rebecca.

(III) James (2), second son and third child of Simon and Mary (Converse) Thompson, was born March 20, 1649, in Woburn, and was the only son of his father who lived to reach manhood. After his father's death he lived to the age of twenty years with his uncle, Samuel Converse, in the south part of Woburn (now Winchester), and assisted in the care of the mill, built by his grandfather, Edward Converse. James Thompson was married (first) January 27, 1674, to Hannah Walker, who died February 4, 1686. He was married (second) April 13, 1687, to Abigail Gardner of Charlestown, who survived him and married Deacon Edward Johnson. James Thompson died September 14, 1693. He made no will. His property was assigned by the court in 1700 to his widow and five sons and the only daughter then living. The children of the first wife were: Hannah, Joshua, James and Ebenezer, and of the second wife, Richard, Abigail and Simon.

(IV) Joshua, eldest son and second child of Lieutenant James and Hannah (Walker) Thompson, was born September 15, 1677, in Woburn, and settled in that part of the town which became Wilmington in 1730. He was admitted a member of the church in that place in 1742. He with others of the name was somewhat prominent in the affairs of the town. On March 2, 1731, he was elected "Clerk of the Market," an officer whose business seems to have been to aid in regulating the prices of labor

and goods. He died July 10, 1760. He was married May 6, 1702, to Martha Dayle, who died June 3, 1749. Their children were: Joshua, Hannah, Martha, Robert, James, Ebenezer, Esther, Abigail, Phoebe, Jacob and Hezekiah.

(V) Robert, second son and fourth child of Joshua and Martha (Dayle) Thompson, was born in what is now Wilmington, probably about 1708. Early in life he settled in Windham, New Hampshire, where his descendants were long numerous and active efficient citizens. Two of his sons were soldiers in the French and Indian war, and three or four of them were soldiers of the Revolution. He died October 31, 1756. No record of his marriage or of his wife's name appears, but it is evident that he had children: Robert, Andrew, Samuel, James, Jonathan and William, and it is strongly probable that there was another son who figures in this article, named Benjamin. While it is known that Benjamin was the son of Robert, it has been impossible to definitely locate that Robert so that there may be no dispute as to the connection. (Mention of James and Jonathan and descendants appears in this article.)

(VI) Robert (2), eldest child of Robert (1) Thompson, resided in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and was a member of the board of selectmen of that town in 1782. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, which proves him to have been a man of standing and character in the town. The maiden name of his wife Margaret is not discovered, but she is described as "a genteel woman." They were the parents of nine children, namely: Robert, Jenny, John, Smith, Thomas, James, William, Betsy, and Peggy. The sons seem to have been of an adventurous spirit, and all except James made trips to South Carolina. The eldest died in his thirty-first year on the passage home from California in 1794.

(VII) Thomas fourth son and fifth child of Robert (2) and Margaret Thompson, was born November 13, 1772, in Londonderry, and died in 1863, in Durham, where he spent most of his life. He learned the trade of a tailor in his early life, and after completing his apprenticeship followed this occupation until 1816, after which he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He was a deacon in the Christian Baptist Church and frequently preached. He was known far and wide in the southern part of New Hampshire for his eccentricities in dress and manner. He married Betsy Thomas, who died in 1879, having been the mother of six children, namely: Alfred S., Nathaniel E., Clark D., William H. J., George W. and Jacob B.

(VIII) Jacob, youngest child of Thomas and Betsey (Thomas) Thompson, was born in the town of Durham, New Hampshire, April 18, 1818, where he resided over sixty years. He was a farmer by occupation, thrifty and prosperous, and active in town affairs, having served three terms as selectman and represented Durham in the general assembly of the state. He married Ann Carr Stilson, a daughter of William and Nancy (Chapman) Stilson, of Durham, 1839, and by whom he had three children: He died at Concord, New Hampshire, March 18, 1886. Children: True William, of whom particular mention is made in succeeding paragraph; John Webster, born August 1, 1847, died July 11, 1849; Sarah R., born November 13, 1851, married first Charles C. Edgerly, and married second, Frank O. Brown; one child, Annina C. Edgerly, born 1875, died 1896.

(IX) True William, eldest son and child of Jacob and Ann Carr (Stilson) Thompson, was born



James W. Thompson,

in Durham, New Hampshire, August 15, 1841, and spent his young life on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools and Cartland Academy at Lee, New Hampshire, graduating from that institution in 1862. He taught school six or seven years, and in 1872 took up the study of law in the office of Charles H. Smith, of Newmarket, but did not present himself as a candidate for admission to the bar. Instead he turned his attention to newspaper work, and for the next thirty years was one of the most active journalists in the state. During a part of this period as well as at present he was connected with the Associated Press. The duties of his position necessitating considerable travel at times, which diversion was entirely acceptable to him, helping to restore his physical health, which had become seriously impaired in former years by study and overwork, compelling him to abandon the profession of law for more active pursuits.

In May, 1882, Judge Thompson went to Laconia to become city editor of the Belknap *Daily Tocsin*, which was the first daily paper established in Laconia and then was under the ownership of Hackett Brothers. In the course of about a year the office was destroyed by fire, but in later years the judge was in some active way connected with every newspaper published in the city and also acted as local correspondent for the *Boston Globe* and the *Manchester Union*. More recently, however, newspaper work has been made only an occasional diversion, and his attention is devoted principally to the duties of the public offices he has been elected to fill. On May 11, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Ramsdell associate justice of the Laconia police court, which office he still holds, and at the biennial election in 1898 was elected register of probate for Belknap county, and has been re-elected at the end of each succeeding term. In politics he is a Republican of undoubted quality, and for several years after the incorporation of the city was president of the Republican Club of ward four of Laconia.

In speaking of Judge Thompson's qualities as a newspaper man, public officer and citizen a recent writer said: "During all the years of his extensive literary work he has served the public with conscientious fidelity. No journalist ever had great respect for private right than he. He never rudely trespassed upon purely personal matters to gratify a depraved appetite for scandal or sensation, always working along a line of legitimate journalism, incurring the respect and confidence of the people. Nothing was ever contributed by his pen to poison and inflame the public mind; on the contrary his newspaper work has ever been clean and praiseworthy. Judge Thompson is a liberal, fair-minded, companionable, and unselfish. His purpose as a man and judge is to do right. While his judgments are all tempered with mercy, no real offender can hope to escape."

Judge Thompson has been married twice. His first wife, with whom he married June 1, 1864, was Clara F. Jenkins, born July 18, 1847, and died April 9, 1872, daughter of John Jenkins of Lee, New Hampshire. Two children were born of this marriage: Pliny E. Thompson, born July 3, 1865, died, Providence, Rhode Island, April 16, 1902, married Myrtle Langley, of Durham, New Hampshire; and Clara F. Thompson, born April 11, 1867, married Frank E. Gaylord, of Boston. His second wife, whom he married June 17, 1875, was Laura E. Lerd, of Lebanon, Maine, and by whom he has one daughter, Bessie C. Thompson, born July 25, 1878; married (first), Ernest Carpenter, and (second), Heman Goodwin, both of Rochester, New Hampshire.

(VI) James (2), fourth son and child of Robert Thompson, was born about 1736, in Windham, New Hampshire and resided in that town, where he died December 8, 1776, in his fortieth year. His wife's name was Elizabeth and their children were: Jonathan, John, Nannie and Elizabeth.

(VII) John, second son and child of James (2) and Elizabeth Thompson, was born March 7, 1768, in Windham, and resided for a time in Chester, New Hampshire. His father died near the close of his eighth year, and it was probable that he was subsequently bound out to some farmer. The family tradition states that he was a resident of Chester about the year 1780, when that region was in a state of turmoil on account of the war then being waged between the mother country and her American colonies, and more especially on account of the Indian depredations being constantly committed in that unprotected region of the independent jurisdiction of Vermont. Of the family life of John Thompson, little is now known by his descendants except that he settled in Chester and lived with his wife and children in a log cabin.

(VIII) Arvin, son of John Thompson, of Chester, was born in that town June 17, 1813, and married Elizabeth Leland, who was born in May, 1810, and a descendant of an old family of New England, and whose name is still well known throughout the eastern states. Soon after marriage Arvin Thompson took his young wife to Grafton, Massachusetts, and there dwelt in prosperity and contentment for many years. Full sixty-two years of married life was their lot, and they died, Arvin, on December 25, 1896, and Elizabeth, on December 18, 1897. Their children were: Sarah E., Susan A., John A., Caroline A., Albert L., Gregory S., and Charles W., whose sketch follows.

(IX) Charles William, son of Arvin and Elizabeth (Leland) Thompson, was born in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, January 20, 1850, and went to school until he was about eighteen years old. He early acquired a taste for music, and devoted his energies to its cultivation until he became a thoroughly proficient instructor, a quality which served a good purpose in later years. While living in Worcester he secured a situation with a wholesale drug house and continued in that employment nine years, and then went to Washington, D. C., in the capacity of instructor of music. On March 26, 1891, he received an appointment as statistician in the service of the government, and in connection with the duties of that position visited and travelled in every state in the federal Union except three, and of his own accord and pleasure also made extensive travels in Mexico. In 1904 Mr. Thompson retired from the arduous duties of his position to enjoy the comforts of home and the associations of family life, which were impossible while traveling about the country; but even in comparative retirement his time has been well spent, for in Hillsborough he is proprietor of a photographic studio, in active business, and also devotes considerable attention to lecturing with the aid of stereopticon views. In this special field he enjoys celebrity in Hillsborough and the adjoining counties.

On February 23, 1891, Charles William Thompson married Emma Frances Chase of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. She was born July 7, 1859, daughter of Dr. Israel P. and Frances S. (Vose) Chase (see Chase IV), and by whom he has one child, Elizabeth, born November 4, 1895.

(X) Jonathan Thompson, fifth son of Robert Thompson, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Richey and resided in that part of Windham, New Hampshire called "The Range." His children

were five in number: Hannah, William Richey, Elizabeth, Mary and James.

(VII) James Thompson fifth child and third son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Richey) Thompson was born June 8, 1790 in Windham and died in Merrimack, December 25, 1852. He went to Litchfield when young, and about 1822 went to Merrimack, where he passed the rest of his life, engaged in farming, lumbering and boating on the Merrimack. He was a Democrat and member of the Congregational Church.

He married, 1822, Priscilla Woods of Merrimack, died August, 1800. Their children were Sophia R., James, Nancy J., Peter Woods, Luther Woods, Clarissa Kendall, Emeline L., Lucinda A., Henry H., Jonathan J. and Elizabeth P.

(VIII) James Thompson, second child and eldest son of James and Priscilla (Woods) Thompson, was born in Merrimack, October 22, 1826. He attended school till fourteen years of age. As a boy he worked at wage earning in the brick yards of his native town. At the age of nineteen, following the death of his father, he went to Bow and entered the business of lumbering at which he continued for almost sixty years, being the greater part of the time as at his death one of the largest operators in southern New Hampshire. In those days there were no portable steam mills and his first method was rafting down the Merrimack to the Lowell market. Later the "drive" was substituted for the raft, and then the portable mill. For many years previous to his death he averaged four or five of these in operation at once, but he never owned a mill himself.

After his marriage he established a home upon a farm in Bow near the "Bog" where he lived until 1871, when he purchased the old Head tavern farm in Hooksett, which was his home for the remainder of his life. This farm is one of the longest and best in the town, but farming with him was always incidental to his lumbering operations. It was always his policy when possible, to buy the land with the growth rather than the growth itself, as has been done by so many of his competitors. And he seldom sold the land after the timber was removed.

Thus at the time of his death he was the owner of about 8,000 acres of woodland with growth in all its stages. At various times in his business career he had associated with him in the lumber business Nathan Parker, of Merrimack, David and John M. Parker, of Goffstown, Jesse Gault, of Hooksett, John H. Sullivan, of Suncook, and Gilman Clough, of Manchester.

In the year before the railroads began the use of coal for the engines, cordwood was a principal feature of his business, and he furnished thousands of cords yearly to the railroads and brick yards. He rendered much service as an expert judge, of the value of woodland, being the referee on hundreds of fire claims as to which the parties failed to agree or in other controversies. His services were also in demand as an appraiser of wooden properties, and he was one of the principal witnesses as to the value of the section through which the Manchester and Milford railroad was projected when the contest was over the charter.

When a boy in Merrimack he became fascinated with the business of catching pigeons, then plentiful in this section. He followed the business more extensively after removing to Bow and then for about fifteen years beginning in the sixties he caught pigeons for about three months in each year, being one of the largest shippers in the markets in all the large cities. He followed the birds steadily to the far west, until they became extinct, buying most

largely from the catchers of whom there were often five hundred in a party.

While a resident of Bow he served the town four terms as representative and two years as selectman. He was again elected to the latter office but declined to serve, as he felt he could not spare from his business the time and attention the duties required, and never afterwards could he be persuaded to become a candidate for office, though constantly interested in public affairs. The only position in a corporation that he ever consented to accept was in the directorate of the old Manchester and North Weare railroad, now the New Boston branch.

While living in Bow, Mr. Thompson became a member of the Methodist Church but upon his removal he transferred his membership to the Congregational Church. The only secret organization he ever joined was Hooksett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Thompson died of ulcer of the stomach which became acute about six weeks before his death, but his remarkably strong constitution and energy enabled him to keep about with undiminished activity until two days before his death, although he was past seventy-eight years old.

He was a man of untiring activity and tremendous energy. He possessed splendid judgment and the ability to decide quickly. These qualities made him very successful in business, and enabled him to leave a large and valuable estate. He was a practical Christian and his many unheralded acts of kindness will be long remembered by his employes and poorer neighbors.

He married November 11, 1852, Susannah Maria Colby, daughter of Reuben Colby, of Bow, who died in Hooksett, 1897.

Though they had no children the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson was a favorite resort, and often a temporary home of the children of his relations, who enjoyed the beautiful surroundings of this spot. For several years there resided with him his nephew, James Thompson, his principal heir, and his niece, Lizzie Thompson, until her marriage to Fred W. Morse of Suncook.

(VIII) Henry H. Thompson, ninth child and fourth son of James and Priscilla (Woods) Thompson, born in Merrimack, February 1, 1841, and died in Hooksett, September 18, 1883, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and grew up to be a farmer. To this occupation he later added lumbering. He removed to Hooksett in 1871 and was ever afterwards a resident there. He was a member of the Congregational Church and voted the Republican ticket. He was a believer in the beneficiaries of secret societies, and was a member of Jewell Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hooksett. He lived a consistent Christian life and had many warm friends among his neighbors.

He married April 26, 1866, Betsey Ann Colby, of Bow, daughter of Amos Colby, died February 18, 1892 in Hooksett. They had three children, Elizabeth E., wife of Fred D. Morse, Anna L. deceased, and James.

(IX) James Thompson, third child and only son of Henry H. and Betsey Ann (Colby) Thompson was born in Hooksett July 20, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Hooksett and Manchester Business College.

He and his sister Elizabeth were favorites of their uncle James Thompson, at whose home they lived for years before his death, and there James Thompson now resides, for at his death James Thompson, first, left his nephew among other things the farm which

had long been his homestead. He carries on the business of farming and is also engaged in the lumbering business.

He attends the Congregational Church, votes a Republican ticket and is deeply interested in questions of public welfare, but has no taste for active politics or desire for office. Being a thorough business man with large interests to look after, he leaves political matters to others. He is one of the largest land holders in southern New Hampshire and a representative man. He is a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons; has taken the Scottish Rite degrees, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine; of the Amoskeag Veterans, and of Hooksett Grange, No. 48, Patrons of Husbandry.

(II) Jonathan, youngest son of James Thompson, was born in England, probably about 1630, and was married November 28, 1655, to Susanna Blodgett, of Cambridge, a daughter of his father's second wife, and bearing the same name. There is good reason for believing that he lived in the house built by his father, near the junction of Elm and Traverse street, traces of which some of the oldest citizens of North Woburn still remember. It is probable that his father lived with him in his old age and bequeathed to the son his homestead. Not much is known of the personal history of Jonathan. From the town records it is learned that he was one of three teachers of schools and the first male teacher ever employed under the authority of the town. This was from 1673-75. In the year last named, he and his good wife shared the responsibility and labor, "he to teach bigger children, and she to teach lesser children," the two to receive one sovereign between them for their services. In subsequent years he served as constable of the town, and still later as town sexton. He died October 20, 1691, and his wife February 6, 1698. Their children were Susannah, Jonathan, James (died young), James, Sarah, Simon and Ebenezer. (Mention of Simon and descendants forms part of this article.)

(III) Jonathan (2), eldest son and second child of Jonathan (1) Thompson, was born September 28, 1663, and is believed to have lived in the house already designated as the probable home of his father and grandfather in North Woburn. He was one of the town "tything men." He was also on a committee in 1728 to go to the great and general court and give the reasons why the petition of Goshen, or that part of Woburn which subsequently became Wilmington, should not be granted. He was also, in the same year, one of a committee of nine "to goe to the Reverend M. Fox to see if they can make things easier with him." He married Frances Whitmore, a daughter of Francis Whitmore of Cambridge. His death is supposed to have occurred in 1748. His children were Jonathan, Hannah, Joseph, James, Susannah, Ebenezer, Mary, Samuel, Patience, Esther, Jabez, and Daniel.

(IV) Samuel, fifth son and eighth child of Jonathan (2) and Frances (Whitmore) Thompson, was born September 8, 1705, in what is now North Woburn. About 1730, probably, he built the house on North Elm street, North Woburn, which has been the home of six generations of Thompsons. It is not now occupied by people of the name. He was largely engaged in getting out ship timber for his brothers, who were ship builders in Medfield. While unloading timber in the spring of 1748 he received a severe injury which was followed by a fever resulting in his death, May 13, 1748, while in his forty-third year. His wife, Ruth Wright, was a daughter of Joseph Wright, and a great granddaughter of Captain John Carter, one of the first settlers of

Woburn. They were married December 31, 1730, and she survived him more than twenty-seven years, dying October 3, 1775. Their children were: Samuel, Daniel, Ruth, Abijah, Mary, Phoebe, Lois and Jonathan.

(V) Mary, second daughter and fifth child of Samuel and Ruth (Wright) Thompson, was born May 24, 1741, and became the wife of Benjamin Thompson. (See Thompson V.)

(III) Simon, fourth son and sixth child of Jonathan (1) and Susanna (Blodgett) Thompson, was born June 16, 1673, in Woburn, and lived in Woburn precinct. On March 8, 1700, the selectmen made a contract with him to "ring the bell, sweep the meeting house, see to shut the casings and doors as neat requires." He died December 12, 1736. He was married December 12, 1700, to Anna (or Hannah) Butterfield. Their children were: Hannah, Simon, Lydia and Elizabeth.

(IV) Simon (2), only son of Simons (1) and Anna (Butterfield) Thompson, was born April 4, 1706, in Woburn, and lived for a number of years in Woburn precinct, where his children were born. It is probable that he removed to Kingston. No record of him appears in Woburn after the birth of his children. He was married October 26, 1732, to Martha Wright, who survived him and passed her last days in Woburn, dying July 4, 1783. Their children were: Elizabeth, Benjamin, William and Isaac.

(V) Benjamin, eldest son and second child of Simon (2) and Martha (Wright) Thompson, was born December 20, 1735, in Woburn, and resided in Kingston, New Hampshire. He was there married in 1759, to Mary Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Wright) Thompson, who was born May 24, 1741. (See Thompson IX.) She survived him and in 1780, became the wife of George Jackman, who was born October 28, 1735, and was the first town clerk of Boscawren, New Hampshire. The children of Benjamin and Mary Thompson were: Benjamin, Moses, James, Mary, Robert, Sarah and Betsey. Benjamin Thompson served in the Revolutionary war, and never returned from that service.

(VI) Robert, fourth son and fifth child of Benjamin and Mary (Thompson) Thompson, was born September 12, 1774, and died 1803, in Warner, New Hampshire. His wife, Judith Noyes, was born October 15, 1777, in Bow, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Thompson) Noyes (see Noyes, VI).

(VII) Mary, daughter of Robert and Judith (Noyes) Thompson, was born December 4, 1799, in Bow, and became the wife of Jeremiah Hall Wilkins (see Wilkins, VI).

There is ample record that several THOMPSON of this name were among our earliest seventeenth century settlers. Sir William Thompson, of England, was the owner of property about Boston, and his coat of arms has come down through many generations of James Thompson's descendants, but patient research has failed to establish the exact connection between the English and American houses. Edward Thompson came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620; John, his brother, came over from England in 1643; Archibald Thompson settled in Marblehead in 1637; Edward Thompson settled in Salem in 1637; Dr. Benjamin Thompson settled in Braintree and was town clerk in 1696, and left at his death eight children and twenty-eight grandchildren.

James Thompson came from England in Winthrop's Great Company, consisting of fifteen hundred people, in 1630. He was born in England, 1593, and

died in Woburn, Massachusetts, 1682. He settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, removing to Woburn in 1642. He was among the first settlers of Woburn, and was the founder of one of the most numerous and best known families of Thompsons in America. It was this branch of Thompsons which gave to the world the famous Benjamin, afterwards Count Rumford, born in North Woburn, March 26, 1753, died at Paris, France, August 21, 1814. As a scientist, statesman and political economist, Count Rumford was one of the most remarkable men this country has produced. Europe was the scene of his career, but America can claim the honor of his birth and early training. According to the best obtainable authority James was the grandfather of Benjamin, James and Robert Thompson. In this sketch the line begins with Benjamin and Robert.

(I) Benjamin Thompson was born in 1712. He lived in Kingston, New Hampshire, and later moved to New Chester, now Hill, New Hampshire. His wife's maiden name is unknown. They had three children who lived to mature years; Hannah, born December 2, 1744, married Benjamin Noyes, of Bow, New Hampshire, August 18, 1763, and died November 2, 1828; they had fourteen children. Mary, married her cousin, Benjamin Thompson, and had six children. William, married and settled in Deerfield, New Hampshire.

(II) Benjamin Thompson, son of Robert Thompson, was a soldier in the Revolution, served one year, was severely wounded and died on his way home. He married his cousin, Mary Thompson, as aforementioned, second child and younger daughter of Benjamin Thompson (I).

(III) Robert (2) Thompson, son of Benjamin and Mary (Thompson) Thompson, was born September 12, 1774. Married, April 11, 1790, his cousin, Judith Noyes, of Bow, daughter of Benjamin (2) and Hannah (Thompson) Noyes. He died suddenly of colic, September 12, 1802, leaving two children: Robert, of whom later; and Mary, married J. H. Wilkins, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and had fourteen children.

(IV) Robert (3) Thompson, only son and younger child of Robert (2) and Judith (Noyes) Thompson, was born April 24, 1803, at Bow, New Hampshire. His father died the same year and Robert lived with his Grandmother Noyes in Bow until the marriage of his sister to J. H. Wilkins, of Suncook, New Hampshire. In 1818 he became an inmate of his sister's home, served as clerk in Mr. Wilkins' store, and later a partner, this connection continuing until 1825. After serving a few months at Salisbury, New Hampshire, in the store of John White, Mr. Thompson came to Warner and engaged in business for himself at the "Old Kelley stand," so-called, the store being in a hotel building. After this was totally destroyed by fire in 1828, Mr. Thompson moved to what is now the principal village of Warner, where he spent most of his life and conducted a successful mercantile business for about sixty years. He was a paymaster in the New Hampshire militia, commissioned as such by Governor David Lawrence Morrill, August 19, 1824. He was moderator of the town meeting eight years, selectman four years, representative three terms, and town clerk seven years. He was president of the board of trustees of the Simonds Free High School Fund from its beginning to his death, twenty-two years, was president of the Pine Grove Cemetery Association twenty-six years, and justice of the peace for more than fifty years. Mr. Thompson was not a church member, but was a constant attendant and

supporter of the Congregational Church and society for seventy years.

Robert Thompson married (first) Sarah B. or Sally Lyman, daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah C. (Bartlett) Lyman, of Warner, New Hampshire. Mrs. Sarah B. Thompson was born in 1808, and died December 25, 1833, without children. He married (second) Susan Bartlett, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Davis) Bartlett, of Warner, and first cousin of his first wife. Mrs. Susan (Bartlett) Thompson was born January 8, 1808, was married January 20, 1835, and died November 25, 1849, leaving five children: Sarah Lyman, born November 19, 1835; Rhoda Bartlett, born January 7, 1838; Mary Wilkins, born November 6, 1839, married Frank L. Martin, a wealthy farmer of Bradford, New Hampshire, May 31, 1866, and has had three children: Robert Henry, born August 18, 1842, deceased; and Arthur, born June 24, 1844, now living in Warner, New Hampshire. Mr. Thompson married (third), 1851, Eunice T., daughter of Stephen George, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, with whom he lived thirty-six years until her decease in 1887. Robert Thompson died in Warner, April 15, 1892.

By his first two marriages Robert Thompson became connected with one of the old and prominent New England families, the Bartletts. A brief genealogy is here given:

(I) Richard Bartlett came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635; he died May 25, 1647. His brother John came over in the ship "Mary and John" in 1634, and was one of the first settlers of Newbury. Richard left four children, three sons and a daughter.

(II) Richard Bartlett, Jr., eldest child of Richard Bartlett (I), was born in 1621. He married Abigail —, who died March 1, 1687. Richard, Jr., lived at Bartlett's Corner, just above the chain bridge at Newburyport. He was four years representative to the Massachusetts legislature, and died in 1698, aged seventy-seven years. He had seven children, four sons and three daughters.

(III) Richard Bartlett, second of the seven children of Richard, Jr., and Abigail Bartlett, was born February 21, 1649. He married Hannah Emery, of Newbury, Massachusetts, November 18, 1678. They had ten children, of whom the eldest and the youngest were daughters.

(IV) Stephen Bartlett, eighth of the ten children of Richard and Hannah (Emery) Bartlett, was born April 21, 1691. He married Hannah Webster, of Salisbury, whose father was "wealthy in landed property." He was a shoemaker and acquired money. He built a large house near Amesbury Ferry, Massachusetts, where he reared a family of six children, all sons but the youngest. Later in life he bought a farm in the northwest part of Amesbury on which he built a house, leaving the farm near the ferry to his eldest son, Stephen Bartlett.

(V) Simeon Bartlett, third son and child of Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett, was born June 17, 1737. He inherited his father's farm, now occupied (1875) by the Amesbury, Massachusetts, almshouse. He was an ardent patriot like his brother, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, New Hampshire, afterwards president of the state, also governor, and the third signer of the Declaration of Independence. Simeon Bartlett was chairman of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety during the Revolution, and was one of the sixty-three original proprietors of the township of Warner, New Hampshire. His second wife was Hannah Herbert, sister of Lieutenant Richard Herbert, of Concord.

New Hampshire. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters.

(VI) Joseph Bartlett, one of the nine children of Simeon and Hannah (Herbert) Bartlett, was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1757, died February 5, 1829, aged seventy-two. In 1784 he went to Warner, New Hampshire, and began clearing the lot of land given him by his father. After disposing of his farm, he engaged in trade at Warner Lower Village for about thirty years, and among other pursuits he manufactured potash. He was also a school teacher, town clerk, selectman, representative to the New Hampshire legislature and justice of the peace for nearly forty years. He married, December 28, 1790, Susannah Davis, born March 18, 1768, at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, died October 26, 1826, aged fifty-eight years. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters. He died in 1829, aged seventy-two years, and was buried near the site of the old First Church in Warner.

(VII) Susan B. Bartlett, youngest daughter and eighth child of Joseph and Susannah (Davis) Bartlett, became the second wife of Robert Thompson, q. v.

(VI) Simeon Bartlett, brother of Joseph Bartlett, and one of the nine children of Simeon and Hannah (Herbert) Bartlett, was a substantial farmer in Warner. His only child, Sarah C., married Dr. Henry Lyman, of Warner, and their only child, Sarah B. Lyman, became the first wife of Robert Thompson, q. v.

(V) Arthur Thompson, second son and youngest child of the five children of Robert and Susan B. (Bartlett) Thompson, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, June 24, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Warner and at Pembroke Academy. He was graduated from Henniker Academy in May, 1862. He studied medicine with Drs. Gage and Hildreth at Concord, New Hampshire, for a few months, and then enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry, and served three years. He was on detached service over two years as chief clerk in the quartermaster's department at the headquarters of four different divisions of the Ninth Army Corps. He was under special detail by order of General U. S. Grant from October, 1864, until the close of the war. He was at headquarters of the defenses of Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, and moved into Petersburg, Virginia, on the day of its capture. He was chief clerk of the quartermaster's depot there until June, 1865, when he returned home. He lacked fourteen days of twenty-one years of age at the end of his three years of service.

On May 12, 1868, he was commissioned by President McKinley as captain and assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers. He was ordered by the secretary of war to report to Major-General John R. Brooke at Chickamauga. By General Brooke he was assigned as chief quartermaster of the Second Division, First Army Corps. He served as such until July 16, when Colonel J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster-general of United States army, assigned him to take charge of the great military depot at Chickamauga. He remained there until November 16, having in charge millions of dollars worth of government property. As disbursing officer he had check accounts with the assistant treasury at New York, Cincinnati and the United States depository at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Captain Thompson had on hand over ten thousand horses and mules at one time.

On November 16, 1868, Captain Thompson was ordered by the secretary of war to report to the quartermaster-general at Washington for duty in

the newly established transport service. He was assigned to take charge of the Sherman, then being refitted at Philadelphia. After several weeks of service on the Sherman he was ordered to New York to take charge of the sister transport, the Sheridan. These two ships were the largest in the government service. On January 1, 1869, he was ordered by telegram from the secretary of war to take charge of the transport Hartford, afterwards the Terry, and to proceed at once to Havana, Cuba. He stayed there, making trips to various points on the island, until April, when he was ordered north. He was given two months, before his final discharge May 31, to settle accounts with the various government departments. These accounts involved money and property to the amount of several millions of dollars. Later he received certificates from the United States Treasury, the quartermaster-general, the commissary general, the signal department and the ordnance department that his accounts were all correct.

While in charge of the transport Terry, Captain Thompson entertained on that ship many distinguished people, taking them to different places on the island. Among them were General A. R. Chaffee, wife and daughter; General Humphrey, now quartermaster-general of the United States army; General Ernst, now of the Panama canal; General Breckenridge, then inspector general of the United States army, and many others. On a trip from Havana to Mariel, Captain Thompson had as guests the brother of President McKinley, his wife and daughter, with a large party of distinguished civilians and officers.

Mr. Thompson was in mercantile business in Warner and Sycamore, Illinois; Booneboro and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from 1865 to 1885. In 1881 he engaged in the business of fruit evaporating and later in the manufacture of evaporators. He continued in this business until 1899 and sold evaporators in many states. He operated plants in Warner, New Hampshire, Orange Court House, Virginia, Kernersville, North Carolina, and Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1899, on returning from the army, Captain Thompson rebuilt a block built by him in 1883, and leased by him to the Patrons of Husbandry for several years as a hall, into a summer hotel called the Colonial Inn. It contains fifty rooms and has had continuously successful summer seasons with the owner as landlord.

In 1902 Captain Thompson was elected delegate to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention. He was chosen to offer the amendment to the Constitution, striking out the word "Male," that thereby men and women might have equal suffrage. The Convention voted to submit the proposed amendment to the people, but the time being not yet ripe, it failed at the polls. At the invitation of the National and State officers of the Suffrage Association, Captain Thompson spoke in favor of equal suffrage at Hillsboro, Meredith, Ashland, Rumney, Warren, Haverhill, Whitefield and several other places; also by invitation he addressed the Massachusetts State Woman's Suffrage Association in the Park Street Church, Boston, in 1903, and the New Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association at their annual meeting in Milford, New Hampshire, in 1904. At the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Warner, July 2, 1902, Captain Thompson was president of the day, making the opening address and introducing the many distinguished speakers, among whom were United States Senator Gallinger and former Senator William E. Chandler. On this monument Captain Thompson's name appears twice as a veteran of

two wars. He has held various school offices, has been moderator several times in town meetings, supervisor, selectman and justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He attends the Congregational Church at Warner and is a member of the society of that church. He is a member of Harris Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Warner, and has been secretary of that lodge. He is a member of Robert Campbell Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Arthur Thompson married, October 14, 1867, at Sycamore, Illinois, Caroline Beckler, of Syracuse, New York. She was educated in the public and private schools of Syracuse. On the death of her mother, Mary (Knipp) Beckler, daughter of Frederick Knipp, of Syracuse, in 1866, she went to Sycamore, Illinois, to live with her uncle. Her father, John Beckler, born in Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, 1797, was a musician, and came to America in 1824. He lived in Syracuse, New York, until his death in 1877, aged eighty years. He served seven years in the army before coming to America. He was a son of John Beckler, and grandson of Dr. Frederick Beckler, a celebrated physician of Strasburg, France.

The children of Arthur and Caroline (Beckler) Thompson are: Caroline E., born April 11, 1870, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was educated in the district schools and the Simonds free high school at Warner; she married Frederick N. Shepard, of Boston, where they now live; he conducts a livery business. Robert, born August 21, 1873, at Warner, New Hampshire, was educated in the district schools and graduated from the Simonds free high school in 1890; he studied medicine and attended lectures at Dartmouth College and at Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1895, was registered as a physician in New Hampshire and has practiced in Walpole, Sutton and Warner.

(Second Family.)

THOMPSON The Thompson family is very numerous both in England and America, and this branch is apparently unconnected with any of those whose history has been traced for this work. It has contributed to New Hampshire some of its best citizens.

(I) John Thompson, born in the north of Wales in the year 1616, was but six years of age when he came with a company of immigrants to Plymouth, Massachusetts. The "good ship Ann," in which they sailed brought over the third embarkation from England, and reached this country early in May, 1622. John Thompson learned the carpenter's trade, and tradition says that he built the first framed meeting-house at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He afterwards lived in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and was a farmer, then moved to that part of Plymouth which is now Halifax. He subsequently built a log house in Middleborough, where he lived till the Indians burned the house. At the time of these attacks he was commissioned lieutenant commander, and had general charge of the forts and garrisons. In 1677 he built a frame house near where the log cabin stood, and made a garrison of it. This house descended to the fifth generation of Thompsons, and was occupied till 1838, when it was pulled down. John Thompson and his wife were typical pilgrims. They rose at four in the morning, and it is said that on two Sabbaths in June Mrs. Thompson took her six-months-old baby in her arms and walked into Plymouth to church, a distance of thirteen miles, returning the same day. John Thompson married Mary Cook, daughter of

Francis Cook, one of the immigrants of 1620. They had twelve children. John Thompson died June 16, 1666, at the age of nearly eighty, and was buried in the first burying ground of Middleborough. His wife died March 21, 1714, in her eighty-eighth year.

(II) Jacob was a son of John and Mary (Cook) Thompson. The line of descent has been preserved through this and the two succeeding generations, but no further information about the individuals is obtainable.

(III) Caleb was the son of Jacob Thompson.

(IV) Caleb (2) was the son of Caleb (1) Thompson.

(V) Caleb (3), the son of Caleb (2) Thompson, was born October 18, 1752. He was a ship-builder and lumber dealer at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He served in the Revolution. At one time he had a farm at Braintree, Massachusetts. About 1806 he moved up the Connecticut river, and settled in the neighborhood of Windsor and Hartland, Vermont, where he owned a large farm, and later moved to Swanzy, New Hampshire. On November 27, 1775, Caleb (3) Thompson married Mary Perkins. They had fifteen children: Gaius, Sylvia, Jonah, Ansel, Nathan, Abigail, Serena, Alfred, Mary, Eliza, Caleb, Nathaniel, whose sketch follows; Joanna, Sabina and Frederick. Caleb (3) Thompson died February 9, 1821.

(VI) Nathaniel, seventh son and twelfth child of Caleb and Mary (Perkins) Thompson, was born July 28, 1792. He was a farmer at Swanzy, New Hampshire, and also carried on a saw mill and dealt largely in lumber. He was a private in the War of 1812. On September 13, 1818, Nathaniel Thompson married Annie Field, of Wakefield. They had nine children, of whom the first six died in infancy or early life. They were: Ambrose, who died at the age of ten. Julia Ann, who lived one year. Julia Ann, who died at the age of twenty-seven. Frederick M., who died at twenty-three. Eliza, who died at nineteen. Andrew J., who lived six months. The three youngest of the family who lived to marry were: Mary E., born April 20, 1834, married Chandler Britton, of Westmoreland, New Hampshire. Albert, whose sketch follows. Lavina E., born March 31, 1839, married Charles F. Graves, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Nathaniel Thompson died at Westmoreland, April 24, 1867, and his wife died January 21, 1866.

(VII) Albert, fourth son and eighth child of Nathaniel and Annie (Field) Thompson, was born at Swanzy, New Hampshire, October 18, 1836. At the age of fifteen he went to Keene, New Hampshire, where he remained eight years. Part of this time he was engaged in furnishing wood to the Cheshire Railroad on his own account, and for twenty-eight years he handled a large amount of the wood supply of that road. In 1860 he came to East Westmoreland, and for eighteen years conducted a general store there. He built the store and the house which became his permanent home in 1867, and became one of the prominent citizens of East Westmoreland. He was extensively engaged in the lumber business, both alone and in company with his brother-in-law, Chandler Britton. He was always ready to aid in any movement for the betterment of the town, and it was largely due to his efforts that Centennial Hall was built in East Westmoreland in 1876. Mr. Thompson was a Democrat in politics, and held the offices of selectman and moderator a number of years. He was a Mason, belonging to Columbia Lodge of Walpole. Intelligent, upright and kind-hearted, Mr. Thompson was a citizen of the highest standing in the community.



Albert Thompson

Albert Thompson married Carrie, daughter of Foster Wight, the first postmaster of East Westmoreland. They had five children, of whom but two survive: Abbie M., born September 1, 1860, died February 2, 1884. Omer G. and Olan A., twins, born November 1, 1864. Olan A., died August 31, 1865, and Omer G., is mentioned in the succeeding paragraph. Irving W., born August 9, 1874, died October 26, 1889. Clifton A., born January 31, 1877, lives in East Westmoreland. Albert Thompson died in East Westmoreland, June 10, 1890. Mrs. Thompson died June, 1905.

(VIII) Omer George, eldest son and second child of Albert and Carrie (Wight) Thompson, was born at East Westmoreland, November 1, 1864. He attended the common schools of his native town and the high school across the river at Bellows Falls, Vermont. After finishing school he stayed with his father and helped to carry on the business till 1885, and April 1, 1886, he went into the business for himself at Westmoreland Depot. He had a general store there and also dealt in lumber till November, 1895. He then moved to Boston and for three years was engaged in the wholesale and retail provision business with C. F. Whittaker on South Market street, under the name of O. G. Thompson & Company. Mr. Thompson then conducted the business alone for four years at the same place. The succeeding two years he had a retail store of his own at the corner of Warrenton street and Shawmut avenue. In 1904 Mr. Thompson retired from the city and came back to East Westmoreland to take care of the farm left by his father. This farm is a valuable one of one hundred and sixty-five acres, one hundred and forty-nine acres of which is timber land, and he manages it in connection with his brother, Clifton A. He also owns the store at Westmoreland Depot and the residence at East Westmoreland. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, and holds the office of supervisor. For several years he belonged to the Grange, and he attends the Universalist Church. On August 18, 1885, Omer George Thompson married Minnie Haskell, daughter of Charles W. and Ellen (Ordway) Haskell, of Weathersfield, Vermont. Mrs. Thompson was born in Weathersfield, September 3, 1866, and her mother came from Chester in the same state. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Edward H., born January 24, 1888, attended the Mechanic Arts high school in Boston, and the high school in Keene, New Hampshire. Perley O., May 30, 1889. Albert, September 3, 1898.

(Third family.)

THOMPSON There were several early immigrants of this name in Massachusetts, and their descendants are now found in every locality of the Union, those of different lineages often being neighbors. They have borne an honorable part in spreading civilization, and have been found in many lines of human endeavor. Among the pioneer settlers of New England was George Thompson, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was there as early as October 25, 1650, when he had a daughter born who was christened Sarah. He soon removed to Reading, and had children born there, namely: John, Mary, George and Jonathan. He died September 7, 1674. It is possible that his son John, born March 24, 1661, in Reading, was the one who settled in Salisbury, but the stronger probability points to John of Ipswich.

(I) Simon Thompson, whose origin is unknown, probably born about the beginning of the

seventeenth century, was early in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where his will was made March 28, 1676, in which instrument appeared mention of his wife, Rachel. He had children born in Ipswich from 1655 to 1660, but probably had others before coming to Ipswich, presumably in England.

(II) Alexander, presumably a son (possibly a brother) of Simon and Rachel Thompson, was married in Ipswich, September 19, 1662, to Deliverance Hagggett, and their children, born in Ipswich, were: David, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, William, Alexander, Henry, Sarah and Matthew (these may not be in precise order of birth). The will of Alexander Thompson was made November 21, 1693, and proved in April, 1696.

(III) John, probably the second son of Alexander and Deliverance (Hagggett) Thompson, was a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1690, and signed the Bradbury petition in 1692. He owned the covenant at the Salisbury church, January 26, 1707, and died July 30, 1717. His estate was administered April 6, 1719, and divided in 1724. He was married (first) to Elizabeth Brewer, who died December 25, 1706. She was a daughter of Peter Brewer. He was married (second) July 28, 1707, to Mary, widow of John Ash (family name not recorded). There were ten children born of the first wife, and three of the second, namely: John (died 1706), Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, a son died in infancy, child died young, Thomas, Samuel, Abiel, John, Elisha, Sarah and ———.

(IV) Samuel, fifth son of John and Elizabeth (Brewer) Thompson, was baptized January 26, 1707 (born about 1705), in Salisbury, and settled in Kingston, New Hampshire. There is no record of his marriage, but that of the birth of his son shows his wife to have been Mary Bartlett.

(V) Moses, son of Samuel and Mary (Bartlett) Thompson, born October 16, 1734, in Kingston, was baptized December 22, 1734. He removed to what is now known as Pleasant Valley, for many years in early times called Raccoon-borough, possibly from Raccoon hill, in the old town of Deerfield, in 1764 or 1765. For a while he taught school in Wolfborough. He married, before going to Deerfield, Jane Page, of South Hampton, and they had three sons and four daughters: William, the eldest son, remained in Deerfield. Moses settled in Wolfborough. Samuel in Wilmot. Two of the daughters died young; one became Mrs. Neal Cate, of Wolfborough, and one Mrs. James Prescott, of Deerfield.

(VI) Moses (2), son of Moses (1) and Jane (Page) Thompson, was born May 20, 1775, in Deerfield, from which town he moved to Wolfborough in 1800, when the country thereabouts had few settlers and stretched in almost an unbroken wilderness to the far north. There he cleared a spot in the forest which he enlarged year after year until he had a farm of fair size and of superior quality of soil; there he made use of the trees he had to fell to build a cabin and other buildings, and later a house of larger size for the accommodation of himself and family as the "fashions of civilization and refinement" were introduced. He married Sally Fox and by her had seven children: Benjamin F., who married Mary Brewster and Widow Hannah Wiggin. William, who married Nancy Rogers. Samuel, who became the husband of Phebe Rogers. Hannah. Moses, who is mentioned below. Jane, who became the wife of George Y. Furber. Sarah, who married John M. Brackett.

(VII) Moses (3), fifth child and fourth son of

Moses (2) and Sally (Fox) Thompson, was born in Wolfborough, March 4, 1811, and died December 11, 1897, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He took his education in the district school and at the Wolfborough and Tuftonborough academies, attending the latter a few terms. At twenty-one years of age he received five hundred dollars from his father, who had laid aside this amount for each of his sons. He invested this capital in hides, which he tanned in a small tannery erected by him and his brother Benjamin on the farm. A portion of the latter he manufactured and carried to Boston and sold, receiving his pay in money and hides. A part of the leather he produced he cut and made into shoes, and these are thought to be the first shoes made in Wolfborough. After carrying on business for himself for a time he took charge of the tannery at Wolfborough Falls for Daniel Pickering. In 1847 he moved to Wolfborough Village and entered the employ of Daniel Pickering as a shoe cutter, and later became the junior partner in the firm of Pickering, Brackett & Thompson, shoe manufacturers, who in connection with their shoe business carried on a country store at Pickering's Corner. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Pickering. In 1856 Moses Thompson, Captain Augustus Walker, of Concord, and J. M. Brackett built the brick block known as the Bank Building. There Thompson & Brackett made brogan shoes for the southern trade, and Mr. Thompson and George Rust were engaged in the grocery trade. In this building also were located the State Bank and the Carroll County Five Cent Savings Bank. Mr. Thompson being a trustee of each, and later president. He was treasurer of the Lake Boot & Shoe Company. He was in the marble business for some years and subsequently in the mill and lumber business. All through his life he was a successful real estate dealer, owned several of the most desirable lots on Main street, and toward the end of his life laid out Pine street. In politics he was a Republican and once represented Wolfborough in the general court, and was twice a member of the board of selectmen. In the time of the Civil war he was connected with the commission department. He was ever interested in the prosperity of the town and used his best efforts to provide good schools and good roads. For many years he was trustee of the Wolfborough and Tuftonborough academies, and trustee of the Christian Institute, and gave liberally toward its support. He was a firm believer in the theory that it is better to give liberally to build schools and churches to educate the young that they may be good self-supporting citizens, rather than to pay a greater amount to maintain some of them in prisons, poor houses and asylums. In 1839 he was baptized by Elder Mark Farnald and joined the Christian Church. He was made a Mason in Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, May 7, 1840. Moses Thompson married Hannah M. Rust, who was born in Wolfborough, February 23, 1821, died there December 11, 1879. She was the daughter of William (2) and Olive (Deland) Rust. (See Rust, VII). Six children were born of this union: William Rust, March 4, 1841, died May 24, 1865. Moses F., May 20, 1846, married Abbie H. Hershey, December 28, 1870, and died in Minneapolis, January 23, 1890, leaving two sons, Lester H. and Dana M. Ella M., March 20, 1847, married Henry R. Parker, and has two daughters and one son, deceased. Ada F., December 28, 1852, resides in Wolfborough. Albertre A., July 13, 1854, died December 20, 1890. Fred A., August 20, 1857, re-sides in Denver, Colorado.

(Fourth Family.)

One of the first provisions made by the colonists of New England was for religious teaching. The Scotch-Irish were no exception to this rule, and from one of their educated and God-fearing pastors comes this Thompson family.

(I) In the year 1732 the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, commissioned Mr. Robert Boyes, a prominent citizen of that town, to go to Northern Ireland, and with the assistance of the Rev. McBride, of Ballymony, select and invite a well qualified minister to come and take charge of them in the Lord, engaging to pay one who should consent to come one hundred and forty pounds a year with expenses of his voyage, and also to give him as a settlement, one-half of a home lot, and a one hundred acre lot. In 1733, Mr. Boyes returned to Londonderry, with the Rev. Thomas Thompson, who on his departure was ordained by the Presbytery of Tyrone, as pastor of the Colonial Church of Londonderry. Mr. Thompson, whose ancestors had been driven from Scotland on account of religious views, was twenty-nine years of age when he came to the people of his charge, and he labored with them only five years when he died—September 22, 1738. He was a faithful and acceptable pastor, and by means of his labors the church was much enlarged. He married Frances Cummings, a daughter of an officer in the English navy.

(II) Rev. Alexander, son of Rev. Thomas and Frances (Cummings) Thompson, was born in Londonderry, August 3, 1738, and took up the profession of his father. He lived only a short portion of his life in Londonderry, but preached for short periods at many places, and was pastor in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, for many years, where he died in 1768. The name of his wife and the date of his marriage are not known.

(III) Captain John, son of Rev. Alexander Thompson, was born in Londonderry, January 11, 1708, the year of his father's death, and died in Bow, September 3, 1842, aged seventy-four years. He was a mill-wright by trade, and during his life built many mills in nearly all the New England states, and was often gone from home for months at a time. The first saw mill on Penobscot river was built by him. In 1791, he moved to Garvins Falls settlement in Bow (now part of Concord, east of the Merrimack river), from Londonderry, and settled on a farm which his wife had inherited, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He carried on this large farm which at his death contained four hundred acres, built bridges and mills, and soon became one of the most prominent men in town. He was a Whig, and always took a leading part in town affairs, and was a member of the Congregational Church all his life. He was married, March 8, 1791, by Rev. Lucius Colby, second minister of Pembroke, to Margaret Hemphill of Bow Gore. She was born April 11, 1771, and died at Garvins Falls, September 3, 1841. She always lived in the same locality, which became a part of Concord in 1804. They were the parents of eight sons and three daughters: John; an infant daughter, Elizabeth, James, Goin (died young), Goin, Mary, Sarah, Alexander, Andrew, William and Charles E. Sarah Baker was an adopted daughter.

(IV) Charles Edward, eighth son and twelfth child of Captain John and Margaret (Hemphill) Thompson, was born in Concord, August 11, 1810, and died March 26, 1900, in Concord. He went through the district school and attended Pembroke Academy, and then learned the mason's trade. Soon



Derriman Thompson

after that he went to New York, where he was employed in assisting his brother, William, a large building contractor, in the construction of a lighthouse and in doing other work. He afterward returned to Concord and settled on the paternal estate, and besides carrying on his farm, which contained five hundred acres, he was engaged with his brother William in mason work at the state hospital in Concord for twenty-eight years. He was an upright and active citizen, successful in business, and a man of influence in civil and political affairs. He was a member of the legislature 1859 and 1860, and for two terms alderman of Ward 7. He was a member of the Republican ward committee forty years, resigning a year or two before his death, and for a long time was a member of the No. 3 fire company. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and attended the Universalist Church. He married, April, 1848, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Nevins) Cotton, of Pembroke, and widow of Robert White, of Bow. She was born October 19, 1823, in Pembroke, and died October 31, 1881, at her home in Concord. They were the parents of four children: Helen M., Sarah Frances, Charles Edward, and Mary Elizabeth. The son was for many years engaged in the lumber business. He died June 4, 1905, at Canning, South Dakota. The daughters occupy the homestead on West street, Concord, which Mr. Thompson purchased in 1850. All are members of the Christian Science Church of Concord, and also of the mother church in Boston.

(Fifth Family.)

THOMPSON The name of Thompson appears frequently among the seventeenth century settlers of this country.

John Thompson, the ancestor of the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Thompsons, came over in the third embarkation from England with his mother and step-father. He arrived at Plymouth, in 1622, being then but five years of age. In 1623 another branch of the family settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. David and Robert, two brothers, were the founders of this line. David was the agent of Mason and Gorges, and subsequently lived on an island in Boston Harbor, which still bears his name. Robert ultimately settled near Durham, New Hampshire, and his descendants are still numerous in that town. In 1630 James Thompson, the ancestor of the Woburn, Massachusetts, Thompsons, came to this country, settling first at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and afterward at Woburn, where he died. He was the ancestor of many of the most noted men bearing the Thompson name, including the famous Benjamin, who afterwards became Count Rumford.

Three brothers, Anthony, William and John Thompson, arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1637, and soon settled at New Haven, Connecticut. They became the ancestors of a numerous posterity, now found in that and adjoining states. Rev. William Thompson, who became the first pastor of the church in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1639, was the ancestor of numerous Thompsons in Massachusetts and in Maine. It has not thus far been possible to connect the genealogy of Denman Thompson with any of these lines, though he is undoubtedly descended from one of them. His first authenticated ancestor appears in Rhode Island in 1726. He was probably the grandson of one of these early settlers.

(1) Benjamin Thompson, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, married Mary Darling, March 10, 1726. They had twelve children: Benjamin, who died in infancy; Tamer; Mary and Martha, twins; Benja-

min, Samuel, Timothy, Elizabeth, Joanna, John, Roger, Ebenezer. Four of these sons, Samuel, John, Roger and Ebenezer, located in Swanzev, New Hampshire. David, son of Peter, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, became a teacher and lawyer, and went south.

(II) Samuel, third son and sixth child of Benjamin and Mary (Darling) Thompson, was born July 20, 1733. He married Rhoda ———. He died about 1803. They lived in Swanzev, New Hampshire, and had fourteen children: Ebenezer, Benoni, Josiah, Jesse, Timothy, Rhoda, Beulah, Martha, Anna, David and Jonathan (twins), Mary, Rufus and Fanny.

(III) Timothy, fifth son and child of Samuel and Rhoda Thompson, was born in Swanzev, New Hampshire, December 11, 1778. He married Mary, daughter of Amasa Aldrich, September 30, 1805. She was born May 27, 1783, and died June 18, 1858. Timothy died a year earlier, in October, 1857. They had children: Rufus, Otis, Amasa, Roswell, Czarina, Caroline, who died in Oregon, Wisconsin; and Polly, who died in the same state.

(IV) Rufus, eldest son and child of Timothy and Mary (Aldrich) Thompson, was born in Swanzev, New Hampshire, December 13, 1805. He married Anne Hathaway Baxter, born November 20, 1807. They were married August 14, 1831, and she died January 17, 1889. Rufus and Anne (Baxter) Thompson had four children: Henry Denman, Mary Melvina, who married William Granger, of Chicago; Sarah Melissa, who married Henry Abbott; and Timothy Elbridge. Captain Rufus Thompson, upon his marriage in 1831, decided to leave Swanzev, where he and his father were born, and where his grandfather Samuel and three brothers settled before the Revolution. He and his wife started out for what was considered the west in those days, and entered the wilderness of Northwestern Pennsylvania. At a distance of about three miles from what is now the town of Girard, Captain Thompson made a clearing, and put up a log house. About a dozen hardy pioneers had already built in the neighborhood, and the settlement was called Beech Wood. Captain Thompson had a good deal of mechanical ability, and he soon became the carpenter of the neighborhood. The Thompsons lived at Beech Wood till 1847, and their four children were born there. After sixteen years of toil amid primitive surroundings, the love of home led Captain Thompson to bring his family back to Swanzev. He was a man of strong character, positive and self-asserting, but with sound judgment and native shrewdness. He lived to be long past eighty; dying at Swanzev.

(V) Henry Denman, eldest son and child of Rufus and Anne (Baxter) Thompson, was born near Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1833. It seems a strange caprice of fate that Denman Thompson, as he is known to all the world, should not have been born in New Hampshire. For three generations his ancestors had lived in Swanzev, and Swanzev is the scene of the Old Homestead; but owing to circumstances mentioned in the previous paragraph, it was decreed that the man, who more than any other, has made New Hampshire life a reality to the whole country, should be born outside the borders of the state. In 1847, when Denman was fourteen years of age, the family returned to Swanzev, and there he lived till 1850. For three winter terms he attended Mount Caesar Seminary in Swanzev, and the remainder of the year he helped his father at carpentering. Captain Thompson was desirous that his son should

be educated, but the boy's bent was not toward books. He was a frank, open-hearted, generous youth, fond of pranks and adventures, with a longing for the excitement of the great world. His highest delight in Swanzy was the circus, whose coming to town was the event of the summer. For weeks afterward Denman, according to his father, "was walking t'other end up."

In the spring of 1850, when Denman was in his seventeenth year, he set out into the world. He had heard a great deal about Boston from his father's friends who lingered about the church porch, and from the Boston paper which his father read. It was an event, not only to himself, but to the whole town, when Denman left home. The journey was made the subject of general public and private remark. Not long after Denman reached Boston, he joined Tryon's circus as property boy, but he soon developed ability as an acrobat. It was in the winter of that year that he earned his first money on the stage. Charlotte Cushman was playing Lady Macbeth at the old Howard Athenaeum, and Thompson appeared as supernumerary. In January of 1851 he went to New York City, where he became door-keeper for an exhibition of paintings of famous Indian chiefs by George Catlin. He soon tired of this life and came to Lowell, Massachusetts, where his uncle, D. D. Baxter, had offered him a place in his dry goods store. But selling ribbons was not to the future actor's taste, and he soon went to Worcester, Massachusetts. It is worth while to remember that it was in Lowell, Massachusetts, that Denman had his first speaking part on the stage, that of Orasman in "The French Spy." For two or three seasons he wandered about with various traveling companies, until January, 1854, when he went west by invitation of the manager of the Athenaeum at Cleveland, Ohio. He joined the regular stock company as low comedian, and appeared with Anna Cora Mowatt and other stars.

In May, 1854, he became a member of the Royal Lyceum Theater, Toronto, and this city was his home for fourteen years. From the very first Thompson's dancing had attracted attention, and the hornpipes, Highland flings and Irish reels were very popular with the Canadian public. It was during his stay in Toronto that Denman Thompson married, July 7, 1860, Maria Bolton, of Niagara-on-the-lake, Canada, born November 20, 1839. Their three children, all born in Toronto, are: Melvenah, born February 25, 1863; Annie, born March 17, 1867, and Franklin, born August 23, 1860. While in Toronto Mr. Thompson played small Irish and negro parts. He became a great favorite there personally and professionally, but he never could be induced to put study into serious parts, for which indeed he was not adapted, and no matter how much money he earned, he spent it as fast as it came. His tastes were plain, and he was always strictly temperate, but he never could resist the appeal of distress. His salary was not large, much of the time less than twenty-five dollars a week, and with his generous disposition, his family were not always in the most affluent circumstances.

From 1868 to 1871 he was engaged in commercial pursuits, and he then returned to the stage. In 1874 he went to New York, and obtained an engagement with a comedy company to go to the West Indies. They left Kingston to escape the smallpox, and by going to Baranquilla, United States of Colombia, Thompson was smitten with yellow fever. He came near dying, but his robust constitution and cheerful disposition stood the test.

He got back to America, and in January, 1875, went to Harry Martin's Varieties in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. While there he wrote and played the first sketch of the now famous Joshua Whitcomb. It is interesting to know the genesis of the play. Mr. Thompson in his early theatrical life depended much upon his dancing. In Pittsburg he was stricken with a severe attack of rheumatism, which temporarily incapacitated him. It was under these circumstances, and while confined to his bed, that he conceived the idea of playing a quiet, rural Yankee part that depended more upon dialogue than dramatic business.

At first Joshua Whitcomb had the merest sketch, not taking more than twenty-five minutes for its production. In the summer of 1875 Mr. Thompson went to the Coliseum at Chicago, and there met Mr. J. M. Hill, who was his manager for the next six years. At the end of that time they had divided four hundred thousand dollars in profits between them. A second and third act were added in Chicago, and in the meantime tours were taken through New England and various other sections of the country. Strange to say, these were not always uniformly successful, and it was not till Denver was reached in 1878 that the play entered upon its long career of unbroken prosperity. In March, 1878, the play went to San Francisco. The manager advertised it in the most extravagant manner, and Uncle Joshua became the idol of the day. In September, 1878, the play was presented at the Lyceum Theater, New York City, for a six months' engagement. Its naturalness and wholesome tone caught the town, and Josh Whitcomb soon became a household word.

It was in December, 1885, that the Old Homestead was written. Mr. George W. Ryer, a business acquaintance of Mr. Thompson, was asked to collaborate with him. Joshua Whitcomb was then playing through Pennsylvania with a different stand every night. Despite the inconvenience of daily travel, the new play was finished in fifteen days. The Old Homestead was presented to the public at the Boston Theater in April, 1886, and the receipts of the first week were nearly twelve thousand dollars. Many of the characters in these two plays are taken directly from real personages in Swanzy. Joshua Whitcomb himself is compounded from Captain Otis Whitcomb and Joshua Holbrook. The former furnished the humorous and the latter the serious elements for the central figure of the play. Captain Whitcomb lived long enough to see his reproduction on the stage. The Old Homestead has had even greater success than Joshua Whitcomb. Perhaps it was superfluous to say more about these plays, which are known and loved throughout the United States. Their irresistible naturalness goes straight to the heart.

Denman Thompson for many years has spent his summers at West Swanzy in the homestead of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Henry Baxter, which he has remodelled and refitted till it is now the show place of that region. Mr. Thompson is a genial companion, and a liberal benefactor of the town, which he has made famous.

This family, which has furnished THOMPSON only three generations in America, comes of the best Irish stock, and its members have been active, energetic and useful citizens, full of those traits that have made so many of the race prominent the world over. The name is not a modern Irish one, and indicates a mixture

of Scotch blood. The members of the family have been divided in their religious affiliations, a portion being Protestants and others Catholics.

(1) John Thompson, the progenitor of the family in America, is supposed to have been born at Ashburne, county Meath, Ireland. Correspondence with the rector of the church at that place brings the report that it has no record of his birth. He emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1843, and continued to reside for some time in that city. His naturalization papers were issued there October 21, 1852. His brother, Thomas Thompson, who was much his junior, was killed by an accident on the railroad at Danbury, New Hampshire, February 7, 1854. His age was then twenty-three years. Soon after obtaining his papers Mr. Thompson settled at Penacook, New Hampshire, where he was for many years foreman in the employ of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. He was subsequently employed for a period of twenty years as foreman by the Concord Gas Company. On the conclusion of this engagement he entered the carpenter shop of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Concord, and was there employed until his death, which occurred November 11, 1889, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Mary Ellen Daly, daughter of Daniel and Bridget (Murphy) Daly, natives of Ireland. She was born in Old Castle, West Meath, Ireland, and died in Concord, February 16, 1893, at the age of sixty-two years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three now are living. The first born died in infancy. William A. is mentioned below. John Thomas was a railroad man, employed on the Boston and Montreal line, and died in Concord. Jenny died unmarried in that city, as did also Elizabeth and Katherine. James is a resident of Worcester. Charles F. receives mention in this article.

(11) William Andrew, second child and eldest surviving son of John and Mary Ellen (Daly) Thompson, was born September 15, 1853, in Concord, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He finished his preparation for business in a branch of the Bryant and Stratton Business College, then located in Concord. His first regular employment was in the hat and fur store of G. S. Shaw, and he was subsequently a clerk for Cyrus Hill, who was a large dealer in hats and caps. Mr. Thompson began business on his own account in 1880, when he opened a boot and shoe store in Concord and this he has since conducted with marked success. His present establishment was very handsomely fitted up in 1906, in commodious quarters on North Main street, and his store at present is second to none in the state. Mr. Thompson is a man of industry, energy and determination and owes his good success in business to no one but himself. He is liberal in his general views and is active in promoting the best interests of the city, and is recognized as a progressive and valuable citizen. He is a member of the Concord Building and Loan Association, of which organization he was president many years and by efficient work contributed largely to its success. He entertains settled views, particularly on matters of religion and politics, and is a member and open-handed supporter of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. He is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the Wonalancet Club. Mr. Thompson was married in 1873 to Ella M. Teel, of Concord. Their only child receives further mention in this article.

(II) Charles F., youngest son of John and Mary Ellen (Daly) Thompson, was born January

17, 1871, in Concord. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and at the age of fifteen years left school and became an apprentice at the trade of painter, and he continued in this occupation for three years. In 1888 he was employed as a clerk in the shoe store of his older brother, and was subsequently engaged for two years with Turner & Brown, shoe dealers of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1890 he engaged in business on his own account, purchasing a shoe store in Concord in partnership with Bernard T. Dyer. For seven years this firm continued business, at the end of which time Mr. Thompson sold out to his partner and immediately opened a new store in the Eagle Block which he christened the Granite Shoe Store, and in this he has since continued to conduct a successful business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Foresters of America, Improved Order of Red Men and Pilgrim Fathers. He is a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association on account of his services in the hook and ladder company, and of the Firemen's Relief Association. He is also connected with the Alert Boat Club and Concord Gun Club, and is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 20, 1891, to Mary Anne Dooley, who was born in Concord, a daughter of Martin and Mary (Ginty) Dooley, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a daughter and son, namely: Marion Elizabeth and Charles Francis.

(III) Arthur William, only child of William A. and Ella M. (Teel) Thompson, was born in Concord, New Hampshire. He received his literary education in the schools of that city, and was subsequently a student at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1901, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire. He began practicing in Pembroke, where he opened an office and very rapidly built up a successful and lucrative practice. He takes an active part in the life and the community where he resides and his ability has been recognized by his fellow citizens who elected him as their representative in the state legislature for 1905-06, and their confidence was justified by his course in official life. Like his father he is an earnest Republican, and exercises an influence in the councils of his party.

The family of this name derives its HOLT cognomen from a holt or grove at or near which a remote English ancestor dwelt. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was a pioneer settler in two towns, and a man of influence among his associates. There is a tradition that the dwelling of Nicholas Holt, the first settler, is one which still stands on Holt's Hill, sometimes called Prospect Hill, in Andover. The de-cendants of the emigrant progenitor in Andover have been noticeable for their attention to learning. The Holt family in that town included four college graduates prior to 1800. The family in this country in all its branches is very large, and includes many names of considerable influence in the town of Andover and elsewhere.

(I) Nicholas Holt was a passenger on the ship "James," of London, William Corper, master, which sailed from the port of Southampton, England, about April 6, 1635, and arrived at Boston, in New England, on June 3 following, after a voyage of thirty-eight days. The names of forty-three male persons are found as passengers on the ship's roll, "besides the wives and children of

Dyvers of them." Among the former occurs the name of Nicholas Holte, of Romsey, (county of Hants) England, "tanner." He was undoubtedly accompanied by his family, which consisted of a wife and at least one child. He proceeded the same year to Newbury, where he was one of the first settlers, and resided there for a period of ten years. There he received his proportionate share of the lands allotted to each proprietor. In 1637 his name appears as one of the ten persons who in order to vote to prevent the re-election of Sir Henry Vane to the office of Governor, and to strengthen the friends of Governor Winthrop, went from Newbury to Cambridge on foot, forty miles, and qualified themselves to vote by taking the freeman's oath May 17, 1637. This defeat was a severe blow to the pride of Sir Henry Vane.

April 19, 1638, Nicholas Holt was chosen one of the surveyors of the highways "for one whole yeere & till new be chosen." February 24, 1637, it was "agreed that Wm. Moody, James Browne, Nic. Holt, francis Plummer, Na Noyse shall lay out all the generall fences in the towne that are to be made, as likewise ten rod between man & man, for garden plotts, this to be done by the 5th of March on the penalty of 5s apiece." In the month of June, 1638, all the able bodied men of Newbury were enrolled and formed into four companies under the command of John Pike, Nicholas Holt, John Baker, and Edmund Greenleafe. They were required "to bring their arms compleat one Sabbath day in a month and the lecture day following," and "stand sentinell at the doores all the time of the publick meeting."

The first church records of Newbury prior to 1674 are lost, and consequently the name of Nicholas Holt is not found, but it appears in the following order of the town records: "Jan. 18, 1638. It is ordered that Richard Knight, James Brown & Nicholas Holt shall gather up the first payment of the meetinghouse rate & the towne within one fourteenight on the penalty of 6s 8d a piece." In 1644 Nicholas Holt was one of the ten original settlers who removed their families from Newbury and accompanied their pastor the Rev. John Woodbridge to "Cochichawicke," now Andover. On a leaf in the town records containing the list of householders in order as they came to the town his name is sixth. He was one of the ten male members including the pastor elect who composed the church at the ordination of Mr. John Woodbridge, October 24, 1645. May 26, 1647, he was appointed in connection with Sergeant Marshall "to lay out the highway from Reading to Andover, and with Lieut. Sprague and Sergeant Marshall to view the river (Epswich river) and make return to the court of the necessity and charge of a bridge and make return to the next session of this court." At a general court held May 2, 1652, he was appointed with Captain Johnson of Woburn, and Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge, "to lay the bounds of Andover," and May 18, 1653, he was appointed with Captain Richard Walker and Lieutenant Thomas Marshall to lay out the highway betwixt Andover and Reading and at the same term of Court, September 10, 1655, the committee made a report of said survey.

Nicholas Holt lived to a good old age and died at Andover, January 30, 1685, aged one hundred and four years, says the record, but Coffin, with more probability, says eighty-three. In his early life he carried on the business of manufacturer of woodenware. A few years before his death, in distributing his property among his children, he styles him-

self "dish turner." The word "tanner" on the roll of the ship James is probably an error of the recording official who mistook the word turner for tanner.

There is no doubt but that the same motives that actuated the other early settlers of New England in leaving their pleasant homes in England and emigrating to this country, had their due influence on him. That he was a religious man is made evident by the fact that he was one of the original members of the Andover church, and by his forsaking his native home in England, to encounter the privations and difficulties of the wilderness in order that he might enjoy the privilege of worshipping God according to the convictions of his own mind and his understanding of God's word. While honestly and conscientiously discharging his duties in this regard, he took an active part in public affairs of the town, and his appointment on important committees in laying out roads and other improvements indicates that his services were valuable and appreciated.

Nicholas Holt was married in England, a few years before he came to Massachusetts. The name of his wife was Elizabeth Short, of whom nothing more is known than that she died at Andover, November 9, 1650. He married second, June 20, 1658, Hannah, widow of Daniel Rolfe, and daughter of Humphrey Bradstreet. She died June 20, 1665, at Andover, and he married third, May 21, 1666, Widow Martha Preston, who died March 21, 1703, aged eighty years. He had by his first wife, four sons and four daughters; by his second wife, one son and one daughter. His children born in Newbury were: Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Andy; and in Andover, Henry, Nicholas, James, John, and Priscilla. (James, Andy and Nicholas and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(II) Samuel, eldest son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Holt, was born in Newbury, October 6, 1641, and died in Andover, November 7, 1703. By his wife Sarah he had two children—Samuel and John, whose sketch follows.

(III) John, second son and child of Samuel and Sarah Holt, was born about 1672. He married, July 17, 1712, Mehitable Wilson, by whom he had John and Elizabeth.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) and Mehitable (Wilson) Holt, was born in May, 1713, and was killed by being thrown from a wagon while removing to Wilton, New Hampshire. He married Rachel Fletcher, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, by whom he had ten children. Two of these, Joel and Daniel, settled in Wilton, New Hampshire.

(V) Daniel, son of John (2) and Rachel (Fletcher) Holt, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1746, and died in Wilton, November 5, 1778. He settled in Wilton, on the place of which a part is now owned by his grandson, Mark Holt. He married Mehitable Putnam, born December 25, 1745, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Styles) Putnam (see Putnam, V), and they had children: Mehitable, Daniel, Elizabeth and Caleb.

(VI) Daniel (2), second child of Daniel (1) and Mehitable (Putnam) Holt, was born in Wilton, October 29, 1769, and inherited the homestead where he was a successful farmer. He married, February 3, 1795, Doreas Abbot, who was born August 24, 1772, daughter of Jeremiah and Chole (Abbot) Abbot. Their children were: Daniel, Doreas (died young), Samuel, Hervey, Ralph, Mark (died young), Doreas, Mark and Lorenzo.

(VII) Doreas, seventh child and second daughter of Daniel (2) and Doreas (Abbot) Holt, was

born May 23, 1809, and died February 13, 1888, aged seventy-eight years. She married first, ——— Blodgett, and second Captain Jonathan Livermore (see Livermore, VII).

(VII) Mark, eighth child and sixth son of Daniel (2) and Dorcas (Abbot) Holt, was born in Wilton, May 22, 1812, and died there, January 1, 1889. He was a farmer, and resided on the homestead. He married, September 29, 1836, Elizabeth Rockwood, who was born in Wilton, May 25, 1815, and died August 25, 1891, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Brooks) Rockwood. Their children were: Henry A., Abbie A., who was born November 1, 1846, and married Henry L. Emerson (see Emerson, II).

(II) James, fourth son and seventh child of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Short) Holt, was born in Andover, in 1651. When his father partitioned his estate among his children, April 15, 1681, James received a share. He and his wife united with Andover church (North Parish) in 1680. He died of small pox, December 13, 1690. He married, October 12, 1675, Hannah Allen, who died September 30, 1698. They had seven children.

(III) Timothy, fourth child and eldest son of James and Hannah (Allen) Holt, was born in Andover, January 25, 1683, and died March 4, 1758, aged seventy-five. He and his wife were members of the Andover church. He married, April 19, 1705, Rhoda Chandler, who was born September 26, 1684, and died August 14, 1765, aged eighty-one, daughter of William and Bridget (Hinchman) Chandler. They had ten children.

(IV) Joseph, sixth child and fifth son of Timothy and Rhoda (Chandler) Holt, was born in Andover, February 14, 1718, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, August, 1789, aged seventy-two. He graduated at Harvard College with the class of 1739, and for four years had charge of the grammar school at Andover. He served in the expedition to Canada in 1758, and kept a journal which has been published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." He removed to Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1765, and was teacher, surveyor and miller. He owned the mill on the south side of Mill Brook, at Barne's Falls, afterward known as the Herrick Mill. He was an industrious, energetic and upright citizen who was honored by his fellow townsmen, with various officers in all of which he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to those who placed him there. He was town clerk five years, selectman three years, besides being elected with Jonathan Burton to fill vacancies in the board of selectmen, caused by the death of Richard Taylor and the enlistment of Jacob Adams, in January, 1777. He married first, January 17, 1745, Dolly Johnson, who died December 30, 1753; second, April 10, 1755, Widow Mary Russell. The children by the first wife were: Joseph, Dolly (died young), Rhoda (died young), Dolly, Simeon, and Rhoda (died young); and by the second wife: Mary, Rhoda, Valentine, Esther, twins (died young), and Joshua.

(V) Joseph (2), eldest child of Joseph (1) and Dolly (Johnson) Holt, was born in Andover, September 28, 1745, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, August 20, 1832, aged eighty-seven years. He removed to Wilton in 1796, and resided on Lot No. 10, eighth range, which is still the property of a descendant. He was a selectmen of Wilton fourteen years, and an early member of the Baptist Society. He married Betsy Dale, who was born in Wilton, October 2, 1746, daughter of John and Mary (Ellinwood) Dale, of Wilton. She died Au-

gust 10, 1812, aged seventy-four. They had eight children: Joseph, John Dale, Simeon, Betty (died young), Dorothy Johnson, Betty, Anna (died young) and Anna Dale.

(VI) John Dale, son of Joseph (2) and Betsy (Dale) Holt, was born in Andover, May 9, 1774. He moved to Wilton with his father in 1796, and four years later removed to the town of Weston, Vermont. He married Mary Eliza Hall, and they had twelve children.

(VII) Ancil Dale, twelfth and youngest child and fourth son of John Dale and Mary Eliza (Hall) Holt, was born at Weston, Vermont, February 24, 1824. He moved to Peterborough, New Hampshire, about 1861, and died in Nashua, June 3, 1890. He married in Vermont, Catherine M. Granger, who was born in Fort Ann, New York, in 1827, and died in Nashua, August 29, 1890. They had twelve children.

(VIII) Hiland Ancil, third child and eldest son of Ancil Dale and Catherine M. (Granger) Holt, was born at Weston, Vermont, May 14, 1843, and removed with his father to Nashua. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He is not a member of any church, but is an upright man and a good citizen. He is a Republican, and his labors for the welfare of the public have been rewarded with several offices of responsibility and honor. He has served as councilman, alderman and member of the general court, and acquitted himself with credit. He married in Wilton, Jennie Jameson, who was born in Prince Edward Island, March 12, 1848, her parents having emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland. At the age of five years she came to Boston with her widowed mother, and removed to Wilton, New Hampshire, where she resided until her marriage. She is a woman of sterling character, and a model wife and mother.

(VIII) Duane Fremont, second son and fourth child of Ancil D. and Catherine M. (Granger) Holt, was born in Weston, Vermont, May 20, 1856. He was brought by his parents to Peterborough, and later to Nashua, on their removal from Vermont, and was educated in the public schools and Crosby's Literary Institute at Nashua. At twenty-two years of age he began the study of architecture, and has made architecture and building his life employment. He has been a resident of Nashua thirty-three years, twenty-six of which time he has been engaged in business and has built up a fine reputation as a designer and builder. His designs are original, unique and popular, and his business now requires the labor of from fifteen to forty men to carry it on. Work is executed throughout New England, and many fine residences, office buildings and blocks have been planned and erected by Mr. Holt. In 1904 he accepted his son as partner in business, and since that time the firm has been Duane F. Holt & Son. In politics Mr. Holt is a Republican, and in religious affiliation a Baptist. He was married, December 31, 1878, at Nashua, to Edith F. Woodward, who was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, January 7, 1861, daughter of Orville and Sarah Jane (Bryant) Woodward, of Hanover. The children of this union are: Harry E., of Nashua, his children are Dorothy, Mildred, Vivian, Lucy and Idel. Nina, who married Harry A. Gordon, of Boston. Ralph W., an architect, one child, Ralph D. Jessie, Alice, who married Harry A. Noyes, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Louise, Mabel, Irine Mae, deceased. Samuel Duane, deceased. Walter, Richard D.

(IX) Hiland Forest, son of Hiland Ancil and Jennie (Jameson) Holt, was born in Nashua, January 27, 1874. He was educated in the public schools

of Nashua until seventeen years of age. After two years in the high school there he attended the Lowell Commercial College, at Lowell, Massachusetts, one year. He then worked as a carpenter for his father three years, and at the end of that time went to Findlay, Ohio, with the purpose of residing there, but stayed only six months. In the same year (1894) he entered Tufts College Dental School, from which he graduated in June, 1897, second in a class of fifty-four members. He opened an office in Nashua, New Hampshire, in September of the same year, and practiced his profession two years. The following four years he practiced in Dalton, Massachusetts, and since May, 1903, he has resided and practiced in Andover, Massachusetts. Dr. Holt is an experienced and skillful dentist, and has a large and successful practice. He is a member of the Lawrence Dental Club, past grand master of the Delta Sigma Delta, member of the Andover Club, and chairman of its house committee and entertainment committee, member of Dalton Grange, Dalton, Massachusetts, and was for three and one-half years a corporal in Company C, New Hampshire National Guard, of Nashua, being discharged September, 1892, on account of non-residence. In religious faith he is a member of Christ Church (Episcopal), of which he is head usher; member of the Men's Club of Christ Church; charter member, past secretary, and past vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Andover. In politics he is a Republican, but inclined to independence. Dr. Holt married in Andover, February 4, 1903, Marie Lucy Sanders, who was born in Lille, France, October 3, 1876. In 1881 she came to America, and was educated in the public schools of Andover. After graduating from the high school, she took a course at Lucy Wheelock's kindergarten school of Boston, graduating in 1899. She taught private kindergarten school in Back Bay two years, and afterward public kindergarten at Dalton, and Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Her father, John Saunders, has held the position of superintendent of a large manufacturing concern since his coming to America, and is a highly respected citizen, and a man of integrity and influence in the community. He married Mary Jane Greene, of Yorkshire, a member of an aristocratic old English family having many distinguished members, among whom are Lieutenant Lyon, who fought at Waterloo; Dr. James Greene; Sarah Jane Lyon, whose ancestors are buried in Westminster Abbey; Sarah Wilcox; and Sir John Ball Greene, knighted by Queen Victoria. The children of this union are: Orville Granger Holt, born August 31, 1903; Doris Saunders Holt, November 23, 1905; both born in Andover.

(II) Andy, second son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Holt, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1644, and died there January 17, 1719, aged seventy-five. His name appears on "A list of all the Male Persons in Andover from sixteen years old that took oath of allegiance february 11, 1678." In 1690 he was elected member of the board of selectmen. In 1693 "Henry Hoults senr." was one of the "surveiors" (Southend). In 1694 "Henry Holt senr." was of the constables of the town and in the following year again a "surveior," and again in 1696. He married, February 24, 1669, Sarah, daughter of William Ballard, and they had fourteen children. The nine sons were: Oliver, Henry, James, George, Josiah, Paul, William, Humphrey and Benjamin.

(III) Oliver, eldest son of Henry and Sarah (Ballard) Holt, was born in Andover, January 14, 1671. He married, January 16, 1698, Hannah Rus-

sell. Nine sons were born to them: Oliver, David, Uriah, Jonathan, Joseph, Benjamin, Jacob, Thomas, and William, who is next mentioned.

(IV) William, youngest child of Oliver and Hannah (Russell) Holt, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, and died in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire. The exact date of his settlement in Lyndeborough is not known, but it was some time previous to 1740, for the town records show that his son William was "born March 23, 1740." It is a tradition that William Holt came to Salem, Canada, with David Stratton, and if Stratton took a deed of some land in 1745, that is probably the year. After spending one winter with Stratton hunting and trapping, he bought the lot numbered 76, or what was afterwards the Dr. Herrick farm, taking a deed, August 9, 1753. Later he bought Stratton's farm, and settled there. This farm is the one now owned by his descendant, Fred A. Holt. He married Beulah _____, and they had children: Beulah, Oliver, William and Betsy (twins), Benjamin, Mary and Judith.

(V) Oliver (2), son of William and Beulah Holt, was born in Lyndeboro, May 16, 1766. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, enlisting in Lyndeboro, September 17, 1782, in Captain William Boyes company of Colonel Reynolds regiment of the New Hampshire militia, marching September 25, and serving one year in the Canada campaign. In the ancient archives of Lyndeboro appears the following receipt: "Lyndeborough, Sept. 25, 1781. Then we the subscribers Rec'd of the Selectmen of the Town provision and supplies sufficient to carry us to Springfield £4.16. Enoch Ordway, Simeon Fletcher, Oliver Holt, Js Hutchinson." He married Jane Karr, a daughter of James Karr, who settled in Lyndeborough in the early days. He died February 27, 1854, aged ninety-three. She died September, 1844. They had eight children: Jacob, Thomas K., Jane, Oliver, Joanna, Parker, David and Calvin.

(VI) David, seventh child and fifth son of Oliver (2) and Jane (Karr) Holt, was born in Lyndeborough, June 9, 1804, and died October 22, 1884, aged eighty years. As stated in the "History of Lyndeborough," he was a notable man in the life of the town in his day. He had a keen wit and a dry humor which made his sayings much quoted. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and a constant attendant thereof. He was public spirited, and of the duties which fall to the citizens of country towns always bore his full share. He was a member of the Lafayette Artillery for thirty years. He married (first), January 20, 1829, Bethiah Wilson of Greenfield; she was born in 1807, and died January 5, 1837, aged thirty years. He married (second), June 18, 1837, Ann Cochran, of Antrim; she was born March 2, 1802, and died April 13, 1870; and (third) Mrs. Julia Clark. His children by his first wife were: Benjamin W., Mary J., and Miriam M. By the second wife: Alfred F., Francis A., Andy, and Ellen B.

(VII) Andy, sixth child and third son of David and Ann (Cochran) Holt, was born in Lyndeborough, February 1, 1842. He was born on the farm where his ancestors for generations have lived and where he now resides. At twenty years of age, September 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service October 22, 1862, as a corporal; was promoted to sergeant March, 1863, and was mustered out August 20, 1863. He took part in the siege of Port Hudson. August 1, 1864, he again enlisted,

and the same day was mustered in as a corporal of the Lafayette Artillery. He was mustered out September, 1864. After he left the military service he returned to farming which he has since pursued, having a farm of two hundred acres, where he lived comfortably and independently until 1904. He has been largely identified with the business and social interests of the town. He was elected a member of the board of selectmen first in 1870, and has held that office seventeen terms since. He represented the town in the legislature of 1903, and has at one time or another been chosen to fill about all the offices in the gift of the town. He is the conceded leader of his political party in town, and has always been a prominent figure in its social affairs and on committees in educational interests. He was chairman of the committee under whose charge the History of Lyndeborough was brought out in 1906. He has always taken great interest in military affairs, was captain of the Lafayette Artillery Company several years, is still an active member of the organization. Harvey Holt Post No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized September 28, 1868, and named in honor of Harvey Holt, a brother of Mrs. Andy Holt, who was the first soldier killed in battle from this town and state, falling at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Andy Holt is a charter member of this Post, of which he was commander some years. He is also a charter member of Pinnacle Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, organized December 26, 1873, and was its first master, serving until 1875, and again in 1877. He is also a member of Laurel Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilton. He married, May 4, 1864, Abby J., daughter of Harvey and Lois (Crain) Holt. She was born February 20, 1846. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. They have had four children. Flora M., Parker, Fred A., and Harry W. Flora M., born August 21, 1867, married, June 2, 1887, Edwin W. H. Farnum of Frankestown. Parker, born April 3, 1870, died August 9, 1876. Fred A., November 30, 1881, married, February 11, 1903, Annie M., daughter of Charles H. and Susie (Watkins) Senter of Lyndeborough. He is a farmer, and is captain of the Lafayette Artillery. Harry W., April 11, 1883, is a mail carrier on a rural free delivery route, and lives with his father.

(II) Nicholas (2), son of Nicholas (1) and Elizabeth Holt, was born in Andover, Massachusetts. He married, January 8, 1679, Mary, daughter of Robert Russell, and died October 8, 1715, at Andover. His father deeded him, September 9, 1684, "one third of the farm where he now dwells." His widow died April 1, 1717. They had eleven children, of whom the sons were: Nicholas, Thomas, James, Robert, Abiel, Joshua and Daniel.

(III) Nicholas (3), son of Nicholas (2) and Mary (Russell) Holt, was born in Andover, December 21, 1683, and died there December 1, 1756. He married (first), September 16, 1708, Mary Manning, who died March 8, 1716. He married (second), April 12, 1717, Dorcas, daughter of Timothy and Hannah (Graves) Abbott. She was born May 6, 1697, and died October 25, 1758. Nicholas had ten children born to him, of which the sons were: Stephen, Nicholas, Benjamin, Timothy, James, Nathan, Joshua and Daniel.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Nicholas (3) and Mary (Manning) Holt, was born in Andover, July 23, 1709. He settled in Suncook, New Hampshire, about 1745, and died in 1784, aged seventy-five. He married, April 7, 1737, Sarah Frye, who was born May, 1717, and died in Pembroke, New Hampshire,

in 1804, aged eighty-seven. Their twelve children, of whom the first five were born in Andover, Massachusetts, and the remainder in Pembroke, were: Sarah, Nathan, Benjamin, Abiah, Molly, William, Frye, Phebe, Hannah, Dorcas, Nicholas and Daniel.

(V) Benjamin (2), third child and second son of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Frye) Holt, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, February 28, 1741, and was taken by his parents to Pembroke, where he died March 11, 1826, aged about eighty-five. He married, September 22, 1763, Hannah Abbott, who was born September 7, 1743, and died March 17, 1813. Their children were: Sarah, Nicholas, Hannah, Molly, Phebe, David, Mehitable (died young), Mehitable, Elizabeth, Dorcas and Dolly.

(VI) David, second son and sixth child of Benjamin (2) and Hannah (Abbott) Holt, was born May 12, 1772, and resided in Pembroke, Maine, then Shelburne, New Hampshire, 1830, and later, Rumford, Maine, where he died February 1, 1859, aged eighty-seven. He married, November 10, 1795, Chloe Chandler, who was born August 30, 1771, and died March 16, 1859, aged eighty-eight. She was the daughter of Timothy and Mary (Walker) Chandler. They had children: Betsey Parker, Ruth, Benjamin, Timothy, Chauncey, Mary W., Alonzo, Dorcas and Hannah Norris.

(VII) Timothy, fourth child and second son of David and Chloe (Chandler) Holt, was born in Pembroke, March 7, 1802. He resided in Pembroke until the time of his father's removal, and then accompanied him to Shelburne and Rumford, living in the latter place some years, and finally dying in Andover, Maine, 1871. He was a quiet man, taking no prominent part in politics, but was a staunch member of the Congregational Church. He married, September 27, 1825, Nancy Cochran, who died in 1880. They had eleven children, the first two born in Pembroke, and the others in Rumford, Maine. Their names are: Samuel Webster, Robert Scott, Chauncey, David, William, Hannah, Chloe, George L. (died young), George L., John Dearborn and Cynthia E.

(VIII) David, fourth son and child of Timothy and Nancy (Cochran) Holt, was born in Rumford, Maine, February 21, 1833, and was a farmer and lumberman. He removed from Maine to New Hampshire, in 1859, and settled at Berlin Falls, where he resided a few years, and then removed to Milan, where he lived retired some years before his death. He was attentive to his own affairs and cared nothing for public office holding. In religious affiliations he was a Methodist. He married Velina Howard, who was a daughter of Washington Howard, and died February, 1907. They had six children: Charles W., Kate, Giles O., George II., Amanda and Frank.

(IX) Giles Ordway, third child and second son of David and Velina (Howard) Holt, was born in Hanover, Maine, August 3, 1861. He was educated in the schools of Berlin and Milan. After leaving school he engaged as clerk for Ira Mason, who was engaged in the mercantile business, and served in that capacity for several years, or until the death of Mr. Mason when the business was closed out. He then entered the employ of C. C. Gerrish & Company, general mercantile business, and during this term of service established a livery business in Berlin, also dealing in horses and carriages, purchasing extensively in the west, and he continued this line of business for a period of ten years. In 1903, in company with C. M. C. Twitchell, he purchased the Berlin Water Company plant. He also became interested in the Cascade

Electric Light & Power Company, and he is treasurer and general manager of both companies. He married, November 2, 1887, Annie L. Gerrish, who was born in Bethel, Maine, daughter of William and Rachel (Whiting) Gerrish, of Berlin. They have one child, Arthur G., born 1890.

In New England history the surname KNIGHT (sometimes spelled with slight modification) is found in town and church records as early as the time of the Puritans, and came to this country from England, where the family has several branches and is one of great antiquity. Various authorities give us the names of what purport to be ancestors of some particular branch of the family, hence it can hardly be said that all representatives of the surname are descended from a common head.

One of the earliest of the name in New England, and perhaps the first, was Deacon Richard Knight, mercer, who came from Romsey, England, to Newbury, Massachusetts, in the ship "James," in 1635. It is possible that this Richard may have been accompanied by his father, also named Richard, as the following extract from the Newbury Records would seem to indicate:

"Honorable Sir:

An honest and godly man, a friend of mine in Newbury, whose name is Richard Knight, whether of ignorance or wilfulness by some neighbor is presented for his wife's wearing of a silk hood, supposing he has not been worth two hundred pounds. It being a grievance to him, who is advanced (in years) to be summoned to court, that never useth to trouble any, at his request I thought fit to inform you on my owne knowledge his estate is better worth than three hundred, and therefore I desire you would, as you may, forbear, in your warrant to insert his name in it, it may be; if not, at least that you would take private satisfaction of him in your chamber, which he can easil give you, or any, in a moment," etc.

John Knight, mercer, brother of Deacon Richard, came with him in the "James" in June, 1635, and from him descended many of his surname in this country. William Knight, who appears not to have been of near kin to either Richard or John, is mentioned in Ipswich, Massachusetts, as commoner, 1641, having received a grant of land in 1630, and in 1641 he began to preach in Topsfield. One Alexander Knight possessed land in Ipswich in 1630, and was a commoner in 1641. Besides these there were several other progenitors of branches of the family in various parts of New England, notably in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, but mention of them all in this place is not deemed necessary.

It is not safe to assume that any one of the Knight immigrants above mentioned was the ancestor of the particular branch of the family intended to be treated here, and in the absence of reliable data with which to connect that old revolutionary patriot and soldier with any of the preceding generations of his ancestors leading to the immigrant, the present narrative must begin with William Knight, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Hanover, New Hampshire.

(I) William Knight was born probably in Massachusetts, and with his brother served as a soldier in the ranks of the American army during the Revolutionary war. He enlisted in Massachusetts and served with the troops of that province in the Continental army. The record of his individual service is not readily ascertained, as there

were no less than six persons among the men from that region who bore the name of William Knight and the same number who enlisted under the name of William Knights. Mr. Knight left Worcester in 1808 and took up his abode in the town of Hanover, New Hampshire, where he established a comfortable homestead property, which after him was occupied successively by his son and grandson and was the birthplace of his great-grandson. He married and was the father of eleven children.

(II) William, son of William Knight above mentioned, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1788, removed with his father's family to Hanover and eventually succeeded to the occupancy of the old home and farm. On January 14, 1815, he married Avis Ladd, born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, a daughter of John and Hannah (Eastman) Ladd, of Haverhill (see Ladd, V). William Knight died January 28, 1860; his wife Avis died May 20, 1856. Their children were: Edwin Perry, John and Francis Knight, all of whom are now dead.

(III) Edwin Perry, eldest child and son of William and Avis (Ladd) Knight, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, October 15, 1816, and died in that town October 22, 1857. After completing his literary education he took up the study of medicine with the intention of entering professional life, and to that end entered Norwich University, but later abandoned his course and turned his attention to farming pursuits. His estate in lands comprised about three hundred acres and was made to produce abundantly under his prudent management. In politics Mr. Knight took an earnest interest, though not for his own advantage, and was a loyal adherent to Democratic principles as long as he lived. He married, April 17, 1845, Elizabeth W. T. Vaughan, who was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, September 27, 1825, and died in Bloomington, Illinois, May 4, 1872, daughter of Silas T. and Polly (Ingalls) Vaughan (see Ingalls). They had five children: Edwin F., deceased; William Franklin, Charles E., deceased; Emma E., and Myra V. Knight.

(IV) William Franklin, a successful and thoroughly reliable business man of Laconia, New Hampshire, and whose connection with the mercantile life of that town and subsequent city has extended over a period of more than forty years, is a native of Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire, and was born October 13, 1847. His young life was spent at home on his father's farm, and he was given a good education in the Hanover public schools and the academy at West Randolph, Vermont. In January, 1864, then being less than seventeen years old, he went to Laconia and found employment as clerk in the general grocery and provision store of Parker Brothers. After three years he bought out the former proprietors and became senior partner of the firm of W. F. Knight & Company. This was the actual beginning of a career which has continued to the present time with gratifying success, although occasional changes have been made in the personnel of the partnerships, and the business has grown from one of moderate proportions to one of the most extensive mercantile enterprises in Belknap county. The firm name of W. F. Knight & Co. was continued for ten years, then for a like period Mr. Knight was sole proprietor of the business, and at the end of that time George Tetreau acquired a partnership interest and became junior partner of the firm of W. F. Knight & Tetreau. This firm was succeeded by the present firm of Knight & Huntress, a name well known in all trade circles in New Hampshire and by all



William F. Knight.

people in the region of which Laconia is the principal trading center. For many years he was associated with the firms of Mansen & Knight, and later with that of Knight & Robinson, in the furniture and carpet business.

As a patriotic politician in his childhood days he was taught by his father the doctrine of Democracy and that he should be a Democrat and so his first flag was unfurled for Buchanan and Breckenridge. After coming to years of manhood and recognizing new conditions in the great war for liberty, he joined the ranks of the Republican party and cast his first ballot for U. S. Grant in 1868. Was elected as clerk of the Laconia Republican Club, and has always been interested and identified with the work of the party. He was first elected as town clerk for Laconia in 1875-6; served two terms as county treasurer, 1883 to 1887; represented Laconia in the general court, 1889; was chosen as state senator in 1894-95 from the Sixth district; appointed quartermaster general on the staff of Governor C. A. Busiel in 1896; served four years as a member of the Laconia city council from ward four, and was elected mayor of Laconia in 1907. For many years was treasurer and clerk of the Laconia Public Library; actively identified with the organizing and work of establishing the Laconia Hospital Association, and as clerk and a member of the building committee; treasurer and trustee of the Masonic Temple Association since the date of its incorporation in 1894, and a member of the building committee that completed the first and to rebuild the second Masonic Temple; a director of the Laconia National Bank and trustee of the City Savings Bank and Laconia Building & Loan Association. As a Mason he is a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7, Pythagorean Council, Pilgrim Commandery and received the Scottish Rite degrees in Concord and the Consistory work in Nashua, including the thirty-second degree; was grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, 1895-96; past high priest Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7; past master of Pythagorean Council, No. 6; an attendant at the Unitarian Church, and is president of the First Unitarian Society of Laconia.

Mr. Knight married Fannie E., daughter of James Taylor, of Franklin, New Hampshire, January 14, 1874.

As early as 1641 Ezekiel Knight, Sr., and his son, Ezekiel Knight, Jr., were inhabitants of Wells, York county, Maine. From Ezekiel Knight, Sr., have descended a numerous progeny, many of whom yet live in Maine.

(1) Thomas Knight was born June 12, 1759. He married (first) Dorcas Cox, who was born March 27, 1764; and (second) Joanna Starah, who was born June 3, 1766. His children were: Thomas and Mark.

(11) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Knight, was born in Westbrook, Maine, June 23, 1784. He was a joiner, painter and glazier. He married Elizabeth Pierce, who was born June 27, 1787. The twelve children born to them were: Isaiah W., Dorcas, Sophronia, Erastus, Albert, James Monroe, Harriet B. F., Eveline, Charles Price, Albina, Henrietta Carter and Franzilla.

(III) Isaiah Woodford, eldest child of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Pierce) Knight, was born in Westbrook, Maine, August 12, 1807, and died in Dixfield, Maine, May 21, 1861. He was in the tin and hardware business in South Paris, Portland,

Bryant Pond and Dixfield, Maine. In politics he was a Republican. He was a constant attendant at church, but not a member of any religious sect. He married, at Westbrook, now Portland, Maine, December 2, 1830, Mary P. Libby, who was born in Danville, Maine, March 7, 1807, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 1, 1886. They had six children: Edwin R., Evelina H., Harriet A., Louisa A., Horace V. and Melrose V. Of these Edwin R., Harriet A. and Horace V. are dead; Evelina H. married A. S. Eustis, of Dixfield, Maine, and Louisa A. married O. F. Stacy, of Colebrook, New Hampshire.

(IV) Melrose Virgil, youngest child of Isaiah W. and Mary P. (Libby) Knight, was born in South Paris, Maine, August 18, 1848. He was educated in the common schools. He removed to Colebrook with his mother's family in 1864, and learned the tinner's trade. In 1871 he began business for himself in company with A. S. Eustis, later C. W. Eustis, first as A. S. Eustis & Company, later Eustis & Knight, as dealers in hardware, and continued the business until 1887, when he retired. In political faith he is a Republican. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, of Colebrook, of which he has served as treasurer from 1893 to 1903, and from 1906. He married, in Lancaster, November 28, 1872, Sarah Colby, who was born at Colebrook, May 10, 1852, daughter of Ethan and Mary (Chamberlin) Colby, of Colebrook.

There are several families of Knights of independent lineage in the New England states. The surname seems not to have been taken from a person who was of knightly degree, but rather from one who played the part of a knight in the mystery or religious plays of four or five centuries ago.

(I) Benjamin Knight was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, before 1730, and had three sons born there. They were: Enos, John and Ebenezer.

(II) Enos, eldest son of Benjamin Knight, was born in Salem, in 1730, and died in 1804, aged seventy years. He lived in Topsfield until 1781, when he removed to New Ipswich. He married first, Lois Hawke, and died in 1788, aged sixty-two years; second, Mrs. Mary Estabrook, who died in 1797, aged fifty-seven years; and third, ——— who died in 1802. His ten children, all by the first wife, were: Ebenezer, Enos, David, Benjamin, John, Elijah, and four others.

(III) Benjamin, son of Enos and Lois (Hawke) Knight, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, June 16, 1765, and died May 9, 1848, aged eighty-three. He removed to Hancock as early as 1786, and settled on lot 10, range 4. He married first, January 9, 1787, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Davis, of New Ipswich. She died March 20, 1800; and he married second, February 10, 1801, Lucy, daughter of Joseph Baker, of Nelson, who died June 2, 1858, aged eighty-two years. Their children were: Ira, Sarah, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Lucy, Joseph, Enos, Ruth, Emily, Elijah and Esther.

(IV) Ira, eldest child of Benjamin and Sarah (Davis) Knight, was born in Hancock, May 27, 1788. He resided in Marlow, where he died January 14, 1880, aged ninety-two. He married first, in 1811, Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer and Susannah (Bolton) Pratt, born August 11, 1791. She died November 7, 1844; and he married, second, Abigail Burton, who was born in Jaffrey in 1787, and died July 6, 1871. His ten children, all by the first wife, were: Lewis A., Nathaniel, William, Elvira, La

Davis, Mary Abigail, Ebenezer Pratt, Susan Pratt, Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Davis.

(V) Nathaniel, second son and child of Ira and Abigail (Pratt) Knight, was born in Marlow, June 15, 1813, and died in February, 1889. He was a farmer, and spent his life as a cultivator of the soil in Marlow. He married, July 22, 1833, Zilpha Miller, who was born in Marlow, May 26, 1807, and died July, 1880. Their children were: Lydia E., Lewis A., Alfred Francis and Milan A.

(VI) Lewis A., eldest son and second child of Nathaniel and Zilpha (Miller) Knight, was born in Marlow, September 29, 1838. He remained on the home farm assisting his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and then went to Antrim and entered the employ of the Goodell Company, where he continued until 1861. He then worked in a tannery at Marlow, in 1862 he moved onto the farm known as the A. Burt home-stead in Bennington. After five years residence on the farm he took employment with the Woods Cutlery Company, of Bennington, where he worked two years. While there he made the first forks turned out by that firm. Since the close of his service with this company he has lived on the Burt farm. In politics he affiliates with the Democrats. He is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Antrim, and of Bennington Grange, No. 207, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, April 26, 1864, Martha E. Burt, born May 30, 1841, daughter of Arnold and Betsey (Taylor) Burt, of Bennington. Their children are: Harry Adolphus and Fred Augustus. Harry A. is mentioned below. Fred A., born February 21, 1860, married Grace Mulhall of Hancock, and lives in Antrim.

(VII) Harry Adolphus, elder of the two sons of Lewis A. and Martha E. (Burt) Knight, was born in Bennington, July 2, 1865. He got his primary education in the public schools of Bennington, attending the high school of Hillsboro, and McCam's Business College in Lowell, Massachusetts. He was first employed as a clerk by John Smith, of Gilsun, New Hampshire. In 1886 he started in business for himself as a grocer in Bennington, where he remained until 1888, when he sold out and entered the employ of the New Hampshire Provision Company of Concord, whence he went into the retail meat business at Bennington, which he carried on until the failing health of his father required him to return to his assistance. Since 1898 he has been in charge of the farm, and besides attending to the usual line of farming, sends considerable milk to the Boston market, and deals quite extensively in stock. Mr. Knight is an active, intelligent, and respected citizen, and in 1895 was elected by the Democratic party to a seat in the New Hampshire legislature. He is a member and person of influence of Bennington Grange, No. 207, Patrons of Husbandry, of Bennington. He married, January 28, 1888, Mary Louise Martin, born March 5, 1860, daughter of John E. and Lettie (Burt) Martin, of Bennington. Mr. Martin was a soldier in Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have one son, Morris Edward, born August 8, 1890, now a student in Milford high school.

Four distinct families of this name

HILLMAN are traceable in the records of this country. In the latter part of the seventeenth century John Hillman settled in Martha's Vineyard. From him have sprung a large number of persons bearing the name in this country. About the same time another John Hillman came

from England and settled in Haddonfield, New Jersey. He too is the ancestor of a numerous progeny. The third branch is descended from a German Jew, and the fourth and last is of Dutch origin.

(I) John Hillman of this sketch came from England about 1670 and settled at Chilmark in Martha's Vineyard. Tradition states that when a lad of sixteen he was stolen from a fishing boat on the river Thames in England. He followed the trade of worsted comber, and after his marriage settled in Chilmark. He married Hannah Cottle, of Tisbury. There were three sons of this couple: Richard, Samuel and Benjamin.

(II) Benjamin, third and youngest son of John and Hannah (Cottle) Hillman, was born in 1670. His will is dated Edgartown, Massachusetts, 1745. He married Susannah Sampson, and had five sons: Benjamin, Seth, James, Henry and Silas.

(III) Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin and Susannah (Sampson) Hillman, was born in Martha's Vineyard, but no date of birth or death have been found. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving as a private in Captain John Russell's company which marched July 28, 1776, and did duty at Martha's Vineyard for the defense of the seacoast to September 30, 1776—two months and two days. He married (first), Love Cathcart; and (second), Abigail Mentor. His fourteen children were: Robert, Benjamin, Zachariah, Whitten, Owen, Walter, Alexander, Ichabod, Matthew, Love, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susanna and Mariam.

(IV) Whitten Hillman, was the fourth son of Benjamin (2) Hillman. But little more than his name is known of him.

(V) Whitten (2), son of Whitten (1) Hillman, was born in Farmington, Maine, May 5, 1806, and died June 27, 1869. He was a sailor by occupation, and resided at Rockland, Maine. He married Mrs. Harriett Ulmer, of Rockland, born in 1793, and died September 9, 1874. Her father, Isaac Barnard, was a famous physician. Two children of this union: Mary F. and Richard B., whose sketch follows.

(VI) Richard Blaisdell, only son of Whitten (2) and Harriett (Barnard-Ulmer) Hillman, was born June 19, 1835, in Rockland, Maine. When a young man he followed sea-faring for five years, making voyages on the north Atlantic coast. Quitting the sea he settled in Pelham, New Hampshire, where he has now (1907) lived forty-eight years, and has been wheelwright and operator of a mill. For years he was a wheelwright. About 1890 he and his son, Frank H., began to manufacture carriages, both light and heavy, at which Mr. Hillman, though seventy-two years old, is a hale and hearty laborer. In town affairs he has been a conspicuous figure, and has been selectman, and in 1885 represented his town in the legislature. He is a member of Ancient York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Nashua Council, and Pilgrim Commandery, all of Lowell; Merrimack Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lowell; General Stark Colony of the Pilgrim Fathers. He married Julia A. Spear, who was born in Rockland, Maine, October 6, 1831, daughter of Harvey A. and Jane J. (Spofford) Spear, of Rockland, Maine. Two children have been born of this union: Frank H., and Gertrude H., who married Henry M. Currier, of Pelham.

(VII) Frank Harvey, only son of Richard B. and Julia A. (Spear) Hillman, was born in Pelham, August 4, 1859. He worked at the carpenter's trade in Pelham for years, and then engaged in the business of carpenter contractor in Lowell, Massachu-

setts, six years. At the end of that time he returned to Pelham, and is now a partner in business with his father under the firm name of R. B. Hillman & Son, blacksmiths and carriage manufacturers. The firm has a fine reputation for good work and has an established and paying business. Frank H. Hillman is a Republican in politics, was town treasurer in 1903-04, and in 1907-08 representative to the state legislature. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Ancient York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Meridian Sun Chapter, No. 9, Isreal Hunt Council, St. George Commandery of Nashua, and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord, also a member of General Stark Colony of the Pilgrim Fathers. He is also an Odd Fellow, being a member of Centerville Lodge, Lowell, Massachusetts, also a member of Lowell Encampment, and of Pelham Grange. He married, June 18, 1885, Alice M. Greeley, who was born May 23, 1864, in Pelham, daughter of Alonzo D. and Mary (Wilson) Greeley, of Pelham. They have five children: Blanch H., Carl Richard, May S., Fred H., Ralph G. The older children have high school or academic educations.

This early English surname is of the READ class known as complexion names, and signifies red. The person first using it as a surname was probably of ruddy complexion, or auburn haired. The orthography of the name varies in both present day and old time records, and there are those of the same family who spell it differently, and those of different stocks who use the same orthography. Some of the commoner forms are Read, Reade, Reed and Reid. The first of the name in America were very early settlers. Members of the families of this name have held very high and honorable places in both public and private life in England and in America, and intellectuality has been a prominent characteristic of people of this cognomen.

(I) Esdras Read, emigrant ancestor of one of the families of Reed or Read, which has been numerous represented in New Hampshire, was in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, later of Wenham, and a representative in 1648 and 1651, and subsequently one of the founders of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. In 1660 he sold his lands in Chelmsford, and removed to Boston, where he died in 1680. His gravestone is still in Copp's Hill Cemetery.

(II) Obadiah, son of Esdras Read, lived in Boston, where he died about 1718. His gravestone is in Copp's Hill cemetery. He married, August 19, 1664, Anna Swift, who died September, 13, 1680.

(III) Thomas, son of Obadiah Read, was born July, 1665, and settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He had by his first wife: Thomas, Jonathan, William, Esdras, John; and by his second wife: Hannah, Benjamin and Timothy.

(IV) John, third son of Thomas Read, was born in 1685. He had a town grant, and settled in Chelmsford. He married in Charlestown, January 10, 1707, Jane Chamberlain, and they had nine children: Samuel, Thomas, William, Jane, Sarah, Betsey, Hannah, Lucy and Jacob.

(V) Samuel, eldest child of John and Jane (Chamberlain) Read, was born in Chelmsford, August 11, 1711. He married (first), November 23, 1732, Abigail Cummings, born in Chelmsford, 1716, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Adams) Cummings. She died March 23, 1743. He married (second), June 22, 1757, Hannah (Wright) Under-

wood, born in 1730, daughter of Deacon Henry and Esther (Adams) Wright, and widow of John Underwood. She died March 7, 1811. The children of Samuel and Abigail were: Thomas, Samuel (died aged twenty), Silas and William; children of Samuel and Hannah were: Abigail, Olive, Bridget and Samuel.

(VI) William, fourth son and child of Samuel and Abigail (Cummings) Read, was born in Westford, formerly Chelmsford, September 24, 1739, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, July 12, 1817. He settled in Hollis, New Hampshire, where he was for years an honored and upright citizen and a captain in the militia. He married, October 7, 1762, Priscilla Emery, and they had eleven children: Samuel, Polly, William, Abel, Silas, Priscilla, Asa, Sarah, Uriah, Samuel and Abigail.

(VII) Asa, seventh child and fifth son of William and Priscilla (Emery) Read, was born in Hollis, November 27, 1775, and died in Mason, March 16, 1812, and was buried there. He was a farmer, a Democrat, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married Polly Wright, of Hollis, New Hampshire, who died in Manchester, October 25, 1839, aged almost sixty-one years, and was buried in Valley Cemetery. They had seven children: Lucinda, James Gilman, Abigail, Julia, Asa, John L., and Luther Wright, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VIII) Luther Wright, youngest child of Asa and Polly (Wright) Read, was born in Mason, March 8, 1812, and died May 30, 1905, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was a farmer. He resided one year in Warner, and then removed to Merrimack, where he lived the greater portion of his life. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics a Democrat. He married, June 17, 1834, Martha K. Kittredge, born in Merrimack, January 16, 1817, and died June 29, 1897. She was a daughter of Eri and Lucretia (Woods) Kittredge, of Merrimack. They were the parents of four children, all born in Merrimack: Adaline, Lucretia J., Clara K., and Luther, next mentioned.

(IX) Luther, youngest child of Luther W. and Martha K. (Kittredge) Read, was born in Merrimack, July 4, 1842. He acquired his education in district No. 6, of Merrimack, and at the age of seventeen entered the railroad service, where he has been employed forty-seven years. He is now foreman of Merrimack section No. 68, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, a position he has held since 1860. He is a faithful and trusted employee of the company. By industry and care he has accumulated a good property. He is police officer for his town. In politics he is a Democrat. He married (first), March 23, 1865, Martha J. Fuller, born in Hudson, March 20, 1847, daughter of Joseph and Belinda (Steele) Fuller, of Hudson. She died February 22, 1895, leaving four children: Charles, Belinda, David S. and Clara M., all of whom are married. He married (second), October 27, 1900, Mrs. Martha J. French, born in Penacook, September 25, 1857, daughter of Joel A. and Mary A. (Severance) Cusbon, of Penacook. She was educated in the Manchester schools, and is a member of the Free-will Baptist Church.

(V) William, third son and child of John and Jane (Chamberlain) Read, of Charlestown, was born at Chelmsford, April 2, 1715. He married Thankful Spaulding, of Westford, December 29, 1741, and settled in Westford. Their children were: Thadeus, William, and Oliver, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Oliver Read, youngest child of William and Thankful (Spaulding) Read, died June 20, 1791.

He married Abigail —, and they had: Oliver, Abigail, Patty, Lucy and Richard.

(VII) Oliver (2), son of Oliver (1) and Abigail Read, was born in 1779.

(VIII) James Oliver (1), son of Oliver (2) Read, was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, 1819, and died May 1, 1905. He removed, in 1872, to Mason and engaged in farming, which he carried on the remainder of his life. He married Caroline J. Hildreth, daughter of Ephraim Hildreth, of Mason. They had two children.

(IX) James Oliver (2), only son of James Oliver (1) and Caroline J. (Hildreth) Read, was born in New Ipswich, March 1, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He grew up on his father's farm, where he has always resided. After his father's decease he took the farm, and now makes a specialty of raising grapes in large quantities. He is a thrifty, progressive farmer, and has one of the best cultivated places in the town. His judgment and business ability are much relied on by his townsmen, and he has served Mason twenty years as selectman and (1893-4) as representative.

(Second Family).

William Reade (1), supposed to be the READE son of William and Lucy (Henage)

Reade, was born in 1605, and sailed from Gravesend, in the county of Kent, England, in the "Assurance de Lo," Isaac Broomwell and George Persey, masters, in 1635. He settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman September 2, 1635. In the year 1636 he bought a house and land of Zachary Binknall for seven pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence, which was an average price for homesteads at that day. Only one year before the date of William Reade's purchase all the land in Boston proper, with the exception of six acres in and about Charles and Beacon streets, was sold by William Blackstone for thirty pounds. William Reade was among the early settlers of Weymouth, which was made a plantation, May 8, 1635, and Rev. Mr. Hall and twenty-one families settled there. William Reade was a representative from Weymouth in 1636 and 1638. The christian name of his wife, it is supposed, was Ivis. Their children were: William, Esther, Thomas, John, Mary and Margaret.

(II) John, fourth child and third son of William and Ivis Reade, was born in Weymouth, 1649, and died in Dighton, January 13, 1720. He was a house carpenter, an extensive dealer in land, and appears to have been a man of considerable property. The records described about a dozen pieces of land bought by him in Taunton, and several pieces sold by him. He was a business man of considerable importance in Taunton, but removed from there to Dighton. His estate was valued at £162 at his decease. He was the ancestor of the Taunton Reeds. He and his wife were buried in Dighton, on Burying Hill, between Upper and Lower Four Corners. Their gravestones are in very good condition. He married (first), Bashna, who had one child, John. He married (second), Bethiah Frye. Her children were: William, Thomas, George, Mary, Ruth and Hannah.

(III) George, third son and child of John and Bethiah (Frye) Reade, died in Rehoboth, February 8, 1756. He married (first), Sarah Whitmarsh. He married (second), January 1, 1730, Abigail Woodward. The children by the first wife were: George, died young; Avise, Hannah, John, Samuel, Ruth, Rebecca and Sylvester French. Children by the second wife: Isaiah, George, Sarah, died young; Loved, Mary, Jonathan and Bethiah.

(IV) Samuel, fifth child and third son of George

and Sarah (Whitmarsh) Reade, was born in Dighton, November 29, 1725. He married, in 1748, Rachel Williams, and they were the parents of the following named children: Rachel, died young; Samuel, Mary, Rachel and Seth, who is next mentioned.

(V) Seth, youngest child of Samuel and Rachel (Williams) Read, was born at Dighton, May 14, 1765. He married, May 18, 1718, Cassandra Dean, who died January 4, 1840. Their children were: Seth, Salmon, Cassandra, Otis and Stephen D.

(VI) Seth (2), eldest child of Seth (1) and Cassandra (Dean) Read, was born in Dighton, October 14, 1790, and died there in 1866. He was by occupation a farmer, was a Republican in politics, and held various town offices. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He married, April 24, 1823, Matilda Smith, daughter of Stephen Smith, of Dighton. They had four children: Alfred W., Benjamin F., Florinda S. and Joseph B.

(VII) Alfred W., eldest child of Seth (2) and Matilda (Smith) Read, was born in Dighton, October 26, 1823, and died in New Boston, New Hampshire, December 17, 1892. He was educated in the common schools and at South Dighton Academy. He was a trader, buying and selling horses and other live stock, and sometimes, before the days of railroads, went to New York state, also to Vermont and Canada, and bought and shipped horses himself for twenty-five years, and during the Civil war bought for the government. He was a very active man, and esteemed by his fellow citizens. He was selectman a number of years in Dighton, also later in New Boston. In 1869 he removed to New Boston, New Hampshire, where he engaged in agriculture, stock dealing and the raising of strawberries. In his early life he was a Democrat, but from the time of the war was a Republican. He enlisted for service in the war of the Rebellion, but was rejected on account of lameness. In religious faith he was a Baptist, and took a great interest and an active part in church affairs. He was a man of the highest sense of integrity. He was a member of the lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Somerset, Massachusetts, of which he was a past master. He married in Dighton, June 14, 1846, Eunice E. Paul, who was born in Dighton, March 6, 1826, daughter of Peter and Eunice (Edson) Paul, who was born in Dighton, who is now living (1907). They had eight children: Clementine E. R., married Edward A. Hoyden, of Taunton, Massachusetts. Lucy M. M., died 1905. Laura A. F., married Daniel A. Stanley, now deceased; she resides in West Medway. Frank A. G., see forward. Charles W. P. Wallace C. D., died in infancy. Harry H. J., a prominent politician in Lowell. Nora B. F., married Harry Nillson, of New Boston.

(VIII) Frank Alfred Gardener, fourth child and eldest son of Alfred W. and Eunice E. (Paul) Read, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, June 1, 1855, and came to New Boston with his parents in 1869. He was educated in the district schools, and early learned from his father the arts of farming and trading. For twenty-eight years he has been engaged in various branches of agriculture and lumbering. He and his brother Charles have been very large land owners and lumber manufacturers. At one time they owned nearly ten thousand acres in Vermont and New Hampshire, and now have forty-five hundred acres of farm land in New Hampshire. They keep one hundred milch cows, and send the milk to Boston. They also speculate in stock, and are engaged in slaughtering to a considerable extent. Frank A. G. Read is a man of energy and a prominent citizen of his town, where his business enter-

prise has furnished much work to other citizens for many years. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Baptist. He married, April 11, 1877, in Swanton, Vermont, Georgiana Church, born in Montreal, July 11, 1850, daughter of George A. and Mary (Streeter) Church, of Montreal, province of Quebec. They have two children: Ethel E. and Chester C. Ethel E., born September 12, 1880, married Fred Somers, of Aurora, New York, and lives at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts. They have one child, Stanley E., born September 27, 1903. Chester C. Read, born August 5, 1887, lives with his parents.

(VII) Charles Warren Paul, fifth child and second son of Alfred W. and Eunice E. (Paul) Read, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, June 17, 1857, and removed with his parents to New Boston, New Hampshire, at the age of twelve years. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age took an active part in the various enterprises carried on by his father. He has been a farmer, market gardener, butcher, lumber dealer, dairyman, and trader in real estate and live stock. He is jointly interested with his brother Frank in extensive farming, lumbering and dairying enterprises, and has contributed largely in making the name Read synonymous with industry and success. They owned at one time upwards of ninety-five hundred acres of land. He is a member of the Baptist Church of New Boston, and has been its organist for thirty years. He married, March 26, 1884, Anna B. Dolly, born in Nova Scotia, February 28, 1868, daughter of James and Eleanor (Bradrick) Dolly, of New Boston. They have two children: Bell W., born August 7, 1885, a graduate of Rogers Hall School and Cushing Academy; she is considered a fine pianist; she married January 22, 1907, William H. Mitchell, superintendent of the Manchester Mill of Lowell. Paul A., born August 16, 1887, educated in New Boston school, Worcester (Massachusetts) Academy and Lowell Textile School. He is now acquiring a practical experience in the mills of Lowell, Massachusetts. He has taken a very prominent part in athletics.

HILLMAN The Hillmans, though not of the earliest New England stock, nor a family noted for numbers, have, nevertheless, been persons of influence through the vocations they have followed, a large percentage of them having been professional men, principally clergymen.

(I) Rev. Thomas Hillman died in North Paris, Maine. He married Hannah Poindexter, who was born in Barton, New Hampshire, and died at Mechanics Falls, Maine. They were the parents of two children: Georgia, who resides in the West; and Alfred T., whose sketch follows.

(II) Rev. Alfred Thomas, son of Rev. Thomas Hillman, was born in Poland, Maine, December 31, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, at Nichols Latin School, and Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, graduating from Bates with the class of 1882. He had his first pastoral charge at East Somerville, Massachusetts. For some twelve years he served as secretary of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society; resigning in 1906, and is now retired from active labor in the ministry.

Mr. Hillman is a man of pronounced Christian character, an energetic and persuasive speaker, and is highly esteemed by his church to which he has added many converts. He married, in 1874, Fannie D. Dolley, who was born in Gray, Maine, April, 1857, daughter of Angus F. and Mary E. (Young) Dolley. Six children have been born of this mar-

riage: George F., who married Sarah E. Kimball; Everett C.; Alfred G., who died aged eight years; Ferland D., who died at the age of sixteen; and Mary.

(III) George Thomas, son of Rev. Alfred T. and Fanny D. (Dolley) Hillman, was born April 21, 1878, in Auburn, New Hampshire, and was educated at the public and high schools of his native town. He is now engaged in the manufacture of bottled closures at Portland, Maine. He was married on Christmas Day, 1902, to Fannie Kimball, daughter of John and Emma (Staniels) Kimball. Mrs. Hillman is a member of the Congregational Church.

The Reeds are of ancient English lineage REED and the name was originally spelled Reade.

(I) The emigrant ancestor was William Reade, who came to New England in 1635 and was among the first settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts.

(II) Israel Reade, son of William Reade, was born at Woburn in 1642.

(III) Israel (2) Reade, son of Israel (1) Reade, was born in Woburn, March 17, 1667.

(IV) Israel (3) Reade, son of Israel (2) Reade, was born November 16, 1722, in Woburn, and resided in Littleton, Massachusetts. In the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, Isaac Reade, of Woburn, is credited with having served in Captain Samuel Belknap's company, which responded to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. He also served in Captain Abisha Brown's company of Colonel Ephraim Jackson's regiment.

(V) Jeremiah Reade, son of Israel (3) Reade, was born in Littleton, September 25, 1770. He settled in New Braintree, Massachusetts.

(VI) Joseph Reed, son of Jeremiah Reade, was born in New Braintree, Massachusetts. He resided for many years in Rutland, Massachusetts, and his death occurred in Swanzy, New Hampshire, December 31, 1840. January 4, 1824, he married Maria Read, who was born May 29, 1802, daughter of Josiah P. Read. She survived her husband many years, dying September 6, 1888. Their children were: John Forbes, Joseph Mason, Josiah Miles, Malvina Maria (died young), Maria Malvina, and Martha Malinda.

(VII) Joseph Mason, second child of Joseph and Maria (Read) Reed, was born in Rutland, August 12, 1826. In early manhood he was engaged in the manufacture of boot forms at West Swanzy, but went from there to Keene, where he established a general machine business, also specializing in the production of jack-screws and boot forms. From Keene he went to Boston, but about a year later returned to the Granite State and engaged in the manufacture of pail-handles, clothespins and chair stock. From 1864 to 1868 he manufactured clothespins at Westport, this state, as a member of the firm of Reed & Marsh, and from the latter year to 1881 conducted a box manufactory in that town. Returning to Keene in 1881 he resumed the box manufactory business and carried it on successfully until 1903. He was married December 13, 1849, to Calista T. Aldrich, born April 1, 1827, daughter of Amasa Aldrich. She became the mother of four children: Joseph Carlon, the date of whose birth will be recorded presently. George Mason, born in Keene, February 8, 1855. Ada Malvina, born in Swanzy, December 11, 1857. Agnes Maria, born in Swanzy, October 18, 1859. The latter was married in 1881 to Carlson Wilson, of California.

(VIII) Joseph Carlon, eldest son of Joseph M.

and Carlista T. (Aldrich) Reed, was born in West Swanzey, June 2, 1852, or June 5, 1853. He began his education in the public schools and from the Swanzey school he entered the Winchester (New Hampshire) Academy, where his studies were concluded. His business training was directed by his father, and in company with his brother, George M., he succeeded the elder Reed in the manufacture of boxes. As a business man he is both able and successful, and his interest in the industrial welfare of Keene is productive of much benefit to the community. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery. He joined McLean Lodge, No. 469, McLean, Illinois, in 1879, of which he is still a member. He has served as recorder of Hugh de Payen's Commandery, secretary of Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, and recorder of St. John's Council, Royal and Select Masters, for many years. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1891, and a member of the common council for two years. He enlisted in Company G, Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, April, 1883, was appointed corporal, April 1, 1886; sergeant, October 9, 1889; first sergeant, October 3, 1891; second lieutenant, October 1, 1894; first lieutenant, December 1, 1896; captain, March 11, 1899; discharged, upon expiration of commission, March 11, 1904. His brother, George Mason Reed, who has served in the common council and was a representative to the legislature in 1901, is a well-known Odd Fellow, having occupied the principal chairs in the lodge and the encampment. Both are members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In the first century of the colonization of REED New England a large number of persons Reed, Reid or Read came to these shores. The number of branches of families of this name and the loss of some early records prevent the tracing of the ancestry of some of these lines. The local prominence of the generations of this sketch suggest that they are the descendants of men of integrity, energy and sterling character.

(I) Deacon James Reid, the illustrious ancestor of many men prominent in the military and civil affairs of New Hampshire, was one of the early settlers of Londonderry. He was of the Scotch blood which contributed so much to the settlement and development of southern New Hampshire. Of him Rev. Edward L. Parker, the able historian, has written: "He was a native of Scotland and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He took an active and conspicuous part in the early organization of the town and in the direction of its affairs. He was a man who added to an accomplished mind all those traits of character which go to constitute an influential and useful member of society. He was a member of the session of the church of the West Parish during the administration of Rev. David McGregor." James Reid was one of the selectmen of Londonderry from 1728 to 1733. He died November 1, 1755, aged sixty years. His wife, Mary, died February 8, 1775, aged seventy-six years. Their gravestones are now found in the Londonderry cemetery. Their children were: John, born 1724, died at the age of fourteen; Matthew, 1728; Thomas, 1730; George, 1733; Abraham, John, 1745, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Nesmith. George Reed was a colonel in the Revolutionary army and the ancestor of Governors Samuel Dinsmoor, Senior and Junior.

(II) Abraham Reed, fifth son and child of Deacon James and Mary Reid, was born about 1740, in

Londonderry. He was a lieutenant in the company commanded by his brother at the siege of Boston in 1775, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He lived in that part of the ancient town of Londonderry which is now Windham. In 1785 he sold his farm there and removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, where he died. He married Martha Humphrey, daughter of John Humphrey, and their children were: Matthew, David, Stephen, John, William, Sally, Jane, Martha, Betsey and Mary.

(III) Matthew, eldest child of Abraham and Martha (Humphrey) Reed, was born 1762, in Windham, and settled in that part of Chester which is now Auburn. He married Elizabeth Crombie, who was born March 22, 1700, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Underhill) Crombie, of Chester. Their children were: Moses, Hiram, Gilman, George W., Stephen H., True C., Noah and Albie.

(IV) Gilman, third son and child of Matthew and Elizabeth (Crombie) Reed, was born in Chester and died 1871 in Manchester. For many years he was with John P. Squire & Company, of Boston, and had an interest in that firm. In 1851 he began business in Manchester, New Hampshire, as a dealer in produce, which he followed with success. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Rebecca Hazelton, who died 1905, aged seventy-eight. They had seven children: George F., died young, Henry S., William Albert, Willard A., Samuel G., Eugene E., and Elmer E.

(V) Eugene Elliott, sixth son and child of Gilman and Rebecca (Hazelton) Reed, was born in the village of Massabesic, Manchester, April 23, 1866. After attending the schools in Massabesic he passed into the grammar and manual training schools of the city of Manchester, where he received further instruction. At seventeen years of age he began to acquire knowledge of the mason's trade as an apprentice to his brother, W. Albert. He kept at that until 1887, when he began the study of telegraphy, and in a short time fitted himself for actual work, and was employed as a telegrapher by the Boston & Maine Railroad corporation. In that employ he remained fifteen years; for two years he was train dispatcher at Concord, and his last six years as a telegrapher were spent as a dispatcher in the upper tower house at Manchester. When the Concord & Montreal road began to run trains under train dispatchers Mr. Reed was the first man to receive an order so transmitted. He is a person of quick perception and rapid in action and in all the time he was in the railway service his work was so quickly and properly done that no accident happened that could in any way be charged to any error of his.

While yet a youth Mr. Reed displayed an interest in public affairs and a liking for politics, and as soon as he attained his majority he began to be a factor in local political affairs. In 1898 he was elected to the board of aldermen from ward ten, Manchester, and was re-elected in 1900. Mr. Reed is a Democrat, and his election for two successive terms in a Republican district drew the attention of his acquaintances to the fact that he is a man of strength and tact. At the municipal election of 1902, he was proposed as the candidate of his party for the mayoralty. A straight ticket was put in the field by the Republicans. Manchester is Republican by two thousand majority, but Alderman Reed was elected mayor; January 6, 1903, he was inaugurated to serve two years. The platform upon which he placed himself was the reduction of taxes and economy in the administration of the city's affairs. The line of action he laid out was so closely and successfully followed that at the end of his term of office he was re-



Frank H. Reed

elected, his second administration being as successful and popular in every way as his first had been. In 1906 he was triumphantly elected to a third term, a very unusual honor in Manchester. Few men in New Hampshire have risen faster or developed more political strength in a short time than has Mayor Reed. Concurrently with his executive position he has held the office of treasurer of the Granite State Club, a Democratic organization, and has been a member of the Democratic state and city committees.

Personally Mayor Reed is very democratic, and at all times is plain, straightforward, manly and earnest. He believes in the equality of all men before the law. He is easily approached, and his office is open to any citizen with a request or a grievance. In all public matters wherein he has been concerned he has proven himself an able and trustworthy public servant. He is fond of company and delights in the society of his fellowmen, consequently he is a member of many fraternal organizations, including the Calumet Club, the East Manchester Veteran Firemen's Association, the Manchester Historical Association, the Derryfield Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, the Order of Railway Train Dispatchers, the Derryfield Gun Club, the Knights of Pythias, both lodge and uniformed rank, the Eagles, and the Red Men, in which last named order he is a member of the great council. He was president and treasurer of the Manchester Baseball Association, and during this time the team took second place the first year and distributed a dividend of one hundred per cent. to the stockholders; and the second year the team won the pennant, the association under his skillful management paying a dividend of four hundred per cent. With this record before one it is easy to imagine that Mayor Reed is fond of athletics. He is also a keen admirer of fair play and an exponent of honest rivalry. He is also fond of hunting, and a trip to the Maine woods, with dog and gun and fishing rod, is one of the events of the year to which he looks forward with keen anticipation and never returns disappointed.

He married, in Manchester, December 25, 1892, Cora L. Fox, daughter of Frank H. and Agnes L. Fox. They have one child, Royden Eugene, who was born in 1894.

(I) Stephen Reed was born in Plainfield, Vermont, December 9, 1790. In the year 1799 he went or was taken to Newport, New Hampshire, and lived on the site now occupied by the Reed saw mill. He married, November 16, 1810, Lovina Wakefield, who was born in 1781, daughter of Peter Wakefield, who was the father of Methodism in that town. He built Reed's saw mill and the chapel at Northville, and lived many years near the plumbago mines. He was the son of Jonathan, Sr., and Sally (Fletcher) Wakefield. Their children were: Erastus, Jackson, Rosilla, Rosena and Rowena.

(II) Jackson Reed, son of Stephen and Lovina (Wakefield) Reed, was born on the homestead, February 20, 1819. He married (first) Harriet D. Crowell, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Emery) Crowell. Their children were: Dexter, who was an officer in the Civil war; he married (first), Elizabeth Hook; (second) Mary Sargent Austin, who married Olive F. Dow, and was killed while in the military service in the Civil war. Willard, who married Mary Richardson, of Springfield, New Hampshire. Herbert W., who married Lizzie A. Richardson. Frank H., whose sketch follows.

(III) Frank Harland, youngest child of Jackson and Harriet D. (Crowell) Reed, was born on

the place where he now lives, February 12, 1857. He was educated in the district schools, and as soon as he was of sufficient age was employed in the saw mill his father then owned and operated, where Frank H. now carries on the same business. This mill has been burned down twice, but each time a new and better structure has risen in place of the old one. The annual amount of rough lumber turned out by this mill is about half a million feet. Mr. Reed married, July 14, 1873, Lizzie N. Glynn, who was born in Newport, daughter of John and Mary E. (Thurber) Glynn, of Unity, New Hampshire. They had four children: Elwin F.; Fred., deceased; Alice, who married Albert W. George, of Newport; and Bernice, who married Merton Miller, of Newport. Mr. Reed married (second) A. Carrie Crowell, December 18, 1901, daughter of Peter and Susan (Sanborn) Crowell. Mrs. Reed was born in Newport, January 6, 1876. There is no family by the second union.

The family of this name was planted in New England when the inhabited portion of Massachusetts consisted of only a thin fringe of settlements along the seaboard. When the population became denser and more wide spread, members of the family became pioneers in New Hampshire and progenitors of highly respected families in the Granite state.

(I) John Mussey (or Muzzey) was a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, but how long is not known. He died in that town before 1689, and was probably an immigrant from England. He married Lydia —, who was living in 1660, and was admitted to the Newbury church in 1677. The children of John and Lydia were: Thomas, John, Benjamin and Lydia.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Lydia Mussey, born about 1640, was a planter of Salisbury, and died April 12, 1690. His will, dated April 4, proved September 30, 1690, mentions his wife Elizabeth, his mother "Lidah Musse," and son John, under age. A widow Mussey, a prominent friend, was killed by Indians, August 17, 1703. John Mussey married Elizabeth —, and they were the parents of one child, John, mentioned below.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) and Elizabeth Mussey, was born probably about 1680; was baptized, adult, August 5, 1711, in Salisbury. He married, December 17, 1773, Hannah Diamond, and they were the parents of children born in 1714 and 1716.

(IV) John (4), son of John (3) and Hannah (Diamond) Muzzey, of Salisbury, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, May 5, 1714, died January 15, 1786. He was admitted to the church June 3, 1752, from the North Parish Church of Haverhill. He moved to New Hampshire and lived at Plaistow, now Atkinson, on the farm opposite the home of Frank W. Greenough, on the "East road," and later (1742) moved to the homestead where Giles F. Marble now resides. He was prominent in town and church affairs; was one of the petitioners for a parish in 1734, for the incorporation of the town of Hampstead in 1749; chosen one of a committee to carry on a case in law against Kingston, in 1768; was clerk to meeting of the freeholders, December 8, 1767, and February 9, 1768, when financial matters of the town were considered, was one of three assessors of rates in 1764. He was three times elected moderator of town meetings, and was selectman nine times between 1750 and 1768. He married Abiah Hunkins, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 9, 1715, a daughter of Robert and Abial (Page) Hunkins, of Haverhill and Bradford, New

Hampshire. She was admitted to the church, March 25, 176—, and died in Hampstead. Their children were: Abiah, John, Thomas, Benjamin, Hannah, Sarah (died young), Sarah, and Molly.

(V) John (5), eldest son and second child of John (4) and Abiah (Hunkins) Muzzey, of Hampstead, was born in 1743, came to Weare, New Hampshire, in 1774, and settled on lot 74, range 7, on Craneyhill. He was a carpenter and joiner, a good workman, and had a nice set of tools. He served in the Revolution, and one season went under General Sullivan in the Rhode Island expedition. His wife and children felt very badly to have him enlist, and never expected to see him home again. He returned at midnight, stepped upon the flat rock at his door, and as agreed, fired his gun. This brought all the family to the door at once to extend him a happy welcome. He was a member of the first Universalist society formed in Weare before 1803, which consisted of about thirty men and a few female members. He lived to be over eighty-two years old. He married (first) Judith Hadley; and (second) Priscilla Johnson. His children were: John, Samuel, Asa, Judith, Dimond, Benjamin, Susan, Thomas, Perley, and Abiah. (Asa and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(VI) Samuel, second son and child of John (5) Muzzey, was born in Weare, April 24, 1767. He lived in Weare and Newbury, New Hampshire. He married (first) Hannah Kimball, daughter of Nathan and Judith (Kimball) Kimball, of Weare (see Kimball, VI). He married (second) Mary Dudley. His children were: John, Samuel, Asa, Polly and Hannah, the first two born in Weare. The first three lived in Newbury, and the first and third died there. The elder daughter married Rodney Goodwin, and lived and died in Newbury. The younger was the wife of Jesse Carr, and passed her days in Bradford, New Hampshire.

(VII) Samuel (2), second son and child of Samuel (1) and Judith (Kimball) Muzzey, was born October 15, 1802, in Weare, and was eighteen years old when he went with his father to Newbury. Soon after arriving in that town he began clearing land for himself and built a log house. He became a large landowner, and was noted for the immense number of shingles which he split and shaved by hand. His active life was spent in Newbury, and his last days were passed in Bradford, where he died February 19, 1897, in his ninety-fifth year. He was a remarkably active and industrious man, whose regular and temperate habits kept him in good health to the last. His hair was never tinged with grey, and was still silky and glossy at the time of his death. He was a Universalist in religious belief, and a Democrat in political principle, and always shunned participation in public affairs.

Mr. Muzzey was married, probably in Bradford, to Betsy Cheney, daughter of Jonathan Cheney, of that town (see Cheney, VII). She was born November, 1807, and died February 8, 1886, in her seventy-ninth year. She was strong in the faith that all will ultimately be brought to repentance and the joys of Heaven, and was a woman of high christian character, respected wherever known. Nine of her ten children grew up, and are accounted for as follows: Alma Jane became the wife of John E. Babbitt, of Springfield, New Hampshire, and died in West Andover, this state. Fred S. is a farmer residing in East Concord. Lydia Ann was the second wife of John E. Babbitt. Joseph E. and Albert C. lived and died in Manchester, this state. Mary Jane, wife of Horace Vose, lived in New Boston, and died in Manchester. Emeline married (first)

Gustavus Lovering, of Springfield, New Hampshire, and (second) George O. Gillingham, of Bradford, and died in that town. Harriet S. died at the age of sixteen years.

(VIII) Frank Pierce, youngest child of Samuel and Betsey (Cheney) Muzzey, was born January 26, 1851, in Newbury, New Hampshire, where he grew up and attended the public schools until he was twenty years of age. He was at an early age a help to his father in tilling the home acres, and continued thereon for many years, caring for his parents in their old age. For a few years he resided in Bedford, this state, whence he removed in May, 1898, to East Penacook street, East Concord. Here he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, with a fine old mansion, in which he entertains summer boarders. Some of his patrons return year after year to spend the vacation months, and thus continue relations pleasantly begun at the opening of his house to guests. Mr. Muzzey is an energetic, industrious and judicious farmer, qualities which constitute the passport to success. He produces milk for sale at wholesale, and rears his own stock, giving some attention to grade Holstein cows. He is in touch with the advanced thought of the times, is a sound Universalist in religious belief, a sound Democrat in politics, and an active member of Rumford Grange of East Concord. Always a busy man, he finds no time for participation in public matters, and declines offices of any connection.

He was married February 25, 1876, to Eva L. Rittabush, who was a native of Weare, daughter of Nelson and Phebe (Collins) Rittabush. She died July 25, 1891, leaving no issue. Mr. Muzzey was married (second), June 20, 1894, to Julia M. Gillingham, who was born April 2, 1868, in Thurman, New York, a daughter of John and Ellen (Coyle) Gillingham, the former a native of Claremont, this state, and the latter of New York. John Gillingham was a son of John King and Delina (Muzzey) Gillingham. Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Muzzey have a son, Frank Eldridge, born April 12, 1900, a very sturdy and promising lad.

(VI) Asa, third son of John (5) Muzzey, was born about 1769, in Weare and settled in Enfield, New Hampshire.

(VII) Thomas, son of Asa Muzzey, was born March 28, 1816, in Enfield, and was educated in the common schools of that town. He acquired the carpenter's trade, in which he was occupied during most of his active life. He was a leading citizen, affiliating politically with the Democratic party, and represented his town for two years in the legislature. In October, 1841, he was married to Abigail Wilson Noyes, daughter of Elijah and Abigail Wilson (Vickery) Noyes. She was born March 8, 1816, in Hebron, New Hampshire, and died November 15, 1893, having survived by more than five years, her husband, who passed away September 14, 1888. They had seven children, namely: Mary L., Malonie A., Ervin W., John E., Frank P., Orvis T. and Flora A.

(VIII) Orvis Thomas, youngest son of Thomas and Abigail W. (Noyes) Muzzey, was born in Hebron, New Hampshire, March 18, 1854. He was educated in the common schools. He worked on a farm in Hebron for three years, then moved to Bristol, New Hampshire, when he was fifteen years of age. He lived in Bristol from 1860 to 1877 when he came to Lakeport, New Hampshire, and started in the contracting business. He is a contractor and builder, and also a dealer in paint and hardware. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and for two terms he was a selectman for the town of Gilford. He belongs to the Free Will Baptist Church, and to the United



A. A. Hastings

Order of Pilgrim Fathers. He is known for his integrity and fair dealing and has been very successful in his business. On October 28, 1878, Orvis T. Muzzey married Mary Eliza Rollins, daughter of Richard and Martha M. E. (Gray) Rollins, of Bristol, New Hampshire. They have one child, Victor Gray, who was born at Laconia, New Hampshire, July 10, 1897.

The name of Hastings, so long identified with the British nobility, is of Danish origin and has existed in England from the time of Alfred the Great. During the reign of that monarch a Danish chief named Hastings took forcible possession of a portion of the county of Sussex, including a castle and a seaport, and succeeded in retaining it in spite of the vigorous opposition of the Saxons. As the family did not oppose the Norman invasion they were not deprived of their estates by the conqueror, and in the reign of Henry the Second one of them, Henry Hastings, son of William de Hastings, became a peer of the realm. They subsequently became allied by marriage with the royal families of both England and Scotland. In 1529 Lord George Hastings was created Earl of Huntingdon by Henry the Eighth. The family record on this side of the ocean begins with Thomas Hastings who came over in 1634, and the latter's brother John (called so by tradition), who arrived in 1638. Both were married in England and John brought children with him. These immigrants are said to have been great-grandsons of the Earl of Huntingdon, previously mentioned, and they sought homes in New England in order to escape persecution by non-conformists.

(I) The first definitely known American ancestor of the branch of the family now under consideration was Robert Hastings who married Elizabeth Davis, and was among the early settlers in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Whether he was born in England or America cannot be determined, but it is reasonable to infer that he was a son of one of the emigrants.

(II) John, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Davis) Hastings, married Ednah Braley, and resided in Haverhill.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Ednah (Braley) Hastings, was probably a lifelong resident of Haverhill. The maiden name of his wife was Rebecca Kelley.

(IV) General Amos, son of John and Rebecca (Kelley) Hastings, was born in Haverhill, February 3, 1757. He settled in Bethel, Maine, going there a young man and entering with spirit into the preliminary work of developing the agricultural resources of that region. He served with ability in all of the important public offices, and was for years regarded as the most prominent citizen of the town. On September 10, 1778, he was married at Fryeburg, Maine, to Elizabeth Wiley, and had a family of eight children, namely: Sally, Amos, Lucinda, died young; Susanna, Timothy, Lucinda, John and Huldah.

(V) John, third son and seventh child of General Amos and Elizabeth (Wiley) Hastings, was born in Bethel, May 6, 1790. For many years he was the blacksmith of Bethel Hill, where he was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with his trade, and his death occurred there April 5, 1850. His wife, who was before marriage Abigail Straw, bore him eight children: Gideon Alphonso, David Robinson, John Decatur, Daniel Straw, died young; Solon S., died young; Moses Mason, Agnes Straw and another Daniel Straw.

(VI) Gideon Alphonso, eldest child of John and Abigail (Straw) Hastings, was born in Bethel, February 18, 1821. Settling in Bethel, his native town, he became a prosperous farmer and a lumberman. In politics he was a Democrat. In addition to holding town offices, he represented his district in the state legislature and served as county commissioner. He enlisted August 8, 1861, in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned captain, October 15, 1861, and July 31, 1862, was commissioned major. May 12, 1862, he went to New Orleans, and in September, 1863, was in command of the regiment and Read's Cavalry. He was in command of regiment at the battle of Baton Rouge, also in the battle of Irish Bend, and made the charge on the steamer "Dana" in battle of Port Hudson. He was then ordered to Maine in the recruiting service, and was in command at Camp Berry, Portland. From August, 1863, to April, 1864, he was at New Orleans on detached duty. He joined his regiment, June, 1864, was ordered to Morganza Bend, and July 16 left New Orleans for Bermuda Hundred. He was with Sheridan at Cedar Creek, and at Fisher Hill. December 7, 1864, he was mustered out of the service. February 24, 1865, he was commissioned major by the governor and authorized to raise a new company and join his regiment at Savannah, Georgia. He was provost marshal at Savannah, and was detailed provost judge for western Georgia, in charge of the Freedman's Bureau. He was honorably discharged April 26, 1866, by reason of expiration of his term of service.

He married, October 3, 1847, Dolly (Keyes) Kimball, daughter of Moses Kimball, of Rumford, Maine. She became the mother of eight children, namely: Moses Alphonso, referred to at greater length in the succeeding paragraph. William Walter, born February 15, 1851, resides in Bethel, Maine. Frank Wallace, born September 25, 1852, died July 2, 1872. Florence Isabella, born May 11, 1854, died August 13, 1854. David Robinson, born January 24, 1857, resides in Auburn, Maine, where he has served as mayor, also sheriff of Androscoggin county for some years; he is an extensive lumberman; he married (first) Josephine A. Sanderson; married (second) Ella J. Coffin. O'Neil W. R., born March 28, 1859, deceased. Herbert Bryant, born June 25, 1861, resides in Oregon. Thomas Foscett, born January 14, 1871, resides in Bethel, Maine.

(VII) Moses Alphonso Hastings, eldest child of Gideon Alphonso and Dolly K. (Kimball) Hastings, was born in Bethel, Maine, December 31, 1848. His studies in the public schools were augmented by a course at Gould's Academy, Bethel, and when fifteen years old he began the activities of life as a school teacher. While thus employed he devoted his spare time to reading law in the office of David Hammons, of Bethel, and after completing his legal preparations at the Albany (New York) Law School, he was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen. He removed to Gorham, New Hampshire, and opening a law office in that town, practiced his profession in company with General A. S. Twitchell for four years, and for the succeeding two years practiced his profession alone. In 1874 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court for Coos county, and has ever since retained that position, receiving reappointments under both Democratic and Republican administrations. In politics he acts with the Democratic party. He resides in Lancaster. Mr. Hastings has attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Order, being

a member of North Star Lodge, chapter, council and commandery, Lancaster, and of Edward A. Raymond Consistory at Nashua. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists. He was second lieutenant of Company F, Third New Hampshire Volunteer Militia, Lancaster; appointed second lieutenant June 25, 1878, promoted to first lieutenant May 31, 1879; promoted to Captain July 25, 1879, and honorably discharged August 30, 1882, upon his own request.

Mr. Hastings married Annie F. Poore, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel M. Poore, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings have one son, Warren, born July 1, 1885. He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking a course in mining and civil engineering. At the present time (1907) he holds a position with New Jersey Zinc Company, at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

This name has been variously written Lampary, Lamprey, Lamfrey and Lamprey, and in the Old German of the eighth century as Lemprit. A specious but hardly tenable theory derives the name directly from Lampridius, a Latin historian of the fourth century, and the name also of a Latin poet and scholar of the sixteenth century. But a more probable and certainly a more interesting origin is claimed by those who remember the old Norse word "lam," meaning land, and "frid," meaning free. The latter syllable is easily changed to "frey," and we have Lamprey, signifying free land or land belonging to a freeman, a designation of which any family may be proud. The coat-of-arms, as given in Burke's Peerage, consists of a field, or, three-crosslets fitchée, in chief, gules; crest, a hand holding a cross-crosslet fitchée, in pale proper. The cross was the customary cognizance of a Crusader, and the hand is a pledge of sincerity. Fitchée means that the cross is sharpened at the lower end like a stake. Or, gold, is the emblem of magnanimity, and gules of courage and valor in battle.

(I) The American ancestor was Henry Lamprey, who was born about 1616, and came to America with his wife Julian (written in the town records "Gillyen"), and lived several years in Boston. About 1660 he removed to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died August 7, 1700, aged eighty-four years. His wife died May 10, 1670. He was a cooper by trade, and in a deposition made in 1666 he called himself fifty years old. A tradition which has been handed down from generation to generation states that his wife received for her marriage dowry a scale containing her weight in gold, one hundred and twelve pounds. The chest which held this treasure is still preserved in the family, and is now held in St. Paul, Minnesota. The children of Henry and "Gillyen" Lamprey were: Henry, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary (died in infancy), Mary and Benjamin.

(II) Benjamin, youngest child of Henry and Julian Lamprey, was born September 28, 1661, in Hampton, New Hampshire, and lived in that town. He was married (first), November 10, 1687, to Jane, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder (see Batchelder, III). She was born January 8, 1670. After her death he married Mary, surname unknown, who died September 17, 1735, aged sixty-five years. His children were: Benjamin, Deborah, Daniel, Sarah, Nathaniel, Jane, Henry, Elizabeth, Abigail, John, Hannah and Morris.

(III) Morris, youngest child of Benjamin and

Mary Lamprey, was born December 20, 1711, in Hampton, and lived in that town at Little River. He married (first) Elizabeth, granddaughter of Nehemiah Hobbs. He was married (second), September 6, 1738, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Rebecca (Smith) Moulton. She was born May 4, 1716. Their children were: Morris, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Abigail and Sarah.

(IV) Morris (2), eldest child of Morris (1) and Elizabeth (Hobbs) Lamprey, was born December 4, 1737, in Hampton, New Hampshire, and in 1790 lived in Epsom, New Hampshire.

(V) Aaron, son of Morris (2) Lamprey, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, April 29, 1766. He moved to the neighboring town of Epsom, where he married and reared a family, and in his latter years came to Concord, where he died. About 1791. Aaron Lamprey married Hannah Locke, daughter of Francis Locke, of Epsom, who was born July 20, 1765. They had eleven children: Levi, born September 10, 1792; Hannah, Aaron, Delia, Ephraim, mentioned below; Abel, John, Daniel, Betsey, Lydia and Judith, born July 29, 1815. Aaron Lamprey died July 29, 1850, aged eighty-four years, and his wife died August 9, 1835, aged seventy.

(VI) Ephraim, third son and fifth child of Aaron and Hannah (Locke) Lamprey, was born at Epsom, New Hampshire, May 27, 1800. He was a man of unusual ability, though he had no education beyond that afforded by the district schools of his day. In 1826 he moved to Groton, this state, where he devoted himself to farming till 1849, when he removed to Concord and became a manufacturer of brick. The old home was where the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital now stands. He was blessed with good health all his days, and was a vigorous, energetic worker. Mr. Lamprey joined the Free Will Baptist Church at the age of twenty-five, and was ever after an active and devoted member. He was a man of marked religious feeling, and always had family prayers, even during haying. In politics he was a Whig, but he early espoused the cause of Anti-Slavery, and became the first Abolitionist in Groton, afterwards joining the Republican party. In 1827 Ephraim Lamprey married Bridget Phelps, daughter of Henry Phelps, and his second wife, Hannah Blodgett, who was born at Groton, New Hampshire, April 4, 1802. She was a school teacher in early life, having been a pupil of Parson Rolfe, of Groton. Like her husband, she was a member of the Free Baptist Church. Mrs. Lamprey was a great reader, and a woman of advanced ideas, and she inspired her children to get an education. She was interested in woman's suffrage in the days when it took courage to subscribe to a journal devoted to the cause.

Ephraim and Bridget (Phelps) Lamprey had a family of eleven children, all born in Groton: Delia C., born February 6, 1828, died April 12, 1883; Mary B., born December 22, 1830, died August 14, 1849; Henry P., whose sketch follows; Elmira B., born February 15, 1834, died April, 1879; Maurice S., born October 1, 1835; John H., born January 5, 1837, died July 12, 1900; Maitland C., whose sketch follows; Austin L., born October 17, 1840; Horace A., born June 27, 1842, died June 25, 1892; Cyrus E., born March 29, 1844, died June, 1845; and Clarence S., born May 14, 1847. Five of these sons served during the civil war, and one of them gave his life for his country. Horace A. Lamprey enlisted in the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 25, 1862, two days before he had com-

pleted his twentieth year. Maurice S. Lamprey enlisted in the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, was transferred to the signal corps, served throughout the war, and is now a photographer in Penacook, New Hampshire. Austin L. and Clarence S. Lamprey belonged respectively to the Thirteenth and the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. Maitland C. Lamprey's war record is given on another page. The boys were not alone in rendering service to their country. The eldest daughter, Delia C. Lamprey, became an army nurse, beginning at the temporary hospital at Concord, and afterwards serving at Fortress Monroe and Washington. After the war she became one of the matrons at the Home for Discharged Soldiers in Boston, where she remained for two years, subsequently marrying Harvey Hughes, of Manchester, New Hampshire. She was a benevolent woman and a friend to the needy. Mary B. Lamprey, a girl of lovely character, died August 4, 1849, in her nineteenth year. Elmira B. Lamprey, the youngest daughter, was a student at New Hampton Institute, but gave up graduation to care for an enfeebled mother. She had a beautiful, self-sacrificing nature, and was the light of the home. Her untimely death occurred September 1, 1879, in her thirty-sixth year. John H. Lamprey, the third brother, never married, but like his sister Elmira, devoted his life to his parents. He moved to Concord, New Hampshire, where he became a noted market gardener, sometimes having one hundred acres under cultivation. He was a generous and public-spirited citizen, and helped the common welfare by finding work for the needy. For many years the Lamprey gardens were one of the features of the South End of the city. Mr. J. H. Lamprey was a Republican in politics, and served both as an alderman and representative from his ward. His death occurred July 12, 1900.

Ephraim Lamprey, the father of this family, died November 13, 1884, at the age of eighty-four, and his wife survived him just one week, dying November 20, aged eighty-two.

(VII) Rev. Henry Phelps, eldest son and third child of Ephraim and Bridget (Phelps) Lamprey, was born at Groton, New Hampshire, November 3, 1832. He took his preparatory studies at New Hampton Institution, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1862. For the succeeding two years he was in the service of the American Tract Society, and from 1864 to 1866 he studied for the ministry at New Hampton Theological Institution. He was licensed to preach by the Free Will Baptist denomination at Center Harbor, this state, May 23, 1866, and in October of that year became pastor at Phillips, Maine, where he remained till the latter part of 1868. He then returned to New Hampshire, and was pastor at Wilmot Flat for three years, afterwards filling pulpits at Brunswick, East Corinth and South Parsonfield, all in Maine. In 1879, while officiating at the Free Baptist Church at Northwood, New Hampshire, he found himself in accord with Congregational views, and afterwards affiliated with that denomination, filling pulpits at West Stewartstown, Danbury and Acworth, this state; Lower Waterford, Vermont; and Centre Ossipee and Short Falls, Epsom, New Hampshire. In 1890 he returned to Concord where he has since made his home at Lamprey Park, near his brother's gardens. Mr. Lamprey is a Republican in politics, and an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance. For thirty years he was actively engaged in the service of the church, and his good work will not be forgotten in the various parishes to which he

was called to minister. A man of quiet and modest ways, a devoted son and brother, and an exemplary husband and father, he has faithfully fulfilled his duty in whatever circumstances he has been placed, and his labor has been fruitful in results, if not productive of worldly acclaim.

On July 11, 1867, Rev. Henry P. Lamprey married Ellen Selomy Hardy, youngest child of Ichabod P. and Emeline (Webster) Hardy, who was born March 2, 1844, at Rumney, New Hampshire (see Hardy, III). In early life she lived with her parents at Hebron, Lebanon and Groton, this state, and she was graduated from New Hampton Institute in 1865. Mrs. Lamprey has always been an earnest student, and though much of her early married life was given to the instruction of her children and to parish work, she has always found time for original research, and investigation. She was successful in stimulating and helping others to gain an education, and in promoting missionary and Sunday-school interests. She has a valuable and extensive collection of fossils and minerals from all parts of the world, which she has been years in gathering, and another large collection of mosses and lichens. More than twenty-five years ago she joined the Agassiz Association, forming a Home Chapter with the four members of her immediate family, and together they studied the wonders of the natural world. Mrs. Lamprey belongs both to the Fern and Moss Chapter of this Association, and has reported her discoveries to its publications and other journals. She is also a member of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C. In Concord she is a member of the Wild Flower, the Twelfth Night (Shakespeare) and the Woman's Clubs, being especially interested in the art, science and current events department of the latter organization. While in Acworth Mrs. Lamprey and her husband joined the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and were graduated in 1890. Mrs. Lamprey has always been an ardent lover of the best literature, and her children were nourished upon this diet. All the books in the house betoken scholarly tastes, and it is no wonder that daughters brought up in such an atmosphere should become gifted and brilliant women. Since her residence in Concord Mrs. Lamprey, with her husband, has been a member of the South Congregational Church.

Rev. Henry P. and Ellen (Hardy) Lamprey are the parents of two children: Lunette Emeline, born April 17, 1867, at Alexandria, New Hampshire; and Elmira Adrienne, born October 21, 1878, at Northwood, this state. The elder daughter was educated at home, spent two years at the Concord high school and five years at Mount Holyoke College, from which she was graduated in 1891 with the degree of B. L., being the first student to receive a diploma of that sort. During her undergraduate days she was an editor of the college paper. She taught in a mission school in Kentucky for a short time, but her literary bent soon became dominant, and in 1892 she engaged in newspaper work at Washington, D. C., where she remained thirteen years. She was on the editorial staff both of the *Capitol* and the *Washington Times*, and during part of this period she conducted the literary page and wrote the book reviews. Her work has received commendation from authors like Gilbert Parker, Richard Watson Gilder, and others of that rank. Despite the requirements of regular journalism, Miss Lamprey has found time for much original production, and her poems show an undoubted gift of song. In 1904 she went to New York to serve as one of the editors of the Roosevelt

Campaign Bureau, and has since been engaged in literary work in that city.

Elmira A. Lamprey, the youngest daughter, was graduated from the Concord high school in 1898. While a student she edited the *High School Volunteer*. She was fitted for college, but her musical gifts led her to pursue another career, and she studied under the best masters in New Hampshire and Boston. Since 1905 she has been associated with her sister in New York, and like her, she possesses decided literary talent. Miss Myra Lamprey is now the editor of the music column of *Club Life*. From her early youth she has been a contributor to the press, and also an enthusiastic observer of birds and flowers. During her residence in Concord she wrote some charming papers on these subjects for the *Concord Monitor*. Both sisters possess artistic tastes and abilities, and Miss Myra Lamprey is a member of the Pen and Brush Club of New York City.

(VII) Maitland Charles, fourth son and seventh child of Ephraim and Bridget (Phelps) Lamprey, was born September 30, 1838, in Grotton, New Hampshire, and received his education at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter institution in 1863. He left school to enlist in the army a year before commencement, but received his diploma notwithstanding his absence. He worked his way through college, and slept on the floor rather than borrow money to live more luxuriously. He enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, in October, 1862. This regiment formed a part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and he saw severe service in Louisiana. He was also in General Banks' expedition up the Red River, and was in the battle of Port Hudson, one of the most bloody contests of the war. He also assisted in the capture of Butte a la Rose, in May 1863. Although he was much debilitated by disease, his powerful constitution and previous good habits pulled him through, and he was discharged August 20, 1863. On returning to New Hampshire he was so weakened by his experiences that he was not able to enter into any active business for two years. He then began to teach school, first in Ohio, and later in Iowa, Kansas Normal School, and for twenty-four years was principal of Oliver Ames high school, northeastern Massachusetts. For some time he has now been retired from active labor, but his intellectual force and his keen interest in the affairs of the world are undiminished. He was a member of the constitutional convention of New Hampshire in 1902, and is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Lamprey married, July 12, 1869, to Abbie C. Davis, daughter of John and Sarah (Davis) Davis. She was born in Yarmouth, Maine, June 22, 1844. They had two children, Mary L., born in Knoxville, Iowa, April 29, 1870; and Charles M., born in Emporia, Kansas, February 15, 1872. The latter is director of the evening school, Boston, and was recently married to Mabel Murray, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

LAMPER This is a variation of the name Lamprey, Lamphey or Lamprell, and the old families of this name are nearly all descended from Henry Lamprey, born in England about 1616, who lived in Boston, Massachusetts, until about 1660, and Hampton, New Hampshire, and died August 7, 1700, aged eighty-four

years. His wife Julien, or Gillyen, died May 10, 1670.

(I) Joseph Lamper was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire. He grew to mature age and was a farmer there, but later moved to Manchester, where his later years were passed. He died about 1848. He married Hannah Lougee, daughter of Joseph Lougee. They were the parents of seven children: Charles E., Frank (died young), Nancy, David, William E., Martha and Frank.

(II) William E., fifth child and fourth son of Joseph and Hannah (Lougee) Lamper, was born in Manchester, December 27, 1843. He grew up on his father's farm, and received a common school education. When fifteen years of age he was employed in the Amoskeag gunshop, which at that time was an arms factory. A year later he began work for the firm of J. A. V. Smith & Company, and has been connected with this institution from then till now, with the exception of a few years when he returned to the gun shop to manufacture guns for use in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Lamper has always been a very industrious man, and success in business has rewarded his labors. In 1903 the J. V. A. Smith Company was incorporated, and Mr. Lamper was elected president, and Mr. Smith treasurer. Mr. Lamper still keeps his place at the bench, and turns out as good a day's work as any employe. He is very quiet and unobtrusive, and a man whose word is always to be relied on. In politics he is a Republican, but he has no affiliations with church, lodges or clubs. He married, in 1872, Elizabeth Plumpton, born in Manchester, England. They have two children: Grace and Charles. Grace is the wife of Egbert E. Foster, and has children. Charles is employed by the Higgins Supply Company.

The origin of the forbear of the WIGHT Wights of this article and the date of his arrival in America are unknown; but that he was a useful citizen and the progenitor of many more useful citizens is shown by the records of his descendants.

(I) Deacon Thomas Wight seems to have been in Watertown, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1635-36. Over a year later he appears tangibly at Dedham. On July 18, 1637, Thomas Wight, with eleven other persons, having been duly certified by the magistrates and having subscribed the covenant, was admitted an inhabitant of Dedham. At this time his family consisted of his wife Alice or Elsie, and his children: Henry, John, Thomas, and doubtless, Mary. In the distribution of lands for homesteads Thomas Wight received from the town the portion (twelve acres) allotted to each married man. In addition to this home lot he subsequently received grants of "planting ground," woodland and meadow. He and his wife were received into the church "ye 6th of ye 7 mo. 1640." On October 10, 1640, he became a freeman. He took an active part in the concerns of the town, and was repeatedly selected for the performance of various public services. In 1641 he was elected selectman for the town of Dedham, and filled that office six years. His name appears fourth on the list of Dedham inhabitants who in 1644, "taking into consideration the great necessity of providing some means for the Education of the youth in ye sd Town, did with unanimous consent, declare by vote, their willingness to promote that work, promising to put too their hands to provide maintenance for a free school in our sd Towne." Resolutions follow to

raise twenty pounds per annum, and put it with certain segregated lands in the hands of trustees to be improved for the school. This was the first free school in Massachusetts supported by a tax. In 1650 Thomas Wight with others was deputed by the town to attend to the erection of a village for the Indians at Natick. As early as 1649 he became interested in the movement for dividing Dedham, which resulted in the formation of Medfield. In 1649 he was chosen one of the committee to further this project. In May, 1650, he was chosen one of the committee of five to assist and direct the measurer in laying out house lots in Medfield and collect the fees for said work; also to be present with two others at the laying out of the line betwixt Dedham and Medfield; also one of a committee of six to lay out highways. In 1650 Medfield became a town, and later Thomas Wight removed his family thither. The valuation of property in the town of Medfield in 1652 shows that Thomas Wight was the wealthiest citizen there, his valuation being three hundred and twenty-two pounds. In 1650, 1653, and at subsequent times, he had grants of land allowed him by the town. He served as selectman in 1654-55-59, and every year following to 1674 (nineteen years) the last being the year of his death. He was a leading member in the Medfield church, and in 1661 it became his duty to assist in seating people in the meeting house; in 1667 he is mentioned as a deacon in the church. He seems to have taken much interest in the future of Medway. In 1659 he received a grant of fifteen acres on the west side of Charles river, and in 1660 one hundred and sixty-six acres, the largest except two of forty-seven proprietors. Thomas Wight and all his surviving sons in Medfield, and his son-in-law subscribed for building the new brick college at Cambridge, now known as Harvard University. From what the records show, Thomas Wight was an active man whose heart was right, and whose works were good and long enduring. His service of twenty-five years as selectman is a testimonial to his ability and fidelity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. Of his first wife little is known. The Dedham records show that she was received into the church 6th day, 7th mo. 1640. The Medfield record give the date of her death July 15, 1665. Thomas Wight married (second) Lydia, widow of James Penniman, of Boston, and sister of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, and daughter of Bennett Eliot. The children of Thomas and his first wife Alice were: Henry, John, Thomas, Mary, Samuel and Ephraim.

(II) Sergeant Henry, eldest child of Thomas and Alice Wight, settled with his parents in Dedham, in 1637. He became a member of the church August 14, 1646, and was admitted freeman May 26, 1647. He remained in Dedham when the remainder of his father's family removed to Medfield. He is first mentioned in Dedham records in connection with town affairs in 1653, having been appointed to the discharge of a town office. In 1658 he was made constable by the general court. He was selectman for ten years, his first service being in 1661, and he held that office at his death. In 1665 the record shows he received a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land from the town, a grant of unusually large size for which no reason is assigned. On February 24, 1673, he was one of three citizens of Dedham appointed to lay out a house lot for Rev. Samuel Mann, at Wrentham, and to take care about the church lot there.

He is mentioned in his father's will as "my eldest son," "my well beloved son," and is appointed one of his executors. He received by this will all his father's "houses and lands lying and being in Dedham." This device included the original grant of twelve acres from the town to Thomas Wight. He died intestate, February 27, 1680, leaving an estate valued at five hundred and twenty-four pounds and one shilling. He married, about 1652, Jane Goodenow, of Sudbury, who joined the church June 12, 1653, and died in Dedham, May 16, 1684. Her estate inventoried sixty-two pounds, eight shilling and three pence. The children of this union were: John, Joseph, Daniel, Benjamin, and Jonathan, whose sketch follows.

(III) Jonathan (1), youngest child of Henry and Jane (Goodenow) Wight, was born July 2, 1662, and removed from Dedham to Wrentham, where he died intestate, March 20, 1719. He married, August 19, 1687, Elizabeth Hawes, of Wrentham. She married (second), February 20, 1722, Samuel Bullard, of Dedham. She must have lived to extreme old age, as a deed of release of dower interest in her first husband's property was dated April 2, 1764, seventy-seven years after her first marriage. The children of Jonathan and Elizabeth, all born in Wrentham, were: Jeane Elizabeth, Mehitable, Sarah, Jonathan and Sarah.

(IV) Jonathan (2), fifth child and only son of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Hawes) Wight, was born in Wrentham, January 6, 1700, and resided in Wrentham, where all his children were born. He married there (first), February 13, 1721, Jemima Whiting. She died June 24, 1754, the mother of ten children. Jonathan married (second), December 5, 1754, Mrs. Jerusha George. His will was made March 11, 1773. He died March 26, 1773, and his will was probated April 9, 1773. Jerusha's will was made May 22, 1792; its probate February 5, 1793, approximates the date of her death. Jonathan's children were: Jonathan, Jemima, Benjamin, Joseph, Eliphalet, Elizabeth, Susannah, Timothy, Zubiah, Olive, Jerusha and Matilda.

(V) Joseph (1), fourth child and third son of Jonathan (2) and Jemima (Whiting) Wight, was born in Wrentham, December 29, 1729. He, like his father, is mentioned as a yeoman. In 1781 he with some of his sons, perhaps, prospected at New Marblehead (Windham), Maine. From 1781 till the fall of 1783 his movements are variously reported. It is certain however that in November, 1783, he removed with all his family except his son James to Otisfield, Cumberland county, Maine, where he settled upon "a beautiful ridge of land near the centre of the town," a portion of which is still owned by his posterity. His account book shows that he was ready to turn his hand to many things required in new settlements, such as making surtouts, waistcoats, bearskin muffs, boots and shoes. He was also a farmer, and part proprietor of a saw mill upon Saturday pond. The dates in his account book extend from 1785 to 1794. He married first, in Wrentham, September 23, 1755, Abigail Farrington, of the same place, who died there August 25, 1758, aged twenty-two. He married second, in Wrentham, June 9, 1763, Abigail Ware, who was born December 15, 1740. The family of Joseph was uncommonly hardy and athletic. Although school privileges were scant in those days they contrived to acquire a fair education and to accumulate good estates. They were influential in the community where they resided, and were always respected and trusted. The children of Joseph, all

but the first two by the second wife, were: Child (stillborn), Joseph, Benjamin, Abigail, James, Thomas, Nathan, Warren and Jonathan.

(VI) Dr. Joseph (2), second child of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Farrington) Wight, was born August 10, 1758, and volunteered at Wrentham about May 1, 1775, with Captain Oliver Pond in Colonel Joseph Read's regiment for eight months in the revolutionary war. He was continued in the service by successive re-enlistments until November, 1779, when he was taken prisoner and kept in confinement at New York until November, 1780. Being then exchanged he re-enlisted, and was discharged as a corporal after four years' service. He is said to have been present at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Burgoyne. It is also stated that he was an assistant surgeon on ship-board at some period during the war, and there learned to perform simple surgical operations. During his later life he was a practicing physician of the botanic school, and is distinguished by his descendants as Dr. Joseph. In 1784 he with his wife settled in Otisfield and lived near his father. In 1799 he resided in Raymond, and died in Casco, November 27, 1846, aged eighty-eight. He married, in Wrentham, August 4, 1783, Olive Mann, of that place, who was born in Worcester, January 17, 1764. She died in Casco (formerly Raymond), April 28, 1867, aged one hundred and three years. Their children were: Virgil, Abigail Farrington, Horatio, Roxy, Calista, Barclay, Nelson, Patience, Marcus, Joseph and Kaphira. The latter was living in 1907.

(VII) Barclay, sixth child and fourth son of Joseph (2) and Olive (Mann) Wight, was born in Otisfield, Maine, September 15, 1796. He was a farmer in Casco, where his children were born, and where he died November 2, 1884, aged eighty-eight. He was a citizen of influence, and held town offices. When eighty-eight years of age, in 1884, he returned from a visit to his son Edward M., to Gorham, New Hampshire, to vote for James G. Blaine for president, who he considered the greatest man in the United States. Near the close of his life he became a member of the Adventist Church. He married, at Casco, October, 1826, Ann Mayberry, who was born December 11, 1804, and died June 1, 1877, daughter of Major Daniel and Betsy (Nash) Mayberry. Their children were: Marion, Alfred, Martha Mayberry, Edward Mayberry, Daniel Webster, Joseph Erastus, and Annie Mayberry.

(VIII) Edward Mayberry Wight, M. D., fourth child and third son of Barclay and Ann (Mayberry) Wight, was born in Casco, Maine, October 5, 1834. He possesses a good practical literary education which he acquired principally through his own efforts, so far as providing means was concerned. He was an earnest, diligent student, and after getting through the common and high schools of Casco he was qualified to teach. With thorough training for one of his years, and with a voice of unusual power and compass, he taught singing school with success as well as public school, the field of his labors being in the vicinity of his home. In 1856, being then twenty-two years old, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. F. D. Lord, of Casco, Maine, which he continued under Prof. T. A. Childs, of Pittsburg, Massachusetts. He entered the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, Maine, where he passed three full terms, and thence to Berkshire Medical School at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he studied one term. He then had the advantage of a part of a

term at the Harvard Medical School. In order to attain a degree of proficiency in surgery satisfactory to himself, he spent a year longer in the schools than was necessary to graduate. In the two first named schools he was made prosector, and acquitted himself with credit. He was assistant demonstrator and director of anatomy for Professor Conant, who said it was the best dissection he ever saw presented. In 1861 he began practice in Casco. Knowing that battles of the Civil war then raging were rending and tearing in a thousand different ways the forms of untold thousands of men, and feeling that he could gain knowledge and at the same time be of use in the alleviation of suffering in the Union hospitals, he went to Virginia, and spent the winter of 1862-63 in the army hospitals along the Potomac. On his return he continued his practice at Casco until 1865, and then removed to Gorham, New Hampshire, where he has since resided. He is an excellent surgeon and has a large practice including both minor and major cases throughout a large region of country. It has been said of him "He has the hand of a woman and the heart of a lion, two necessary qualifications in a surgeon." As a physician he has a large and successful practice. He has one of the largest private libraries in the state, consisting of medical and other scientific works and standard fiction, often burns the midnight oil, and is always well read in the literature of his profession. Like many other men of his vocation, he is a much better practitioner than debt collector, and has done a great amount of professional work which was really "charity practice," giving away his skill and medicine where a keen collector would have accumulated a small fortune by requiring payment for what his patients got. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and of Tyrone Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, Mechanics Falls, Maine, and Berlin Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Berlin. He married, February 11, 1863, Josephine Maria Nutting, who was born in Otisfield, July 12, 1840, daughter of Nathan and Dorcas Ann Whitmore (Chadbourne) Nutting, of Otisfield. She was a well known musician and successful music teacher in her early life. Seven children have been born to them: Edward Archer, Edith Andrew, Ralph Howthorne, Josephine Louise, Leon Delmont, Hattie May, and Lawrence Norman. Edward A., born November 28, 1864, in Casco, is a physician in Harristown, Maine. Edith A., January 28, 1867, married Adelbert Leavitt and resides at Gorham, New Hampshire. Josephine L., January 29, 1872, died young. Leon D., November 19, 1874, was an oculist in Auburn, Maine, died August 3, 1907. Hattie M., January 21, 1878, married Rev. Charles P. Marshall, and resides in Westfield, Massachusetts. Lawrence N., February 22, 1881, graduated from Bates College in 1907. Now a tutor in Browns University, Rhode Island. Politically the Doctor was formerly an Abolitionist and later a Lincoln Republican.

The word in Scotch means "a message,

TAFT or dwelling and ground for household uses." It seems nearly akin to the English "toft," which means either a grove of trees, or "a place where a message has stood, but is decayed." It has also been claimed that the name is Irish, because there is a well known family in Ireland called Teafe, or Taffe, or Taffi, or Taaf. However the name is spelled, the pronunciation is uniform and monosyllabic. The Taft family has had many distinguished representatives in this coun-



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try, notably the eminent statesman, William H. Taft. Most of the Tafts in America are descended from Robert, who came here in 1675.

(I) Robert Taft (or Taaffe, as the name was originally spelled), was born in Ireland about 1640, and died in Mendon, Massachusetts, February 8, 1725. The Taft families of America are descended from Robert Taft and a relative, Matthew Taft, who settled near Robert some years later. Both were Protestant Irish by birth. The name does not appear in Scotland in any form, and only in England apparently among descendants of the Irish family. The name has been spelled in Ireland for some centuries, Taaffe. It is true that the Tafts were associated with the Scotch-Irish just as many English were.

Sir William Taaffe (or Taft), a knight of the Protestant faith, was among the grantees at the time of the Scotch emigration and settlement in Ulster Province, Ireland, by order of King James. In 1610 he received a grant of one hundred acres of land in the parish of Castle Rahen, in county Cavan. The total grants in this parish amounted to three thousand nine hundred and ninety acres, of which Sir Thomas Ashe held one thousand five hundred acres, and in 1619 he also held this grant of Tafts and one thousand five hundred in the adjoining parish of Tullaghgarvy. On Taft's land there was "an old castle new mended, and all the land was inhabited by Irish." It seems reasonable to suppose that Sir William Taft's sons settled on this grant. Perhaps Sir William remained in Louth. At any rate, this is the only family who had any relations with the Scotch-Irish settlers whom Robert and Matthew Taft seem to have connected with in some way. County Louth, the Irish home of the Tafts, is on the northern coast, bounded on the north by Armagh in Ulster, on the east by the British channel, and on the south by the Boyne. It is in the province of Leinster, and was established as a county in 1210.

The earliest record of Robert Taft is in Braintree, where he settled for a time before going to Mendon. He had property and acquired large tracts of land. He was of high standing in the town and church. He was elected on the first board of selectmen, January 3, 1680, and appointed by the church April 4, 1680, on the committee to see that the house for the minister was ready for occupancy by Christmas. Robert and three sons built the first bridge across the river at Mendon to get across to their land on the west bank in 1709, and in 1720 the Tafts built the second bridge across the river. His house was at Fortfield, near Mendon pond, formerly known as Taft's pond, and he owned a very large tract of land in that vicinity, some of which is still in the hands of the lineal descendants. He was one of the syndicate of ten which bought the town of Sutton, March 10, 1713. Children of Robert and Sarah Taft were: Thomas, Robert, Daniel, Joseph and Benjamin. All lived in Mendon. (Robert and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(II) Thomas, son of Robert Taft, was born perhaps in Ireland, in 1671, and died in Mendon, 1755. He married Deborah Genery, daughter of Isaac Genery, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and settled on a part of the original Taft farm, where he was associated with his father and brothers. He died intestate, and his estate was administered in the Worcester county probate court. The administrator's bond contains the signatures of his sons, Eleazer and Isaac Taft, dated June 16, 1757. The children of Thomas and Deborah Taft were: Jo-

seph, Sarah, Eleazer, Moses, Hannah, Rebecca, Deborah, Rachel, Martha, Isaac, and Susannah and Thomas (twins).

(III) Joseph, eldest child of Thomas and Deborah (Genery) Taft, was born May 26, 1693, perhaps in Dedham.

(IV) Alonzo, son of Joseph Taft, was probably a native of Mendon.

(V) Dr. Joseph, second son of Alonzo Taft, died in Weston, Massachusetts. No record of the name of his wife appears, but it is a matter of family knowledge that she survived him and married a Mr. Jones, and died in West Gouldsboro, Maine. Joseph Taft's children were: Joseph, Harriette, Francis, Ephraim Wales and Louisa.

(VI) Francis, son of Dr. Joseph Taft, was born March 13, 1793, in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and resided in West Gouldsboro, Maine, where he purchased and lived upon a farm until he died, July 22, 1872. He married Elizabeth Johnson.

(VII) Francis (2), second child of Francis (1) and Elizabeth (Johnson) Taft, was born January 10, 1830, probably in West Gouldsboro, Maine, where he resided and was a man of prominence. He held the office of selectman and sheriff for a number of years, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in 1875. He married Harriette Sargent, daughter of John West, of Franklin, Maine. She died in 1875. They were the parents of six children, namely: Henry Everett, Julia Elizabeth, Helen Frances, Mary Susan, John West and Edward Harvey. The first died at the age of thirteen years. The second became the wife of F. A. Noyes, of Sullivan, Maine. The third is a physician residing in Harding, Massachusetts, the wife of Ambrose Cleaver, and is house physician at the Medfield Insane Hospital. The third daughter married (first) Charles A. Sherman, and (second) William Adams, of California, an artist of considerable note. John W. resides at Campello, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Edward Harvey, son of Francis and Harriette (West) Taft, was born at West Gouldsborough, Maine, January 22, 1869. He was educated in the public schools, at the East Maine Conference and at Bucksport Academy. He was graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1896. Dr. Taft first practiced in Antrim, New Hampshire, and then for four years in the neighboring town of Bennington. He then moved to Milford, New Hampshire, where he has made his permanent home. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Grange. He married, November 26, 1896, Gertrude Watkins, daughter of Frederick and Mary Watkins, of Nashua, New Hampshire. They have two children; Pauline, born March 4, 1899; and Gwendolen, born August 26, 1904.

(IX) Robert, second son and child of Robert (1) and Sarah Taft, was born in 1674. He settled on a part of his father's land, in what afterward became Uxbridge, where he was a very influential citizen, being chosen selectman in 1727 at the first March meeting and re-elected many times. His children, all born in Mendon, were: Elizabeth (died young), Robert, Israel, Mary, Elizabeth, Alice, Eunice, John, Jemima, Gideon and Rebecca.

(III) Israel, second son and third child of Robert (2) Taft, was born in Mendon, April 26, 1696, at the homestead, which was in that part of the town set off as Uxbridge. He afterward settled in Upton, the adjoining town. Mr. Taft was a very prominent and valued citizen. His

will was made in 1752 and proved September 19, 1753. He married Mercy (surname unknown), who survived him and married (second), October 2 (intentions dated 1753), Benjamin Green, of Mendon. She was the mother of nine younger Taft children who were born in Upton and probably of some others who were born in Uxbridge. Their children were: Priscilla, Huldah, Israel, Jacob, Elisha, Robert, Hannah, Stephen, Samuel, Mary, Margery, Silas (died young), Stephen (died young), Silas, Rachel and Amariah.

(IV) Silas, ninth son and fourteenth child of Israel and Mercy Taft, was born in Upton, where he made his home through life. No record appears of his marriage or death.

(V) Otis, son of Silas Taft, was born in 1783 and lived in Upton, Massachusetts, where his eight children were born. Otis Taft married Betsey Beal, daughter of Asa Beal, and they had: Eliza, Jane T., Abner Palmer, Mary A. E., Harrison Gray Otis, Silas S., Asa Beal and Elisha C. After the father's death at the early age of forty-four, the family moved to Uxbridge, then to Slaterville, Rhode Island, and about 1835 to Oxford, Massachusetts, and afterwards to Thread Village, where Elisha B. Crawford, who had married the second daughter, Jane T., was an owner in the mills. Otis Taft died at Northbridge, Massachusetts, November 19, 1827, but his widow survived her husband forty-six years, dying at Auburn, Massachusetts, March 20, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

(VI) Asa Beal, fourth son and seventh child of Otis and Betsey (Beal) Taft, was born January 16, 1820, at Upton, Massachusetts, and died March 28, 1892. He began his first work in a cotton mill at the age of seven, and continued to work in this way, meanwhile attending the public schools, till the age of twenty. He then went to farming, in which occupation he spent his mature life. On May 26, 1847, Asa Beal Taft married Almira D. Corbin, daughter of Dexter and Cynthia Corbin, of Charlton, Massachusetts. She died April 30, 1897. They had two children: Arthur L., whose sketch follows, and Willis Asa, born June 22, 1856.

(VII) Arthur L., eldest son of Asa Beal and Almira D. (Corbin) Taft, was born October 4, 1851, at North Oxford, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools, remaining on the homestead till twenty-one, when he entered a hardware store where he stayed four years. He left the store to enter the office of a mill in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained eight years or until he had mastered the business of manufacturing dress goods. From there he went to Cherry Valley and then to Dudley, Massachusetts, remaining in the latter place five years. In 1894 he came to Union, New Hampshire, where he leased a mill for five years, and began the manufacture of dress goods. Five years later he bought out the entire plant, which he has successfully conducted since then. In 1896 he built his present beautiful home, which is situated on an elevation overlooking the river and village, and commanding an extended view of the mountains. Mr. Taft is a Republican in politics, attends the Congregational Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. On November 6, 1879, Arthur L. Taft married Nellie W., daughter of Harvey and Elmira (Chester) Dunham, who was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, March 1, 1861. She is the granddaughter of Royal Dunham, who was born in 1785. Mr. and Mrs. Taft have three children: Cora May, born at East Douglass, Massachusetts, December 2, 1881, who married Frank L. Brackett and lives in

Conway, New Hampshire. Leroy Chester, August 22, 1890. Isabel, January 5, 1902.

That branch of the family of Taft in New Hampshire which has sprung from James Taft, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, has been established in this state more than a century. The prominent place which he took among the manufacturers and merchants of southwest New Hampshire has been sustained by his descendants who are mentioned in this article.

(I) James (1) Taft, born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, June 13, 1780, died in New Ipswich, March 3, 1856, aged seventy-six. He began as an apprentice to the tanner's trade at Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1796, and in 1802 he established himself in the tanning business at New Ipswich. His tannery was at the foot of the hill south of the old cemetery, where the business was begun in 1787 by Jeremiah Pritchard. He also built a residence at New Ipswich. He commenced business in company with Roger Chandler and Henry Isaacs in 1812, and removed to Mason village. This company built the first cotton factories in the village, and for several years made the spinning of cotton yarn their principal business, and some years after they introduced machinery for weaving cotton cloths. In the spring of 1837 he commenced business as a merchant, and continued until his death. He served several years as selectman. He married, in 1803, Hannah Proctor, who was born in Hollis, June 18, 1785, and died February 14, 1861. They had four children: Mary, Albert, George and James. The daughter died in June, 1828, aged twenty-two years. The sons resided in the village.

(II) James (2), third and youngest son of James (1) and Hannah (Proctor) Taft, was born in Mason (now Greenville). He learned how to transact mercantile and other business under the watchful care of his father, and after the death of the latter, he succeeded him in the store. He was an accurate and careful business man, and was much liked and respected. For the most of his life he filled local offices, including those of deputy sheriff, justice of the peace and town clerk, 1872; selectman, 1875-77-78-85; and he was postmaster during the administration of President Pierce and the first administration of President Cleveland. During his whole life he gave unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party. He was an honored member of the Masons, and for a long time was secretary of Souhegan Lodge. He married January 29, 1859, Mary W. King, who was born in Wilton, February 4, 1838, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Lydia (Livermore) King, of Wilton (see King, IV). Five children were born of this union: Herbert J., Josephine M., Florence, Winifred Livermore and Beatrice King. Herbert J. is the subject of the next paragraph. Josephine M. lives with her mother. Winifred L. is the wife of Eugene Crawford, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. Beatrice K. lives in Chicago.

(III) Herbert James, eldest child and only son of James (2) and Mary (King) Taft, was born in that part of Mason which is now Greenville, September 1, 1860, and received his literary education in the public schools and at Ipswich Academy. In 1878 he entered the office of Wadley & Wallace of Milford, where he pursued the study of law until 1881, when he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession. For two years after his admission he was associated in practice with Judge Wallace, at Milford. In

1884 he opened an office in Greenville, where he has since attended to such legal business as came to him, and has also been engaged in various other employments. He is vice-president of the Mason Village Savings Bank, president of the Greenville Chair Company, principal stockholder and president of the Greenville Electric Light Company, carries on a large coal business, owns a large farm on which he raises fine stock, and is engaged in the lumber and saw mill business; for fifteen years he has frequently operated several mills at one time. He also represents the most of the fire insurance companies doing business in the vicinity. He is a very busy man, and much of the life and business of the village is due to him. He has been successful in his undertakings, and has filled various offices of honor and trust. In politics he is a Republican. For twelve years he has been a member of the school board, and has been judge of the local court. In 1890 and again in 1900 he was elected to the state legislature, and served with fidelity to his constituents and credit to himself. In 1904 he was elected to the New Hampshire senate, and filled that office with equal acceptability. He is a member of the Souhegan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenville, King Solomon Chapter of Milford, Israel Hunt Council, No. 8, St. George Commandery, of Nashua, Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Dunster Hill Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Patrons of Husbandry, of Greenville. He attends the Congregational Church, and has for years sung in its choir. He married, in Greenville, October 21, 1885, Ida F. Chamberlain, who was born in Greenville, 1860, daughter of James L. and Mary (Prescott) Chamberlain (see Chamberlain, II). They have one child, James Chamberlain Taft, born February 15, 1891.

(I) Asa Taft was undoubtedly descended from Robert Taft, who came from Scotland by the way of the north of Ireland during the last half of the seventeenth century, and settled in Mendon, Massachusetts. Robert had several sons whose descendants are now scattered through Worcester county, Massachusetts, other parts of New England, and also the western states, but the available records fail to give the connecting generations between the immigrant and Asa. The latter resided in Nelson, New Hampshire, and was a prominent citizen of his day. On September 5, 1828, he married Nancy Burnap, of Nelson, and was the father of six children: Asa C., Nancy M., William H., Charles C., James Scollay and Emmoretta Maria.

(II) James Scollay, fourth son and fifth child of Asa and Nancy (Burnap) Taft, was born in Nelson, July 16, 1844. He attended the public schools of his native town, and the marked ability he has since displayed in business and civil life emphasizes the fact that he made excellent use of his limited educational opportunities. When seventeen years old he began the activities of life as an operative in a mill at Harrisville, this state, where he remained some three years, and going to Keene about the year 1864 he accepted employment in the Osborne and Hale Chair Manufactory. A year later he engaged in the grocery business at Springfield, Massachusetts, as a member of the firm of Miller & Taft, but returned to Keene in 1866 and became a member of the dry-goods firm of M. N. Taft & Company, with which he was connected some five years. Early in the seventies his attention was directed to the production of pottery, and perceiving the possibility of a remunerative business

enterprise in that industry he established the firm of J. S. Taft & Company, manufacturers of Hampshire Pottery. He has ever since continued in that industry and from a small beginning the plant has developed into large proportions, employing a large number of skilled artisans and producing large quantities of superior pottery annually, which has a high reputation in the various centers of trade.

Naturally Mr. Taft's business ability and well-known integrity has made him eligible to public office, and whenever called upon to serve in a civic capacity he has, at considerable sacrifice, generously responded to the desires of his fellow-citizens. He has on more than one occasion diligently safeguarded the interests of the municipality as a member of the common council and was at one time president of that body. He was subsequently elected to the board of aldermen, was chosen mayor in 1903, and re-elected the succeeding two years, 1904-05, represented Keene in the lower branch of the state legislature in 1895 and served as a delegate to the state Constitutional convention in 1903. As mayor of the city and as its representative at Concord, he distinguished himself as a firm adherent to the principles of sound government, and his efforts in behalf of that commendable object were productive of far-reaching results. Politically he acts with the Republican party. He is vice-president of the Keene Savings Bank, a director of the Citizens' National Bank, and takes an earnest interest in all other local institutions. He is a Master Mason and affiliates with the local Blue Lodge. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian and is prominently identified with St. James Church, of which he has been vestryman and warden for twenty-eight years.

On January 9, 1874, Mr. Taft married Helen A. Ball, who was born in Keene, October 23, 1846, daughter of George W. and Mary A. (Stearns) Ball.

This name is found in the early records under various spellings, including Dam, Dame and Damme. The most usual early spelling seems to have been the first of these. There are numerous descendants scattered throughout New Hampshire, and in fact in many other sections identified with the very early settlements of the southeastern section of this state. The name was borne by a family of freeholders in Cheshire, England, from the time of Edward IV.

(I) John Dam, of Dover, was born in England, and came to America with Captain Wiggins, and settled in Dover in 1633. He was one of the first deacons of the first church there in 1675. He had the first grant of land at the confluence of the Coheco river and Fresh creek, which was called Dame Point. He and Nicholas Dam, who was probably his brother, were signers of the petition in 1679. He died January 21, 1690, at an advanced age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant William Pomfret, and had children: John, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Susanna and Judith.

(II) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Pomfret) Dam, was born in 1637, in Dover, and died in Newington, January 8, 1706. He was one of the first settlers of Newington. His first wife was a daughter of Sergeant John Hall, but her christian name is not preserved. He was married (second), November 9, 1664, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Furber.

(III) George and Joseph Dame settled in Newington, New Hampshire, and it is presumable that

they were sons of John (2) and Elizabeth (Furber) Dame. No record can be discovered to show more than one of the children of John (2). Joseph Dame was the father of three sons and four daughters. The sons were: Abner, "Zebuland" and Joseph. The last two named removed from Newington to Rochester, New Hampshire, and were among the early settlers of that town. The eldest settled in or near Wakefield. One of his daughters became the wife of a man named Hodgdon, and was killed by the Indians in Rochester; they sprang from concealment behind a log, and struck her down before the eyes of her husband.

(IV) Zebulon, son of Joseph Dame, resided in Newington. The church records of that town contain this item, "1716: August 16: Zebulon Damm & Abigail Bickford both of Newington were married." The same records note the baptism of three children from 1718 to 1734, namely: Sarah, Abner and a daughter, name not given. It is apparent from the long interval that there were others who did not get on the records.

(V) Abner, son of Zebulon and Abigail (Bickford) Dame, was baptized August 17, 1723, in Newington. He resided in Rochester, New Hampshire, before 1749. The church records of Rochester show that Abner Dame and his wife renewed their covenant July 30, 1749, and that at the same time their child was baptized. November, 1757, Abner Dame was baptized. March 9, 1764, Mercy, daughter of Abner Dame and wife was baptized. February 12, 1776, Paul and Silas, sons of Abner Dame, were baptized by Rev. Mr. Haven. June 19, 1775, Abner Dame was made one of the committee of safety, consisting of thirteen men. October 16, 1776, he signed the "Association Test."

(VI) Paul, son of Abner Dame, was born February 5, 1772, and baptized February 12, 1776. The name of Paul Dame is among those who assembled at the home of Colonel John Goodwin, of Rochester, March 12, 1792, and formed a library association. October 2, 1796, he married Phebe Mathews. Both were of Rochester. About 1800 he removed to Tuftonborough, Carroll county, where he and his brother Joseph were pioneers, and erected buildings which are still standing. He was among the founders of the Methodist Church at Tuftonboro Corner, which was dedicated August 7, 1805. He was a successful farmer, and died February 24, 1822. He married (second), December, 1800, Mrs. Betsey (White) Canney, of Tamworth, a widow, who was of Scotch descent. His children were: Betsey, Nancy, Eunice, Isaac, Pluma and John Wesley.

(VII) Isaac, fourth child and eldest son of Paul and Betsey (White) Dame, was born in Tuftonborough, January 25, 1807, and died there January 14, 1870. He was prominent in civil affairs, served as selectman in 1846-47, and was representative to the general court in 1849-50. He was a loyal supporter of the Whig party, and a Republican from the origin of that organization. His father died when he was but fifteen years of age, and left a farm of three hundred and fifty acres to the care of his widow and children. Isaac being the eldest son was naturally the most active in aiding his mother in the management of the farm. When he was twenty-nine years old he purchased for forty-five hundred dollars the interests of the other heirs in the farm, which became his, and he cared for his widowed mother until the end of her life. She died of paralysis, October 25, 1854. Mr. Dame was a man of most simple and democratic ways, and one whose influence in the community was al-

ways felt on the side of justice, morality and religion. As a citizen, neighbor and friend, no man in his generation stood higher in the regard of the community than he. He died January 14, 1870, of paralysis, in the house where he had always lived. Early in life, with his wife, he joined the Methodist Church, and for several of the last years of his life was deacon of that organization. He was married, August 12, 1826, to Polly Coffin, who was his faithful helpmate through life and survived him seven years, dying of pneumonia, April 2, 1877. Their children included five sons and a daughter, namely:

1. William Franklin, born January 10, 1828, married Betsey Caney, of Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, and had six children, two sons and four daughters, viz.: Adrian, Josephine, Dana Paul, Ida, Della, Frank Herbert Dame. William Franklin Dame was a soldier of the civil war, serving in Company K, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. He had previously served as captain in the militia, which rendered him one of the best drill officers in the regiment, and he was mustered into the United States service as first lieutenant, September 10, 1862. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12, 1862, he was severely wounded in the side by a shell, and never recovered fully from the effects of his injury. He was a great student of the Bible, always seeking for truth. He died of paralysis, February 26, 1906, in Dover, New Hampshire, where he had resided for about forty years.
2. Isaac Paul, born September 12, 1831, died of disease of hip joint, December 15, 1850.
3. Charles Wesley, born June 26, 1837, enlisted in the navy of the Civil war, September 9, 1861, was assigned to duty on the gunboat "Ethan Allen," and served fifteen months on the southern coast of Florida. He enlisted again in Company L, First New Hampshire Regiment Heavy Artillery, September 30, 1864, serving to the close of the war in the defenses about Washington. He died of disease of the hip joint, September 27, 1869. He married Elizabeth Bickford, of Ossipee, had three children: Elvira, Fanny, Charles Roswell, now a grocer at Concord, New Hampshire.
4. Thomas Cotton, born April 16, 1840, enlisted August 18, 1862, in the same company and regiment as his elder brother, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and the capture of Richmond. For valiant service he received a lieutenant's commission, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. He married Georgianna Frothingham, of Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1867. They resided in Somerville, Massachusetts, where he is a member of the Willard C. Kinsly Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic. They have one daughter, Pearl Frothingham Dame.
5. Augusta Marilla, born April 28, 1845, died December 13, 1868, she became the wife of David O. Allen, of Ossipee, New Hampshire, and one child was born to them, Charles Cowley Allen.
6. Levi Albert, mentioned below.

(VIII) Levi Albert, youngest child of Isaac and Polly (Coffin) Dame, was born December 13, 1846, in Tuftonboro. His early years were spent in alternate labor upon the home farm and attendance at the public schools. He was also a student of the academy at Effingham, New Hampshire. In 1870 he went to Boston, where he was employed as clerk in a store. For the succeeding twelve years he was employed in a box factory, and during the last six years of this period he filled the place of foreman. He was industrious and thrifty, and accumulated some capital, with which he was enabled to engage

in business. June 1, 1882, he resigned his position to engage in the real estate and insurance business. For many years he has been in the real estate and insurance business, in Boston. By strict attention to his chosen line of industry he has achieved success, and is in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industrious life. Since 1872 his residence has been in Somerville. He has always been an ardent Republican, but has steadfastly refused to accept official stations. He is a member of the Somerville Board of Trade, of Ward Three Republican Club, and of the Somerville Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire. He was married, June 12, 1870, to Hattie A. Jenness, of East Wolfboro, New Hampshire. She graduated from the academy at Wolfboro, commenced teaching in the public school and taught many terms. She was much sought after, and gained the reputation of being among the best teachers in Carroll county. She is a member of the Somerville Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire, of the society of New Hampshire's Daughters of Boston, and the Heptorian Club of Somerville. She is a daughter of John-son and Elizabeth P. (Clark) Jenness, of East Wolfboro. Her father was a prosperous farmer, and her parents were active and influential members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jenness died in 1888, of paralysis, on the farm where he had always lived.

For several generations the name of DAME Dame has been prominent in Rochester and neighboring towns. Judge Richard Dame was born in Rochester in 1756, and died September 19, 1828. He was highly esteemed in the community. He was state senator from 1807 to 1809, and was a member of the Governor's council from 1809 to 1811. Although the christian name of Richard occurs in several generations of the Dame family, both in Newington and Rochester, it has been impossible to trace the antecedents of this branch farther than the third generation.

(I) Richard Dame was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, September 24, 1772. He was a farmer all his life. On December 2, 1797, he married Hannah Bickford, daughter of Prescott Bickford. They had nine children: Mary, born December 17, 1798; Sophia, July 23, 1802; Richard, March 16, 1805; Patty, February 25, 1807; John, June 23, 1809; Hannah, December 18, 1811; Sally, January 18, 1814; Elizabeth, April 1, 1817; Timothy, August 25, 1819.

(II) John, son of Richard and Hannah (Bickford) Dame, was born June 25, 1809, in Gilford, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools there, and learned the stonemason's trade. The last of his life he was a farmer in Moultonboro, New Hampshire. He was a Democrat in politics. He married (first), a Miss Bickford, and they had one child, Sarah Elizabeth. He married (second), Dorothy Hanson, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Traffan) Hanson. She was born in Wolfborough and died in Laconia, in July, 1902. Their children were: George F. and John H.

(III) George Franklin, elder son and child of John and Dorothy (Hanson) Dame, was born in Moultonboro, New Hampshire, March 5, 1853. He was educated in the adjoining town of Sandwich. He then went into the hardware store of H. E. Brawn, of Lakeport, New Hampshire, where he remained four years. After an interval of four years he returned and worked for Mr. Brawn fifteen more years. He then started for himself in the tin, plumbing, and hardware business in Lakeport, and his son is now managing this business. He is a Democrat in politics, and attends the Methodist Church. He

married Judith Miles, daughter of ——— and Laura J. Miles, who was born in Lyndon, Vermont. They have six children: Frank G., born July 8, 1877, married Gertrude Wood and they live at Rumford Falls, Maine. Fred E., November 4, 1878, married Bernice Toof, and they have one child, Norman, born November, 1903. Claude C., January 12, 1882, is now managing his father's business in Lakeport. William D., August 12, 1884. Harry, December 28, 1887. Etta N., the youngest and the only girl, December 11, 1891.

(I) Joseph Dame was born in Maine. DAME He resided some time at North Berwick, Maine, and later removed to Acton, Maine, where he was a farmer and cooper and besides attending to the care of a small farm made barrels and shingles. About 1860 he went to Dover, New Hampshire and died there. He was the father of children: Charles, Joseph, William, Daniel P., Susan, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(II) Daniel Plummer, son of Joseph Dame, was born in North Berwick, Maine, in 1807. He resided with his father for some time after attaining his majority; he learned the carpenter's trade when about thirty years of age, and afterward settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he worked at his trade the remainder of his life, except three years while at Portsmouth. He died of injuries resulting from an accident, August 19, 1877, aged seventy. He married Mrs. Mehitable Towne, who was born in Newfield, Maine, and died in Rochester, aged eighty-five years. She was the daughter of Joseph Plummer. Three children were born to them: Olive Jane, July 5, 1837, married John H. Mugridge, of Portsmouth; one child, died young; John W., next mentioned.

(III) John Woodbury, son of Daniel P. and Mehitable (Plummer) Dame, was born at West Newfield, Maine, July 2, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of Dover, New Hampshire, whither his parents moved when he was a child. He worked at the carpenter's trade with his father for a time and at seventeen years of age became proprietor of a grocery store which he operated three years. He then worked at his trade in Portsmouth and Boston until 1868, when he removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, where he has since been a carpenter contractor, and has erected more buildings than any other contractor or firm of contractors in the city. He was a Democrat until 1806, and then on account of his belief in the righteousness of the protective tariff and the gold standard, he became a Republican and a supporter of McKinley. The same year and two years following he was elected to the Rochester council from ward four, on the Republican ticket. He married, in Dover, September 17, 1864, Mary A. Gildden, daughter of Jacob and Mary Gildden, of Dover. They have three children: John Harry, born January 25, 1867, a carpenter with his father. Amy G., wife of Albert S. Rockwell. Herbert, January 7, 1877, who studied architecture with Wilson & Weber, of Boston, and is now an architect in that city. Mr. Dame is a member of True Memorial (Free Baptist) Church, of Rochester.

This family has been long identified with CARR the history of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and has borne its part in the pioneer development of numerous sections which were all at one time a part of Massachusetts. It is today identified with an important manufacturing

industry of New Hampshire, and contributes not only to the material but to the moral and social standing of the commonwealth.

(I) George Carr, the immigrant ancestor, was honored with the title Mister which meant much in that early day. He was a shipwright by occupation, and received land in the first division in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and again in 1640-41-44. His name appears on most of the early lists of that town. In 1640 the town granted him Carr's Island, and the next year he established a ferry there. In 1662 he was to have a common right in Amesbury when any of his sons came to live there, and he received land in that town in 1668. It was agreed in 1670 that he was to keep a ferry at Goodwin's landing in Amesbury. He appears to have been in Ipswich as early as 1633, and had a house lot there in 1635. He died April 4, 1682, in Salisbury. He married Elizabeth Oliver, of Boston, who is supposed to have been a daughter of Elder Thomas Oliver of that town. His son, James Oliver, was spoken of as brother-in-law of George Carr, in 1682. The latter was survived by his widow, who was a member of the Salisbury church in 1687, and died May 6, 1691. Her will, made in 1684, was proved June 30, following her death. Their children were: Elizabeth, George, Richard, William, James, Mary, Sarah and John.

(II) James, fourth son and fifth child of George and Elizabeth (Oliver) Carr, was born April 28, 1650, in Salisbury, and resided in that town and Newbury. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Salisbury, in 1678, and was a freeman there in 1690. He was living at the Car Ferry in 1696, and died August 5, 1726. He was a shipwright and husbandman, and served as a soldier in King Philip's war. He was married November 14, 1677, in Newbury, to Mary Sears, who was admitted to the Newbury church in 1682. Their children were Mary, Hannah, Sarah, James (died young), Katherine, James, Hepzibah and Elizabeth.

(III) James (2), second son and sixth child of James (1) and Mary (Sears) Carr, was born April 13, 1689 (recorded in Newbury), and was a cord weaver of that town. He bought a house and land in York, Massachusetts (now Maine), in 1717, and had children born there between that year and 1721. He was married April 25, 1712, to Ruth Moody, of Newbury, and their children, born before leaving Newbury, were: Bradbury and Jane.

(IV) Bradbury, son of James and Ruth (Moody) Carr, was born July 27, 1713, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and was among the pioneer settlers of Chester, New Hampshire. In 1741 he located on additional lot, number seventy-one, of Chester, and there cleared up a farm and passed his life. He was married November 6, 1734, according to York records, to Anne Richardson, of Newbury. Their children included: Bradbury (died young), Anne, Ruth, Joseph, Morry, Parker and Judith.

(V) Parker, third son and sixth child of Bradbury and Anne (Richardson) Carr, was born May 29, 1750, in Chester, New Hampshire, where he resided.

(VI) Peter, son of Parker Carr, was born October 9, 1773, in Chester, New Hampshire. No record is found of his marriage, but his children were: William, Hazen, Peter, Jesse, Parker, John and Philip.

(VII) Peter (2), third son of Peter (1) Carr, was born in Chester, and married Sally Mitchel, of Andover, New Hampshire. He was an early settler in Grantham, New Hampshire, and died there. He had a family of ten children. William, the eldest, resided in Concord, and was a soldier of the Civil

war. Hazen, the second, was a miller at Orford, New Hampshire. Peter was a farmer in Haverhill. Roxanna, wife of Philip Little lived in Cornish. Sarah married (first) a Webster, of Enfield, and (second) a Pierce, of Fairlee, Vermont. Parker, of Plainfield. Jesse, was a farmer in Orford. John P. is mentioned below. Anne was the wife of Fred Noyes, of Concord. Philip resided in Plainfield.

(VIII) John P., son of Peter (2) and Sally (Mitchell) Carr, was born March 26, 1815, in Grantham, and was educated in the public schools of that town. When a youth he went to Enfield, New Hampshire, as an apprentice to his Uncle Hazen, where he learned the wheelwright trade, and while there engaged at carpentering, carriage manufacturing, hotel business and as stage driver, and also started in the hame business. The latter business was conducted by the firm of Baker, Carr & Company, which removed from Enfield to Andover in 1863, and there continues. In 1863, he removed to Andover, same state, where he died May 7, 1889. He was a good business man and was successful in his undertakings. Mr. Carr early took prominence in the temperance movement, and was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He was first a Universalist and later a Unitarian in religious faith, liberal in his views and aided the society to propagate them, serving as a trustee of the Unitarian Church at Andover from its formation till his death. He was a Democrat in politics and took an active part in promulgating his ideas and was frequently called upon to serve the public. While in Enfield he was long the overseer of the poor, and was twice representative of Andover in the general court. He was married March 31, 1830, to Emily Abigail, daughter of Robert Cochran, of Enfield, who was a prominent citizen of that town, which he represented in the general court, and was the first in New Hampshire to engage in the manufacture of linseed oil. His wife was a Currier. Mrs. Carr was active in church work, and was a highly respected and esteemed woman and helpmeet of her husband. They were the parents of five sons: Robert C., engaged in business with his father and was subsequently with the J. K. Hill Company at Concord. He was one of the founders of the firm of Baker, Carr & Co., the original manufacturers of Concord hames. He twice represented Andover in the general court, and was a member of the senate, serving on the railroad committee in the last named body. He died in 1892. John P., the second, distinguished himself in the practice of the law, and died in Tipton, Missouri, in 1874. Walter S., is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. George I., is engaged in the practice of law in New York. Clarence E., the youngest, is a lawyer and is also interested in the manufacturing business with his brother, Walter S., at Andover.

(IX) Walter Stephen, third son of John P. and Emily A. (Cochran) Carr, was born May 1, 1848, in Enfield, and was educated in the public schools of Andover and at New London Academy. At the age of nineteen years he left the school room to engage in business with his father. He first went into the factory and labored with other hands in the work of preparing wood hames for the harness trade. By steady attention to his duties and prudent care of his earnings, he soon was enabled to acquire an interest in the business, and in 1869 purchased a one-sixth interest. He later acquired a five-ninths interest and owned more than one-half of the business from 1877 till in 1902 the establishment was merged and incorporated with others as the United States

Hame Company. Upon the first organization of the corporation 1901-02 Mr. W. S. Carr was president. He is now and has been since 1902 vice-president and director. The concern employs at its various factories about six hundred hands, of which number one hundred are located at the Andover factory. Mr. Carr gives nearly all his time and attention to the business and part of it to the branch in Andover. He has, however, other interests. He attends and supports the Unitarian Church, and like his ancestors for many generations is an ardent advocate to Democratic principles and policies. Through his influence and that of others in the community, the town of Andover, has always maintained a strong Democratic majority. He represented the town in the legislature in 1880-90. He was married June 1, 1869, to Maria E. Thompson, who was born September 8, 1849, in Andover, daughter of George W. and Narcissa (Bowman) Thompson, natives respectively of Andover and Springfield, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have one daughter, Emily A., who is now the wife of Joseph Odlin, of Andover, superintendent of the Andover factory. They have one child, Dorothy Odlin, born February 11, 1904.

(Second Family.)

(I) The emigrant ancestor of this branch CARR of the Carr family was John Carr or Ker, as the name was formerly spelled, a native of the north of Ireland, and a certificate of character given by a clergyman or a church official of the parish in the old country in behalf of himself and wife is still in existence. This ancient document reads as follows: "That John Ker and his wife Elizabeth Wilson lived within the bounds of this congregation from their infancy, behaving themselves soberly, honestly and piously, free from any public scandal, so that they may be received as members of any Christian congregation or society, where his providence may order their lot, is certified Bally Wollin, June 23, 1736, by Ja. Thompson." John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Carr were in all probability a newly married couple when the above certificate was issued, and they emigrated immediately after their union, settling at Chester, New Hampshire. They were residing in Chester in 1737 and it is recorded there that on February 28, 1738, John Talford sold to John Carr two houselots, Nos. 21 and 9, these lots constitute the old Carr homestead which is now owned by his great-great-granddaughter, Florence C. Carr. The lives of these God-fearing people who founded in New Hampshire a home wherein they could enjoy their religious freedom unmolested, were undoubtedly identical with those of their compatriots who came to this state for a similar purpose, and they proved themselves industrious, exemplary citizens as well as strict observers of Presbyterian precepts. John Carr died in Chester, October 22, 1782, aged seventy-five, surviving his wife, whose death occurred September 22, 1781, at the age of seventy-six years. Their children were: John, born in Chester in 1737, died in 1813. Mark, who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph. Joseph, born in 1744, died July 30, 1783. John Carr who served three years in the Revolutionary war, married Mary Wilson, and had a family of six children, whose names are not at hand.

(II) Mark, second son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Carr, was born in Chester about the year 1743, and died there July 26, 1782. He married Elizabeth Gilchrist, daughter of William Gilchrist, and left one son, Samuel. His widow married for her second husband Abraham Silver, son of Captain James Silver, and went to reside in New Chester,

but afterwards returned to Chester and died there August 15, 1834, aged eighty-six years.

(III) Samuel, only child of Mark and Elizabeth (Gilchrist) Carr, was born in Chester, February 11, 1778. He was a prosperous farmer and a well-known cattle dealer of Chester, and resided there his entire life, which ended February 13, 1850, at the old homestead. In politics he was a Democrat and took an active part in local public affairs, holding some of the important town offices. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He married Mary Stinson, of Londonderry, and she died September 14, 1858, being the mother of nine children, namely: Eliza (died young), Matthew, John (also died young), Mark, John, Samuel, Eliza and Jane (twins), and Nathan.

(IV) Samuel (2), fifth son and sixth child of Samuel and Mary (Stinson) Carr, was born in Chester, May 31, 1812. He occupied the homestead which he improved by erecting new and substantial buildings of a modern type, and in addition to tilling the soil carried on quite an extensive business in buying and selling livestock. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Universalist in his religious belief. His death occurred August 17, 1877, aged sixty-five years. October 27, 1840, he married Lydia Hall, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Marston) Hall, of Chester. She died November 27, 1902, aged eighty-one years. Their children are: 1. Mark, born May 22, 1842; he enlisted September 19, 1862, from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to serve nine months as a private of Samuel Duncan's Company F, Fiftieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged August 24, 1863. He re-enlisted at Chester, New Hampshire, April 14, 1864, to serve three years. Was appointed sergeant of Captain Edwin Vaughn's Company A, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry. He was severely wounded at White Oak Swamp, Virginia, June 13, 1864. He was promoted to lieutenant, but the appointment did not reach him until after he was wounded. He was always to be found at his post of duty, bore a gallant part in all engagements of his command until wounded and achieved a proud record for efficient service and bravery in action. He died at the old homestead, September 22, 1903. 2. Charles P., born January 21, 1845, died at the old homestead in Chester, September 22, 1906. 3. Ellen A., married Warren A. Stewart, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 20, 1868—was killed by lightning in that city, July 29, 1885, she left two daughters. 4. Mary E., born December 12, 1848, died November 27, 1869. 5. Florence C., see forward. 6. Warren M. All these children were born in Chester.

(V) Florence C., third daughter and fifth child of Samuel and Lydia (Hall) Carr, acquired a good education at a neighboring academy, and is a lady of much ability and enterprise. She resides at the homestead in Chester, is extensively engaged in agriculture, and has attained success in keeping summer boarders, her estate being widely and favorably known as a pleasant resort. Miss Carr has in her possession a part of the red silk riding-hood worn by her great-great-grandmother on her return to Chester on horseback on a pillion, such being the mode of conveyance for long journeys.

People of this name were very early SMART in New Hampshire but they seem to have been much more busily occupied in clearing away the forest and developing farms and workshops than in recording their progress. A thorough search of the vital records of New Hampshire

fails to reveal their abiding places or their births and deaths. The founder of the family in this state was a man of considerable ability and prominence, and his descendants, where record of them can be found, seem to have partaken of his character and worth.

John Smart, the ancestor of those in New Hampshire bearing the name, was a native of the county of Norfolk, England, whence he came to Massachusetts in 1635. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons and settled in Hingham, where he drew a house lot in 1635. He soon removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and received an assignment of one acre and twenty-six poles of meadow "next the town," from which it would appear that he was the owner of cattle or goats. His homestead was on the east side of Exeter river, in what is now Stratham, but he removed thence to the northern part of Exeter, now Newmarket. His descendants still live in that town. He did not sign the "Combination," for the government of Exeter, but was a public-spirited man and participated in the purchase of the Wheelwright house for a parsonage. His name first appears on the town books January 16, 1645. On February 3, 1698, he was chosen by the town meeting as a member of the committee for seating the people in the meeting house. (More than one line of his descendants are mentioned below.)

(I) Daniel Smart, who was undoubtedly a descendant of John Smart, was born June 10, 1779, probably in Newmarket, but the family record gives no place. The vital records of the state have no account of it whatever. This much is known: In 1819 he removed from Newmarket to that part of Effingham, New Hampshire, now Freedom, and engaged in agriculture. He died September 24, 1824, in Freedom, aged forty-five years. His wife, Hannah Langley, was born March 25, 1788, probably also in Newmarket, and died October 31, 1851, in Eaton, having survived her husband more than twenty-seven years. Their children were, Levi, Osborn, Daniel, Joseph, Abigail, Mary, Sophronia, who married Leavitt Alley; Everett, Lydia and John. Everett was a soldier of the Merican war.

(II) John, youngest child of Daniel and Hannah (Langley) Smart, was born October 10, 1818, in Newmarket, and was a babe when his parents moved to Freedom. He succeeded to the ownership of his father's farm, where he resided and cared for his mother until after her death, when he sold and bought the "Cushing farm," one of the largest in town, situated near Freedom village, where his children could get the benefit of the village school and there he resided until his death, May 31, 1892. He was a Free Will Baptist, and aided in building what is known as the "White Meeting House." He was married December 22, 1842, to Amanda M. Jackson, who was born December 24, 1820, in Eaton, daughter of Walter P. and Sally (Durgin) Jackson. Walter P. Jackson was born 1800 in Eaton, and died in Missouri about 1837. His wife was born in August, 1798, in Eaton, and died December, 1877, in Madison, New Hampshire. Walter P. was a son of Daniel and Abigail (Merrill) Eaton, the latter a native of Conway, this state. The former died in Eaton, over seventy years of age. John and Amanda M. Smart were the parents of five children, accounted for as below: Mary E., born December 17, 1843, married Albert Andrews, of Augusta, Maine. Sarah Vina, November 26, 1845, married Alonzo G. Fowler, April 30, 1865. John O., July 10, 1851, is in the livery business at West Newton, Massachusetts. Cora A., December 18, 1858, is single. Elmer J., the subject of the next paragraph,

(III) Elmer Joseph, youngest child and second son of John and Amanda M. (Jackson) Smart, was born in Freedom, September 4, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the New Market high school. After teaching thirty-three terms of common and high school with great success, he studied law in the office of Hon. Albert G. Ambrose, of Augusta, Maine, and with Worcester & Gaffney, of Rochester, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in July, 1887 and United States courts, 1888. He soon afterward opened an office in Rochester, where he has since built up a large and successful practice. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office. He is a director of the Rochester Loan and Banking Company, was one of the organizers of the Rochester Building and Loan Association, and has been one of its directors from the beginning. He was two years on the school board in Freedom, and was chosen town clerk of Rochester in 1888. He is a member of the Church of Unity. He is also a member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rochester: Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; also of Motolina Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rochester; and Norway Plains Encampment, of Rochester.

He married, in Conway, August 26, 1884, Gertrude M. Heath, who was born in Conway, September 14, 1863, daughter of George A. and Elizabeth (Harriman) Heath. George A. Heath was born August 16, 1836, and died January 21, 1900. His parents were George W. and Mary (Lang) Heath, the latter born in 1804. Elizabeth Harriman was born July 26, 1841, and died October 3, 1880, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Hawkins) Harriman. Amos Harriman was born April 15, 1819, and died January 9, 1884; his wife was born October 24, 1815, and died November 24, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Smart have two children: Guy, born March 15, 1888; and Blanche Elizabeth, June 2, 1890.

(I) William P. Smart was a pioneer settler of northern New Hampshire, and was a farmer in Campton at the earliest period of which knowledge is now obtainable. He led a somewhat roving life, and died in Ossipee, this state, May 20, 1860, aged seventy-six years. His body was deposited in the "Chick" cemetery in Ossipee. He was married in Campton, November 17, 1808, by Rev. Peletiah Chapin, to Annie Percival, said to have been a native of Connecticut. She survived him, and died in Ossipee, October 3, 1865. They had ten children, only two of whom ever married. A daughter married a Mr. Blaisdell, and resided in Campton.

(II) Luther, son of William P. and Annie (Percival) Smart, was born February 13, 1814, in Thornton, New Hampshire, as shown by the family records. He grew up in Campton, obtaining his education in the public schools of the town. Early in life he was employed in a sash and blind mill, and all his business activities were identified with that line of work. He built a mill near his home in Campton, and made blinds which he was obliged to haul on a wagon to Concord to get them to market. He subsequently removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was in business two or three years. Later he spent some years at Goffstown, this state, and was two years in Manchester. In 1858 he went to Ossipee, New Hampshire, and bought a mill above Moultonville, which he rebuilt and operated. In company with another he built a mill at what is known as Chickville, but this was soon washed out by a freshet. Going a little farther down the Beach river he built a mill at Center Ossipee, which is still

standing and operated by his son and grandsons. This was about 1865. Mr. Smart was a very industrious man, and was actively engaged in business until a short time before his death. He passed away at Ossipee, August 6, 1890. In religious faith he was a Second Adventist, and in politics a Republican. He was an intellectual man, interested in inventions, and was a grantee of several patents. Of quiet and domestic disposition, he did not seek any part in the management of public affairs. He was married September 5, 1844, in Sandwich, by Rev. Enoch J. Prescott, to Mary Dore, of Ossipee, a native of Wakefield, this state. She survived him, dying May 23, 1891. She was a religious woman, a Baptist in faith, and was respected by the community. Of their three children only one survived the period of childhood, Charles II.

(III) Charles Herman, only surviving child of Luther T. and Mary (Dore) Smart, was born June 8, 1845, in Campton, New Hampshire. Much of his time prior to attaining his majority was devoted to study. He was a student of private schools, the Sandwich high school, and New Hampton Literary Institution. In the meantime, in vacations, he was acquiring a knowledge of his father's business, and immediately after leaving school became his father's assistant. When but a small boy, he commenced work in the sash and blind factory of J. Austin, in Goffstown, this state, and to the present time, has been interested in the same line of business. During twenty years of this time, he made a specialty of inside blinds, the chief markets being Portland, Boston and Fall River. This branch of the business proved remunerative and laid the foundation for a competency. The business now is manufacturing doors, windows and blinds, window and door screens in connection with a saw mill, cutting rough lumber, shingles, lathes etc. Like his father, Mr. Smart is industrious, and continues to look after the details of his business, though much has been resigned to his sons. About 1877 he built his handsome and commodious residence at Center Ossipee. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and an earnest Republican, but prefers the quiet of domestic life to a participation in the strifes of political service. He was married September 14, 1876, to Helen Folsom, who was born August 15, 1854, in Tamworth, New Hampshire, daughter of John T. D. and Asenath (Whipple) Folsom, of New Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Smart have three children, namely: Annie May, Charles Ellis and Harry Preston. The daughter is the wife of C. Archie Horne, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The elder son married Mildred Blaze, of Parsonfield, Maine, and has two children, Preston Blaze and Charles Edward. The younger son married Hattie Colby, of Farmington, New Hampshire, and has a daughter, Helen Folsom.

The two earliest American ancestors KNAPP of this name appear to be Nicholas and William Knapp, both of whom were proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636-37. It is not known that they were brothers or otherwise related. William Knapp, a carpenter by trade, was born in England in 1578, and settled at Watertown in 1630. His wife was named Priscilla, and there were three sons, William, John and James, beside several daughters. Nicholas Knapp was born in England settled in Watertown, and in 1648 moved to Stamford, Connecticut, where he died April 16, 1670. His first wife, Elinor, died June 16, 1658. There were four sons, Jonathan, Timothy, Joshua and Caleb, beside several daughters. Nicholas Knapp's second wife was Unity

(Buxton) Brown, widow of Peter Brown. Still another New England Knapp was Job, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1669, who settled in Sutton, Massachusetts. Owing to lack of records it is not known from which of these early settlers the following line is descended.

(I) George Knapp, born in Franconia, New Hampshire, was a son of Oliver Knapp, who came from Massachusetts. He was a farmer all his life, and in 1841 moved to Colebrook. He married Fanny Chandler, and they had seven children: George, Perley, Alonzo, Melissa, Joseph, William, Ezra.

(II) George (2), son of George (1) and Fanny (Chandler) Knapp, was born in Franconia, New Hampshire, December 6, 1826. At the age of thirteen his father moved to Colebrook, and that place became his permanent home. He was a farmer all his life. On June, 1856, George (2) Knapp married Elvira, daughter of Caleb Little, and they had three children: Perley, who sketch follows; Annie, who married Charles Tewksbury, of Colebrook; and Kelsey, who lives in Colebrook. George (2) Knapp died January 26, 1907, and his wife is still living.

(III) Perley, eldest child of George (2) and Elvira (Little) Knapp, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, September 23, 1857. He was educated in the common schools and began farming at an early age, and also went into the lumber business at Stewartstown. He has a saw mill on Mohawk stream, where he makes shingles and clap boards and runs a planer for custom work, also operates the starch factories and cheese factory, at this place. He is a Republican in politics, and is the most influential man of his party in the town. He was county commissioner for six years, beginning in 1893. He served in the legislature of 1896-97, and was selectman of Stewartstown in 1902-03. For several years he was a member of the school board. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Red Men. In May, 1880, Perley Knapp married Helen Smith, daughter of Reid and Cordelia Cummings, of Colebrook, who died, 1891, leaving two children: George, born 1881; and Annie, 1887. On August 27, 1892, Perley Knapp married his second wife, Lillian Flanders, daughter of Mason and Elizabeth Flanders, of Stewartstown. They have one son, Perley, born 1898.

At the time men were providing themselves with surnames, and making use of the prominent features of the landscape near which they lived for that purpose, Knapp took his name from his place of residence at or near the summit (Knap) of a hill, just as How took his name from a small hill, and Low and Law took theirs from still smaller hills.

(I) Charles Knapp was born in London, England, about 1780, and when about thirty-five years of age emigrated to America and settled in Montpelier, Vermont, where he engaged in farming. He married ———, and they were the parents of Paul, Lucretia and Orlando.

(II) Paul, eldest child of Charles Knapp, was born October 23, 1826, in Montpelier. His early education was acquired in the common and high schools of Montpelier, where he afterward engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was engaged in this line as long as he lived. He was a man of affairs, possessed of good judgment, and was elected as a Republican to the office of selectman, and to minor offices which he filled with credit. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He married Margaret Kennedy, who was born in Montpelier, Vermont, daughter of James Kennedy. Four chil-

dren were born of this union: Julia, William (died young), Lee V. and Carrie. Julia, married Spaulding Clark, and died in 1903, leaving two children—Blanche and Forrest. Carrie, married George Sargent, and resides in Montpelier. They have one child, Edith.

(III) Dr. Lee Victor, son of Paul and Margaret (Kennedy) Knapp, was born in Montpelier, February 28, 1864. He attended the common schools, St. Johnsbury Academy, and Dartmouth College, spending one year at the last named institution. He matriculated at the Baltimore Medical School in 1893, and graduated M. D. with the class of 1894. After serving as an interne physician at the Maryland General Hospital one year, he went to Danbury, New Hampshire, where he has since resided and built up a successful practice. He is a member of the American, the New Hampshire, and the Central New Hampshire Medical Societies. He takes an interest in local affairs and local institutions, and has been chairman of the school board and chairman of the board of health, and is president of the local Lincoln Club. He is a member of Blazing Star Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 71, and of Kearsarge Lodge, No. 71, A. F. and A. M. He married Emma Ward, who was born in Danville, Vermont, daughter of Thomas J. Ward, of Danville. They have two children: Lee Henry, now in Colby Academy, and Dorothy.

Whatever may have been the cause of EATON the immigration of this family from the old country, one thing is plain, that the leader was a man of conviction who acted upon his own judgment. His general course of conduct from the time he left Salisbury till he died in Haverhill, clearly shows that he was capable under God of being the architect of his own fortune. His autograph, his dealings in real estate, his official relations in Salisbury, his breaking away from his associations there, his choice of a home in Haverhill, and finally his last will and testament, are so many testimonials to his intellectual ability and moral integrity. The various admirable characteristics so prominent in the ancestor prevail very largely in his progeny. The general standing of the Eatons of America to-day is such as to reflect honor on the name.

(I) John and Anne Eaton with their six children came to our New England shores, like many other families of their time, without leaving any known record of the date or place of their arrival, or of the vessel in which they came. His name first appears on the proprietors' books of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1639-40. It is supposed that the family came from England, but no trace of its ancestry has yet been found. There were several grants of real estate made by the "freemen" of Salisbury unto John Eaton, senior, from 1640 to 1646 inclusive. One was of a house lot in Salisbury, near the present town office; the other, supposed to be the one he lived upon, was a "planting lott containing pr estimation six acres more or less, lying upon ye great Neck." His house was near the "great Neck bridge," on "the beach road." This homestead has never passed out of the Eaton family and is now owned by seven sisters in equal and undivided shares, under the pleasing name of "Brookside Farm." In the spring of 1646 John Eaton (1) was chosen grand juror, and also one of the five "Prudential men," to manage the affairs of the town. In the same year he transferred his homestead to his son John (2) Eaton, and removed with the rest of

his family about fifteen miles up the Merrimac to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he spent the last twenty-two years of his life in tilling the soil and in manufacturing staves. One of the entries in the records of the town of Haverhill is, "Anne ye wife of John Eaton died on the 5th of February, 1660." Another, "John Eaton sen. and Phebe Dow, wid. of Thomas Dow of Newbury, were married ye 20th of November, 1661." John Eaton, senior, died in Haverhill, October 29, 1668, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Phebe (Dow) Eaton died 1672. The children of John and Anne Eaton were: John, Ann, Elizabeth, Ruth, Thomas, and Hester. (Thomas and descendants receive mention in this article).

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Anne Eaton, was born in 1619, probably in England, and died on his homestead on "The great Neck," November 1, 1682. He appears to have come to Salisbury, Massachusetts, with his father in the winter of 1639-40. John (2) succeeded to his father's homestead on "the great Neck" and other real estate, which he occupied till his death. He was the possessor of much real estate, and in conveyance is sometimes styled "cooper," and at other times "planter." He married, about 1644, Martha Rowlandson, daughter of Thomas Rowlandson, Sr., of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and sister of Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1652, the only member of his class. She died July, 1712, a woman of great age, and of great excellency of character. Their children were: Hester, John, Thomas, Martha, Elizabeth, Ann, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Joseph and Ephraim. (The last named and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(III) Joseph, fourth son and tenth child of John (2) and Martha (Rowlandson) Eaton, was born March 6, 1666 in Salisbury, and died there January 13, 1743. His will was made February 2, 1736. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1777, and was a freeman in 1690. He was married December 14, 1683, in Salisbury, to Mary French, daughter of John and Mary (Noyes) French, and granddaughter of Edward French, the pioneer of Salisbury (see French). She was born June 12, 1663, in Salisbury, and died July 12, 1726, in that town. Joseph Eaton was published November 2, 1726, as intending to marry Mary Worster, of Bradford. His children were: John (died young), John, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Moses, Mary, Nicholas, Sarah and Jacob.

(IV) John (3), second son and child of Joseph and Mary (French) Eaton, was born October 18, 1685, in Salisbury, and there resided through life. He was married (first), about 1713, to Esther Johnson, of Kingston; (second), July 2, 1728, to Elizabeth Hook. His first wife was baptized in the Salisbury church, September 8, 1723.

(V) Wyman Eaton, son of John (3) and Esther (Johnson) Eaton, was born in Salisbury, July, 1725, and settled in that part of Hampton, New Hampshire, now Seabrook, and within six miles of the homestead he made. There five generations of descendants have resided up to the present time. In 1765 Wyman Eaton's name appears on the petition to Governor Wentworth for a Presbyterian Society in Hampton Falls, which shows that he was a freeholder and an inhabitant of the town.

(VI) John (5), son of Wyman Eaton, bought land in Buxton, Maine, in 1774, from James Gray, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and moved to that town. He married Jemima Green, and they had nine children.

(VII) Tristram, fourth child of John (5) and Jemima (Green) Eaton, was born December 16, 1781.

(VIII) Stephen Woodman, son of Tristram Eaton, was born in Buxton, Maine. He was educated in the public schools, studied civil engineering, and was a member of the first surveying party engaged in locating the line of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad. After his marriage he became a resident of Portland, Maine. He married Miranda B. Knox, of Portland, who was born in Portland, a descendant of General Henry Knox, of Revolutionary fame. They had eight children: Stephen M., Samuel K., George R., Minnie (Mrs. Myron Hovey, of Boston), Charles P., Woodman S., Howard B., and Edward.

(IX) George Roscoe, third son and child of Stephen W. and Miranda B. (Knox) Eaton, was born in Portland, Maine, November 16, 1837. He was educated in the common and high schools of Portland and Yarmouth, and at the age of fifteen years he entered the office of S. T. Corser, superintendent of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence (Grand Trunk) railroad, as a clerk, where he was employed two and one-half years. He then spent an equal length of time in the Grand Trunk freight forwarding office at Portland. At twenty years of age he went to Berlin, New Hampshire, and became the general agent of the mill and store of H. Winslow & Company, of that place. For fourteen years he was connected with the management of this business, during which time its ownership changed several times. In 1872 he purchased a stock of goods and a store at North Stratford, and removed to that place. He was alone in trade until 1882, when he and E. B. Merriam became partners under the firm name of E. B. Merriam & Company. During the many years he had resided in New Hampshire previous to this time, Mr. Eaton, foreseeing the certain rise in value of the lumber of northern New Hampshire, had bought large areas of timber lands which at this time began to come into the market at greatly enhanced prices. Mr. Eaton's foresight and financial ability now became generally recognized and appreciated, and his cooperation in various business enterprises was sought. In 1882 the Lancaster National Bank was organized, and Mr. Eaton was persuaded to become its president, and thereupon removed to Lancaster, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In 1887 the Siwooganock Guaranty Savings Bank was organized, and Mr. Eaton became one of the incorporators and trustees, holding the latter office until his death. He was senior partner of the firm of Eaton & Sawyer, lumber manufacturers of Columbia, and junior partner in the firm of Marshall & Eaton, carriage manufacturers of Lancaster. For many years he was also a money lender, private banker and real estate agent. In politics he was a Democrat, and the place he occupied in official life was as prominent as that he filled in business circles. He represented Berlin in the legislature of 1872-73; was selectman for several years in Berlin and Stratford; a member of the constitutional convention in 1876 from Stratford; was a member of the board of county commissioners of Coos county from 1879 to 1883; and county treasurer from 1885 to 1891. He was also a member of the Mt. Washington Stock Farm Company, and a promoter and president of the Lancaster Driving Club. He and his family attended the Unitarian Church, of which he was a generous supporter. He was also a Mason. Mr. Eaton was essentially a self-made man; he possessed those natural qualities which properly cultivated make a man strong and reliable.

He had good common sense and critical judgment of a high order; he was industrious, energetic, prompt, and whatever was committed to him to be done was duly performed. His natural qualifications and proper use of them made him a leading man among the men with whom he associated.

He married, April 10, 1860, Sarah J. Parker, who was born in Saco, Maine, daughter of Josiah and ——— Parker, of Saco. Three children were born to them: Minnie P., Georgie May and Sadie May (twins).

(X) Minnie P., eldest daughter of George R. and Sarah J. (Parker) Eaton, was born in Lancaster, and married Dr. William H. Leith. (See Leith, III).

(III) Ephraim, eleventh child and fifth son of John (2) and Martha (Rowlandson) Eaton, was born in Salisbury, April 12, 1663, and died June 28, 1723. He resided in Salisbury, and was a cooper and farmer. In addition to his father's bequest to him of "90 acres above the mill," his mother gave him "all my upland meadow and common right in said town given me by my sister Wells, after my natural life is ended." Ephraim Eaton also owned land in Haverhill. He married, February 5, 1689, Mary True, of Salisbury. She was probably a daughter of Henry and Jane (Bradbury) True, born May 30, 1668. She died about 1748. She was admitted to membership in the First Church, February 19, 1699. On the 28th of the following May her four children were baptized, and each child born afterward received the rite in early infancy. The children of this union were: Mary, Ephraim, Jane, Samuel, Jemima, Henry, Jabez (died young), Jabez. (An account of Jabez and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Henry, sixth child and third son of Ephraim and Mary (True) Eaton, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 22, 1703, was baptized June 11, 1704, and died December 20, 1790. He was a cordwainer, and resided in Salisbury, on the farm of his wife's father. By will his own father gave him and his brother Samuel all his land in Haverhill, with a clause inserted that if either should sell it should be to the other. It seems that he was connected with the army or militia, as he is called captain. Henry Eaton married, August 10, 1727, Mary True, daughter of Ensign Henry True, of Salisbury. She died October 28, 1790. The genealogist says they were members of the church in Salisbury, and were faithful to the covenant in this; they had all their children baptized in early infancy. Their children were: Mary, Jemima, True, Henry, Sarah, Abigail, Johannah, Ephraim, Peter (died young), Peter and Timothy.

(V) Ephraim (2), eighth child and third son of Henry and Mary (True) Eaton, was born in Salisbury, February 1, 1745, and died in 1826 aged eighty-one years. He settled in Candia, New Hampshire, in 1773, and purchased of Ben. Bachelier, No. 113, second Part, second Division, where his grandson, Henry M. Eaton, afterward lived. He married (first), 1768, Abigail Perkins, and (second), 1772, Sarah Stevens, who died in 1822, aged seventy-four. Their children were: Molly, Henry, Hannah, Peter, and Sally.

(VI) Molly, eldest child of Ephraim and Sarah (Stevens) Eaton, married Dr. Jacob Moore, of Andover, son of Coffin Moore, the first physician in Candia. (See Moore, V).

(VI) Hannah, third child and second daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Stevens) Eaton, married Moses Patten. (See Patten, III).

(VI) Peter Eaton, fourth child and second son

of Ephraim and Sarah (Stevens) Eaton, was born in Candia. After obtaining what education was afforded by the schools of the neighborhood, he assisted Moses Fitts as a clerk in his store at Candia for a considerable length of time. Afterward he built a store north of the old Congregational meeting house, and commenced trading about the year 1812. In 1835 he removed to Concord, and resided there a few years. He at length returned to Candia and resumed business at the old stand, where he continued for some years. He was a man well liked by his neighbors, and had a way of keeping a customer once he had him, and was successful in business. He was also a good farmer. In addition to his agricultural and mercantile business he carried on the manufacture of barrels for the Newburyport market. In 1852 he removed to Manchester, and his store was taken down and converted into tenements in that city. He married Hannah Hale, daughter of Deacon Ezekiel H. and Hannah (Haseltine) Kelly. She was born in 1787. The children of this marriage were: Ephraim K., Mary J., and Francis B.

(VII) Francis B., younger son of Peter and Hannah Hale (Kelley) Eaton, was born in Candia, February 26, 1825, and died July 25, 1904. He was educated in the public schools of Candia, at Pembroke, and New Boston academies, and would have completed his education in the college if weakness of his eyes had not compelled him to abandon the effort. He began to teach school at an early age, and taught in New Boston for some years. While still a youth he displayed marked literary talent, and for a number of years was one of the best known journalists in New Hampshire. He moved to Manchester about 1852 and published a valuable history of Candia, and became assistant editor of the *Manchester Daily American*, and later acted as Washington correspondent of the same paper. In 1854 he accepted the position of librarian at the city library, which he held for ten years, during which time he acted as the local correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*. Early in December, 1861, he became the proprietor of the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*, which he conducted for two years, and which was merged in the *Mirror and Farmer*. During the last year of the war of the rebellion Mr. Eaton went to Boston, where he assumed the position of editorial writer on the *Boston Journal*. While connected with the last named paper he was sent to Washington, where he soon became one of the most prominent correspondents at the capital. In 1866 he was appointed to an office connected with the United States custom service, and was stationed at Boston, Montreal, and Portland.

In early life Mr. Eaton found in Governor Frederick Smyth, who was also a native of Candia, a staunch and true friend who assisted the young man in getting a foothold in the commercial world. In 1885 Governor Smyth chose Mr. Eaton to compile a sketch of his life, which was circulated privately among the friends of the governor. Mr. Eaton conducted a book store on Elm street very successfully for eleven years, and, although the business required the greater part of his time, he found opportunity to contribute articles to leading periodicals on timely topics. At the time of his death he was a director of the First National Bank and vice-president of the Merrimack River Savings Bank. He was prominent in educational matters, and served long in the midst of his multifarious duties as school commissioner. In politics he was a steadfast Republican, and gave his unstinted support to the administration in the time of the Civil war. Before attaining his majority he became identified with

the Congregational Church in Candia, and after his removal to Manchester, he was clerk for many years of the Second Congregational Society. In 1854, he married Lucretia Lane, daughter of John and Abigail (Emerson) Lane. (See Lane and Emerson, IV). In 1880 he built a residence on Chestnut street, northeast corner of Salmon, and retired from all business pursuits, living quietly till his death, which occurred July 25, 1904, after an illness of five weeks.

A sober commentary on the life and character of Deacon Francis B. Eaton can be little less than eulogistic. He inherited from his ancestors ability, a love for work, high ideals, and a reverence for religion. As a boy and young man he was obedient, quiet, thoughtful, studious and ambitious. When he had work to perform he did that first, and then spent his leisure in study and the perusal of books, for which he had a love from his earliest years. As a teacher he was conscientious and thorough, and imbued with a high regard for learning that made his work successful and caused him to take a deep interest and active part in education in later life. He was a fluent and graceful writer, and his compositions were complete, scholarly and forceful. His ready command of language and logical arrangement of ideas made his literary work telling. Equipped as he was, his sphere rapidly widened, and he was called from Manchester first to an editorship on a metropolitan daily, and then given the more influential position of Washington correspondent, where he had daily opportunity to show his rare tact in the management of men for the obtention of news. His fair treatment of friend and foe and regard for trust reposed in him, made him popular with the leading men in the nation's capital and influential in politics. He was never a seeker for office, preferring rather to make and unmake others who sought political place. He was successful to a high degree as a merchant, and his ability to accumulate money called him into the council of the financial world and put him in positions to assist in controlling capital, where he was successful to a flattering degree. He was always an ardent patriot, and strove with his pen to render all the assistance he could in times when his country needed his support. In his church he was a benefactor and one of its staunchest supporters. In municipal matters he always wanted what was of the greatest good to the greatest number, looking ahead to ultimate results, and never countenancing temporary expedients. He was an upright man, a friend and companion to his friends, and always to be relied on. Truthfully was it said at the time of his death that he was "One of the most prominent residents of Manchester for years and a man of high character and brilliant attainments."

(IV) Jabez, eighth child and fifth son of Ephraim (I) and Mary (True) Eaton, was born in Salisbury, August 9, 1708, baptized October 10, 1708, and died of smallpox, January 28, 1760, at Hampton Falls. He lived at first in Salisbury, where the births of his children are recorded, though the last five were born at Hampton Falls. He was a farmer, and a member of military organizations and held the rank of lieutenant. He married Sarah True, daughter of Ensign Henry True, January 16, 1702, and they were the parents of the following named children: Sarah; Paul, died young; Jemima, Samuel, Paul, Sarah, Jabez, Joshua, Abigail, Mary.

(V) Paul, fifth child and third son of Jabez and Sarah (True) Eaton, was born in Salisbury, August 20, 1730, and died in Candia, New Hampshire, in 1830, aged ninety years. He removed from Seabrook to Candia, New Hampshire, before 1770, and

bought of Isaiah Rowe, No. 114, second Part, second Division, which descended to his children and grandchildren. He was in Rhode Island and various other parts of the colonies in the Revolution. He is said to have been a man of extraordinary strength, and it is told on good authority that he once moved, by means of a chain and lever placed across his thighs, a log which a smart yoke of steers could not start. He married (first) about 1765, Molly Tilton, of Candia, New Hampshire, who died about 1775; and (second), in 1778, Hannah Emerson, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. By the first marriage there were five children: Molly, Anna, Henry T., John and Sally; and by the second, two: Lydia and Luke.

(VI) Colonel Henry T., third child and eldest son of Paul and Molly (Tilton) Eaton, was born in Candia. He succeeded to his father's homestead, and died in 1851, aged about eighty-four years. He was a member of the Universalist Church, a Democrat in politics, and was selectman and representative in the New Hampshire legislature. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Emerson, Esq., who died in 1818. (See Emerson, V). They had four sons and six daughters.

(VII) True, son of Colonel Henry T. and Elizabeth (Emerson) Eaton, was born in Candia, in 1811 (?) and died in the same town. He tilled the old homestead, voted the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the Universalist Church. He married Susan C. York, daughter of Solomon York, born in Deerfield (now Pembroke), and died in Candia. They were the parents of six children: Martin Van Buren, Frank W., Lizzie J., Sarah T., Susan E., and Henry T.

(VIII) Martin Van Buren, eldest child of True and Susan G. (York) Eaton, was born in Candia, May 8, 1841. He grew up on a farm and attended the public schools. When thirty years of age he went to Rhode Island, and was an instructor in the state prison for a time. He began the manufacture of shoes in Candia, which he afterward carried on in Haverhill and Lynn, Massachusetts, for thirty years. In 1891 he began the manufacture of antique furniture at Lynn, which he has since continued, being in Concord a part of the time. He lives at Pembroke, upon the Coughlan homestead, the buildings of which he has thoroughly remodelled. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Congregationalist. He held the office of supervisor in Candia four years. Mr. Eaton married, September 6, 1881, in Candia, Ellen J. Barker, daughter of Abraham L. Barker, born in Candia.

(II) Thomas Eaton, second son and fifth child of John (I) and Anne Eaton, was born about 1631, in England. He came with his parents to Salisbury, Massachusetts, but in November, 1646, removed to Haverhill, where he ever after resided. In 1652 he was one of thirty-seven to sign a petition to the general court of Massachusetts to revoke the sentence of disfranchisement against Robert Pike for freedom of speech. He was a selectman of the town in 1675, and chairman of the board in 1692, and in 1697 was one of a committee to locate the meeting house. He was much interested in the church and town affairs. He died December 15, 1708, and his wife "Unes" as he wrote it in his will, died October 5, 1715. He married (first) Martha Kent, August 14, 1656, who died March 9, 1657, and (second), January 6, 1659, Eunice Singletery, at Andover, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Richard and Susanna Singletery, and was born January 7, 1641. Their children, first only by his first wife, were: Martha, born February 27, 1657, died young;

Thomas, born March 18, 1660, married Hannah Webster, of Haverhill; Lydia, born July 23, 1662, married Jacob Hardy; John, born March 6, 1664, married Mary Singletery, of Haverhill; Jonathan, born April 23, 1668; Job, born April 22, 1671, married Mary Simons, of Haverhill; Timothy, born May 19, 1674, married Ruth Chapman; Ebenezer, born April 5, 1677, never married; Martha, born March 16, 1680, married Thomas Roby; Ruth, born November 25, 1684, married (first) Ebenezer Kimball, of Haverhill; and (second) Stephen Johnson.

(III) Jonathan, second son and fifth child of Thomas and Eunice (Singletery) Eaton, was born in Haverhill, April 23, 1668. He was a farmer, and lived on the original homestead of his father, and his grandfather John. He died January 23, 1723. He married (first), March 17, 1695, Sarah Sanders, of Haverhill, and (second), January 23, 1699, Ruth Page, of Haverhill. His wife Ruth died April 2, 1743. All his children except the first were by his second wife: James, born March 9, 1697; Nathaniel, born March 5, 1701, died young; Sarah, born March 7, 1702, died young; Jonathan, born March 20, 1705, married Jane Page, of Haverhill; David, born February 14, 1707, died young; Ruth, born April 17, 1712, married Samuel Merrill, of Haverhill, May 2, 1732.

(IV) James, first son and child of Jonathan and Sarah (Sanders) Eaton, was born in Haverhill, March 9, 1697, on the same day as a child of Hannah Dustin, who when six years of age was killed by the Indians in the massacre which then occurred in Haverhill. His mother concealed him in a swamp, thus escaping a like fate. By the exposure occasioned by this act she caught a cold from which she never recovered, ending in her death April 23, 1698. James Eaton was a member of the Second Foot Company of Haverhill in 1657 under Captain Richard Saltonstall, and in 1745 of the West Parish of Haverhill. He married Rachel (Kimball) Ayer, widow of Samuel Ayer, June 13, 1728, and died March 18, 1773. Their children were: David, born April 1, 1729, married Deborah White, of Andover, Connecticut, October, 1751, and settled in Nova Scotia; Timothy, born July 31, 1731, married Abigail Massey, and settled in Haverhill; Sarah, born August 13, 1733, died October 17, 1736; Rachel, born March 3, 1736, married Daniel Griffing, of Haverhill, December 12, 1751; James, born May 23, 1738; Susannah, born September 14, 1740, married Benjamin Richards, and settled in Goffstown, New Hampshire; Nathaniel, born May 5, 1743, married Rebecca Dodge; Ebenezer, born August 10, 1745, married Abigail Folsom, and settled in Walpole, New Hampshire; Enoch, born November 6, 1748, married Esther Williams, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

(V) James (2), first son and first child of James and Rachel (Kimball) (Ayer) Eaton, was born in Haverhill, May 23, 1738. A short time after his marriage he settled in Goffstown, New Hampshire. He married Abigail Emerson, by whom he had the following children, the first two born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, the rest in Goffstown: Samuel, born July 15, 1759; James, born December 17, 1761; Abigail, born March 6, 1763; Lydia, born July 10, 1765; David, born July 15, 1767; Jesse, born August 17, 1769; True, born October 29, 1771; Cotton, born September 6, 1773.

(VI) David, third son and fifth child of James (2) and Abigail (Emerson) Eaton, was born in Goffstown, July 15, 1767, and always had his residence there. He married Betsey —, about 1795, by whom he had: Betsey, born November 2, 1766; James, March 19, 1768; Lydia, July 5, 1769; Anna,

March 9, 1801; Abigail, November 21, 1802; David, September 26, 1803; Clarissa, July 22, 1806; Mary, November 15, 1809; Horace, October 5, 1811; Orissa, April 30, 1813; Sophia, August 5, 1815; William Hadley, September 4, 1818.

(VII) James (3), eldest son and second child of David and Betsey Eaton, was born in Goffstown, March 19, 1798. He was by occupation a farmer, and kept the poor farm for a time. He removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, but after spending eight years there he returned to Goffstown. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and for a time served as deacon. He married Rebecca Gould, of Massachusetts, for four years governess in Hoyt's family, by whom he had George M., Herman J., Frances, Mary, and perhaps other children.

(VIII) George M. Eaton, son of James and Rebecca (Gould) Eaton, was born 1832, in Watertown, Massachusetts. He obtained his education in the public schools and New London Academy. He settled in Goffstown, and followed the occupation of farming and lumbering. Politically he was a Republican and served the town as selectman. Religiously he affiliated with the Baptists, as did his father.

He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Greer, of Goffstown. His wife was educated in the public schools and at New London Academy, and for a time was a teacher. Their children were: Nellie, who married George E. Whitney, of Goffstown; George Leon, born April 18, 1867, and Elizabeth M. She is a graduate of Pinkerton Academy and the Normal School at Framingham, Massachusetts. She taught school a number of years in Massachusetts, and is now a student in Brown University. She has never married.

(IX) George Leon Eaton, only son and second child of George M. and Mary (Greer) Eaton, was born in Goffstown, April 18, 1867. He received his education in the public schools and the McGaw Institute at Merrimack, and New Hampton Institute, New Hampton. For three years he had charge of a stationary engine, but is now a mason. He is a Republican in politics, and represented the town in the legislature in 1903. He is a member of Bible Masonic Lodge in Goffstown, and Webster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served on the board of selectmen seven years and on the school board six years. Religiously he is affiliated with the Baptist Church.

He married, May 11, 1893, Nettie J., daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth (Hatch) Robertson, of Goffstown. His wife was educated in the public schools, and in a private school in Manchester. She is a member of the Grange. They have one child, William R., born September 5, 1894.

(Second Family.)

(I) William Eaton was born in England about 1604. He married Martha Jenkin, and was a husbandman in Staples, in the county of Kent. With three children, William and Martha sailed from Sandwich, June 9, 1637, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, of which he was a proprietor in 1642, and a freeman in 1653. He subsequently removed to Reading, and there died May 13, 1673. She died in 1680 or 1681.

(II) John, son of William and Martha Eaton, was born in England, December 20, 1635. He lived in Reading, where he died May 25, 1691. He married in 1658, Elizabeth Kendall, born 1642, daughter of Deacon Thomas Kendall, and they had children.

(III) William, son of John and Elizabeth (Kendall) Eaton, born in Reading, December 1, 1670, mar-

ried, April 29, 1695. Mary Swan, and lived in Lynnhill, where he died in 1734.

(IV) Rev. Benjamin, son of William and Mary (Swan) Eaton, was born March 2, 1705, and died in Dunstable, New Hampshire, about 1772. He was a Baptist preacher, lived in Lynn, Massachusetts, Candia, New Hampshire, and probably in Hampstead. He married, May 21, 1730, Anna Rand, daughter of Zechariah and Ann (Ivory) Rand. Their children were: William, Benjamin (died young), James, David, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Jesse and Benjamin. (Mention of James and Jesse and descendants appears in this article.)

(V) William, eldest child of Rev. Benjamin and Anna (Rand) Eaton, married Ruth Bradley, and settled on lot 62, second part of the second division of lands in Chester. His children were: Benjamin, Anna, Relief, Sarah, Jesse, Moses, Patty and William.

(VI) Benjamin, eldest child of William and Ruth (Bradley) Eaton, married Anna Worthen, and resided in Candia. They had fourteen children. He was a soldier of the Revolution and served under Stark at Bennington. He died in 1835.

(VII) Lyman, son of Benjamin (2) and Anna (Worthen) Eaton, was born in December, 1812, in Candia, New Hampshire, where he was reared and received a common school education. Soon after attaining manhood he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in the town of Auburn, on which he settled and resided through life. He was an active citizen of the town, taking a prominent part in the conduct of its affairs. He was a regular attendant of the Methodist Church, and in political contests adhered to the Democratic party. He married Lucy Rich Brown, daughter of James Brown, of Wellfleet, Massachusetts, and they had seven children. Carrie, the eldest, is the wife of Charles Bowers, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Benjamin resides in Auburn, on the old homestead. Frank receives further notice below. Achsah married O. B. Elliott, and resides in Manchester. Ella married Frank Spencer, of Stoneham, Massachusetts. Arthur resides in Weare. Lucy is the wife of Frank Clough, of Weare.

(VIII) Dr. Frank, son of Lyman and Lucy R. (Brown) Eaton, was born March 8, 1851, in Auburn, New Hampshire, and grew up on his father's farm there, receiving his primary education in the district school adjacent to his home. He was subsequently a student at Barnard Academy and entered Dartmouth College in 1872, graduating in the medical course in 1876. He ultimately located at East Weare, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and has since continued with great success. Has been in practice longer than any physician in this locality. He is a member of the Masonic Order, affiliating with Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, of Candia, and with Woods Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Henniker. He is also an Odd Fellow, being a member of Mount William Lodge of North Weare. He is a member of the Central District Medical Society with headquarters at Concord, and was president of this in 1892. He is also a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Association and has been a censor of this. In politics he adheres to the teaching and principles of his forefathers, and has taken an active part in political contests since attaining his majority and for the past sixteen years has been a member of the state committee, and has been a delegate to all the conventions for the past twenty years. Represented the town in the legislature in 1887 and was on the committee for asylums for the

insane. He married (first), 1875, Luella P. Knowlton, daughter of Ezekiel Knowlton, of Stuckley, Province of Quebec. She died, 1880. He married (second), Lizzie Hoit, daughter of Horace Hoit, of Weare. Although there are a large number of Eatons in New Hampshire, the subject of this sketch is the only physician by that name in the state, a remarkable fact.

(V) James, third son of Rev. Benjamin and Anna (Rand) Eaton, was born August 25, 1735, in what is now Candia, New Hampshire. He settled on lot thirty-nine of third division of lands in ancient Chester, where he engaged in farming. His death was the result of a fall from a horse. He married, in 1760, Abigail Wood, daughter of Nathaniel (1) and Elizabeth (Powell) Wood. She was born about the same time as himself and died in March, 1833, at the age of ninety-eight years. Their children were: Alexander, John, Sarah, Ebenezer, James, Betsey, Phoebe and Benjamin. Chase's History of Chester says that the first two and the last were soldiers in the Revolution. This seems hardly possible, as the last was not born until near the close of the Revolution. Chase's list of the children does not agree with the family record, but it is probable that this information related to some other family. The eldest son died in Londonderry. Chase says the second resided in Maine and others of the family lived in that state; this is probably true. The eldest daughter died in infancy. The third son is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. James died at Temple, Maine. Betsey died in Chester after 1820. Chase says she married first a Baker and second a Webster.

(VI) Ebenezer, third son and fourth child of James and Abigail (Wood) Eaton, was born February 13, 1768, in Candia, New Hampshire, and settled in Wilton, Maine, where he died October 19, 1838, in his seventy-first year. He married, November 21, 1792, in Candia, Apphia Perley. She died at Wilton, March 15, 1828. He married (second), at Jay, Maine, January 28, 1820, Patty Rowell. She died January 24, 1830, at Wilton. She was the mother of two children, namely: John Rowell and David Perley. The children of the first marriage were: Sophia, Tappan, Jacob Perley, Ebenezer (died young), Joshua Perley, Apphia, Daniel, Ruhamah, a son and daughter stillborn, Sally, Abigail and Ebenezer.

(VII) Ebenezer (2), youngest child of Ebenezer (1) and Apphia (Perley) Eaton, was born September 27, 1814, in Wilton, Maine. He grew up there and subsequently resided in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Boston, Massachusetts. Supposed he fell a victim to cholera in 1849. He married, at Lowell, August 10, 1844, Cynthia Miles, born September 13, 1813, in Sheffield, Vermont, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Miles, and died in Bedford, New Hampshire, September 28, 1873. They had only one child, Cynthia Anna.

(VIII) Cynthia Anna, only child of Ebenezer (2) and Cynthia (Miles) Eaton, was born September 1, 1845, at St. Charles, Illinois, and became the wife of Silas Warren Bullock, now of Manchester, New Hampshire. (See Bullock VIII.)

(V) Major Jesse, seventh son of Rev. Benjamin and Anna (Rand) Eaton, died December 23, 1808. He was an early settler and lived on No. 61, second part, second division in Chester. He married Sarah Worthen, who died June 3, 1801. Their children were: Nancy, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Jesse, Susan, Eleanor, Ebenezer, Love and Asa.

(VI) Nancy, eldest child of Major Jesse and Sarah (Worthen) Eaton, was born in Chester, April

30, 1775, and died January 19, 1857. She married Joseph Chase. (See Chase, IX.)

(Third Family).

EATON The present branch of the Eaton family, although it is one of the oldest in country, embracing eight generations, does not appear to be connected with the two branches whose history has previously been written. Doubtless all are descended from a common English stock.

(I) Jonas Eaton was one of four brothers who came to this country from England, but date of immigration is uncertain. He lived at Cowdrey Hill, Reading, Massachusetts, during the first half of the seventeenth century. He was in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, for he bought and sold land there during that year. He was made freeman in 1653, served as selectman and held other town offices. He was a member of the first church in Reading in 1648. Jonas Eaton married Grace ———, whose family name is unknown. According to one record they had eight children: Mary, born 1643, died unmarried in 1732; John, mentioned below; Jonas, born 1647, died that same year; Jonas (2), born 1648; Joseph, 1651; Joshua, 1653; Jonathan, 1655; David, born and died in 1657. Another record gives Sarah, who married Joseph Dodge, in 1671. Jonas Eaton died February 24, 1674, and the inventory of his property shows him to have been a man of means for his day.

(II) John, eldest son and second child of Jonas and Grace Eaton, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, September 10, 1645. He was called "John of the Plain," from the farm and house at Pine Plains, which he inherited from his father. He married Dorcas Green, and they had a family of twelve children: Jonas, born and died in 1677; Grace and Noah, born 1678; Thomas, born 1679; Jonas (3), born 1680; Joseph, born and died 1681; Benjamin and Mary, born 1683; Joseph (2), whose sketch follows; Dorcas, born 1688; Stephen, born 1689; Phebe, born 1690. Of these children, Grace married John Boutwell in 1695; Jonas (3) married Mehitable Gould, and removed to Framingham; Phebe married Jonathan Nichols in 1715. John Eaton died in 1691, at the early age of forty-six; his widow subsequently married a man named Bryant.

(III) Joseph, seventh son and eighth child of John and Dorcas (Green) Eaton, was born about 1685, probably in Reading, Massachusetts. In 1709 he married Mary Pearson, of the adjoining town of Lynnfield, Essex county, whose family name appears frequently in the names of her descendants, and is variously spelled in the different records. They had five children: Joseph (3), born 1711; Mary, born 1714, married Nathaniel Upton, 1734; Benjamin, born 1720; Sarah, born 1722; Pearson, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Pearson, third son and fifth and youngest child of Joseph and Mary (Pearson) Eaton, was born in 1725, probably in Reading, Massachusetts. In early life he moved to the neighboring town of Lunenburg, where on March 6, 1758, he was appointed fire warden, being chosen by his townsmen "to take care of fire and burn the woods." Pearson (1), his eldest son, Pearson (2), and his fourth son, Benjamin, all served in the Revolution. Pearson Eaton (1) served from April 20 to April 30, 1775. Two months later, beginning May 29, he was enrolled under Captain George Kimball. He served for two months and eight days of that year in Captain Josiah Stearns' company, with Colonel Ephraim Doolittle's regiment, and was probably at Bunker Hill. He re-enlisted in the same company in the fall of

1775. In 1776 he served in Captain Zachariah Fitch's company, Colonel Samuel Brewer's regiment, from August 23, to September 14; and September 14, 1777, he enlisted in Captain Nathaniel Carter's company, Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, and was at the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. While on the subsequent march to New York City he was taken sick and was sent home by the surgeon. After recovering he again enlisted, under Captain Carlisle, in Colonel Stearns' regiment, and served for six months; July 22, 1778, he enlisted under Captain Samuel King in Colonel Thomas Marshall's regiment, and served for nine months more. Pearson Eaton (1) married Anna Bryant, and they had ten children: Rebekah, born April 17, 1753; Pearson, born June 10, 1754; Joseph; Anne; John; Benjamin, whose sketch follows; William; Sarah; Ebenezer and Calvin, born November 5, 1774. Pearson Eaton (2) served in the Revolution and part of each year from 1775 to 1780, inclusive. He was one of those who responded to the Lexington alarm, and it is thought that he was the Eaton who was sergeant-major of Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment in 1783.

(V) Benjamin, fourth son and sixth child of Pearson (1) and Anna (Bryant) Eaton, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, March 4, 1762. When a boy of fifteen he enlisted with his father in Captain Nathaniel Carter's company, Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, September 14, 1777, and served for one month and eighteen days, which period included the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. The lad evidently imbibed a taste for martial life, for he followed the service a part of each year during the continuance of the war. On September 15, 1785, Benjamin Eaton married Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia (Farwell) Ireland, who was born May 6, 1767. They made their home with Pearson Eaton, father of Benjamin, until the death of the latter, when they moved to Maine, where most of their children married and settled. Benjamin and Lydia (Ireland) Eaton had ten children: Asa, whose sketch follows; Benjamin (2), married Mary Moore, and died at Skowhegan, Maine, at the age of ninety-one; Aaron, married Mary Bent, and died at St. John, New Brunswick; John, died in the navy, May 11, 1818, at the age of twenty-six; Mary, married William Searles, and died at Putnam, Connecticut; Calvin, married Cynthia Shoals; Joseph, died in infancy; Nancy, married Benjamin Ireland, and died at St. Albans, Maine; Sarah, married Stephen Youngman, and died in Maine; Lydia, married Noah Pratt, and lived in Skowhegan, Maine; Joseph, married (first), Deborah Connor; (second), Mrs. Charlotte Webb; (third), Mrs. Sarah Jane Gambel. Benjamin and Lydia (Ireland) Eaton had sixty-seven grand-children, of whom thirty-seven belonged to their sons and twenty-six to their daughters. Both Benjamin and his wife lived to a good old age. He died in Maine, May 24, 1839, at the age of seventy-seven, while she lived till January 22, 1855, her eighty-eighth year.

(VI) Asa, eldest child of Benjamin and Lydia (Ireland) Eaton, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, November 29, 1785. He was the first of the family to come to New Hampshire, though he spent most of his life at Springfield, Vermont, just across the Connecticut from Charlestown, where his death occurred August 17, 1866. He moved from New Ipswich, New Hampshire, to Springfield in 1809. He was a cooper by trade. Asa Eaton married Deborah Marble, and they had eight children: Ellis M., born March 8, 1806, married Betsey Parker; Emily P., married Timothy Putnam; Maria, mar-

ried Jonas Butterfield; Darius J., whose sketch follows; John P., married Emily J. Graham; Arvilla; Mary; Tiley O., married John Tower.

(VII) Darius J., second son and fourth child of Asa and Deborah (Marble) Eaton, was born in Springfield, Vermont, July 25, 1812. He attended the common schools of his native town, and when a young man moved to Acworth, New Hampshire, where he bought a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, one of the best in town. He was a very good and successful farmer and raiser of Durham cattle, raising a flock of from sixty to one hundred Merino sheep. He also engaged quite extensively in lumbering. He was a strong Republican, but refused to hold office. Both Mr. Eaton and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. In 1837 Darius J. Eaton married Belinda Spencer, daughter of Benjamin Levi and ———— Spencer. She was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire. They had eleven children: Elza A., married Daniel C. Walker, lives in Charlestown; Belinda D., married Orin E. Fisk (not living); Darius Asa, lives in Charlestown; Benjamin L., deceased; Helen L., married George Johnson, and lives in Acworth, New Hampshire; John T., died young; Mary E., married Orville Putney, and lives in Washington, New Hampshire; Lyman B., whose sketch follows; Mason W., married Sadie Putney, lives in Claremont, New Hampshire; Tyla T., married Frank Putney, lives in Unity, New Hampshire; Aaron S., died young. Darius J. Eaton died March 7, 1889, and his wife died December 5, 1874.

(VIII) Lyman Butterfield, fourth son and eighth child of Darius J. and Belinda (Spencer) Eaton, was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, March 28, 1855. He attended the common schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty-one went to Springfield, Vermont, where he was employed for six years by Jonathan Butterfield in farming. Mr. Eaton then purchased an eighty acre farm in Langdon, New Hampshire, where he remained for one year. Returning to Springfield, Vermont, he farmed at halves for seven years, after which he purchased the farm in Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he now lives, consisting of sixty-five acres. Besides the farm he owns various other lands of pine lumber. He conducts general farming, cuts one hundred tons of hay, keeps five horses, and is extensively engaged in lumbering. He makes a specialty of breeding full-blooded Canadian horses (registered stock), and always keeps one hundred sheep. Mr. Eaton is a strong Republican, and has held the office of road agent at different times, amounting in all to ten years, but he has steadily declined to hold other office. He attends St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Charlestown, of which his wife is a member. He is a charter member of Charlestown Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Charlestown Grange, No. 204. He is very active in the latter organization, has been past master of the local lodge twice, and belongs to the Sullivan County Pomona and State Grange. Lyman B. Eaton married Oraetta A. Clark, born in Acworth, New Hampshire, February 10, 1855, daughter of Daniel and Pamela (Cram) Clark. There are no children. Mrs. Eaton belongs to the Charlestown Grange and to the Daughters of Rebekah.

(Fourth Family.)

There can be little doubt that the line herein traced is of the same stock as the previous article, but a diligent search has failed to discover the connecting link.

(I) James Eaton was born 1753. It is written by Rev. William H. Eaton, of Keene, New Hampshire, that James Eaton was a soldier in the Revolution. He settled in Deering, New Hampshire, where he lived to a great age and was a good citizen. He married (first) Martha McClure, who bore him thirteen children, and he married (second) Sarah (George) White, a native of Antrim, daughter of Simeon and Gene (White) George and widow of Silas White. She bore him four children and died about 1880. He died in Deering, January 5, 1849. His sons were: John, David, Samuel, James, Isaac, William and Hiram.

(II) John, eldest son of James and Martha (McClure) Eaton, was born March 13, 1785, in Deering, and settled in Hillsboro, where he died December 5, 1839. He married Betsy More, of Londonderry, who died February 24, 1863. One of their sons, Harrison Eaton, was an honorable citizen of Amherst and state senator.

(III) Samuel, son of John and Betsy (More) Eaton, was born September 25, 1825, in Hillsboro, and died in 1892. In early life he followed the trade of molder twenty years, and worked in the foundries at Nashua and Amherst. Afterward he bought a farm in Amherst and settled upon it, and passed his remaining days in tilling the soil. He married in 1846, Eliza A. Kinson, who was born in 1829, and died October 25, 1902, aged seventy-three years. Their children were: Ella Frances, George S., child (died young), Lizzie M. and Nellie M.

(IV) George Samuel Eaton, second child and only son of Samuel and Eliza A. (Kinson) Eaton, was born in Amherst, November 19, 1848. After getting a common school education in Amherst Mr. Eaton learned the moulder's trade, at which he worked in Amherst, Nashua and Gardner, Massachusetts. In May, 1883, he settled on the place where he has since resided. His farm consists of eighty acres of land and is situated four miles from Milford. He is progressive in his ideas and he and his wife are members of Souhegan Grange, No. 10, Patrons of Husbandry. He married at Brookline, September 23, 1869, Georgiana Weston, who was born in Amherst, April 8, 1852, daughter of Isaac P. and Mary J. (Howard) Weston (see Weston, VI). They have one child Clarence W., born in Amherst in 1870, died in 1887.

(Fifth Family.)

This branch of the extensive family of EATON Eaton is probably descended from John Eaton, of Salisbury, the immigrant. A thorough search of the vital records of New Hampshire and of Salisbury, Massachusetts, proves that the birth of Ebenezer Eaton, the first of this sketch, is not recorded. Perhaps he was born in Seabrook, New Hampshire, a part of which town once belonged to Salisbury, Massachusetts, and in 1741, owing to a change in the state line, was thrown into New Hampshire. A number of Eaton and other families thus became unwillingly inhabitants of New Hampshire, and there is a tradition that some of them resented this transfer of jurisdiction for one or two decades, still claiming to live in Salisbury, and failing to have any records of births, deaths and marriages in their families placed in the town register of Seabrook or elsewhere, so nothing certain is now known of these facts. Nothing shows the identity of the Ebenezer of this sketch with Ebenezer, son of Rev. Benjamin, of Chester (q. v.), but there is much reason for the supposition that he was that son.

(I) Ebenezer Eaton, who was born in Atkin-

son, June 10, 1765, removed with his brother Samuel to Landaff, where he resided many years. He removed to Lisbon, and died there April 22, 1843. He married, September 13, 1792, Ruth, the daughter of Jeremiah Hutchins, the most prominent citizen of Bath. This indicates that he was a person of good standing. She died in Lisbon May 15, 1862. The children of this union were: Ebenezer, Stephen, Ira, Mitchell H., Phebe, Hannah and Eliza, who died young.

(II) Mitchell Hutchins, son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Hutchins) Eaton, was born in Landaff, April 19, 1800, and died in Littleton, June 1, 1880, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a farmer and resided in Landaff, Lisbon, and Littleton, his residence in the latter place dating from 1868. In politics in his later years he was a Republican. He married, March 21, 1833, Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Eastman, who was born in Canada, January 22, 1798, and died in Littleton, June 20, 1886, in her eighty-eighth year. They had children: Charles, Ann and Julia Ann.

(III) Charles, only son of Mitchell H. and Sarah (Eastman) Eaton, was born in Landaff, June 9, 1834, and died in Littleton, June 20, 1905. He engaged in the general merchandise business in Lisbon and continued until 1867, part of the time also carrying on a meat business. In 1868 he removed to Littleton, and in company with Alonzo Weeks carried on a merchandise business for some years. At different times Isaac Calhoun, Charles D. Tarbell and Henry F. Green were partners in the business. He also engaged in lumbering in or about South Littleton, Zealand, Bethlehem Junction, Stark and Milan. Charles Eaton and Henry C. Libby were the principal men of the Kilkenny Lumber Company, which secured a new charter for the Kilkenny railroad, and in 1887 built a road from Lancaster to the town of Kilkenny and did a large lumber business which proved to be a very profitable enterprise. In politics Mr. Eaton was a Republican. He was too busy to seek office, and held only the offices of justice of the peace and fireward, the latter in 1881, and postmaster of Littleton from 1899 to 1905. He was a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton. Mr. Eaton's well-known business qualities and strict attention to whatever he undertook brought him abundant and well merited success, and placed him among the leading men of the "North Country." He married, January 1, 1863, Sarah Jane Green, who was born in Lyndon, Vermont, December 16, 1837, daughter of Harry and Marilla (Smith) Green, of Lyndon. Four children were born of this union: Julia Anne, Myra Green, Harry M., who is mentioned below; and Charles Francis.

(IV) Harry Mitchell, third child and the elder of the two sons of Charles and Sarah J. (Green) Eaton, was born in Littleton, February 20, 1869, and educated in the schools of Littleton and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1890. From 1890 he was a partner with his father in the lumber business until his father withdrew from that business and became postmaster, and then the son became assistant postmaster. August, 1905, he received the appointment of postmaster, and has since worthily filled that position. In 1900 he was census enumerator. Mr. Eaton is one of the progressive young men of Littleton, full of energy, well educated and equipped for business and qualified to gain success in whatever industry he chooses. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and one of the local leaders of his party. He is

a Mason of high degree, and a member of the following organizations of that order: Burns Lodge, No. 66; Franklin Royal Arch Chapter; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua. He married, in Montreal, Province of Quebec, February 21, 1898, Cora B. Hopkins, who was born in Coaticook, Province of Quebec, March 29, 1877, daughter of Carl C. and Margaret Hopkins, of Coaticook, Province of Quebec. They have one child, Dana Hopkins, born August 16, 1899.

The Eatons of this article are probably the progeny of the immigrant, John, from whom have sprung a multitude of descendants.

(1) John L. Eaton, son of Sherborn Eaton, was born in Gilford, December 16, 1844, and died 1889. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. In religious faith he was a Baptist; in politics a Republican. He married, August 5, 1860, Amandy Charlton Emerson, who was born in Alton, June 29, 1845, daughter of Chester Burt Emerson, who was born in Alton, October 8, 1820, and died February 24, 1902. He was both a cooper and also a shoemaker, and at different times worked at each of his trades. He married Susan Amandy Rollins, who was born May 30, 1826, at Alton, daughter of Frederick D. Rollins. They had seven children: Amandy Charlton, Abby Jane, Lelanda Frederick, Louander B., Emma Belle, Ida May and Mattie Flora. Abby Jane was born March 3, 1848, and married John Emerson, of Bristol. Lelanda Frederick, March 29, 1850, married Ardell Perkins, of Alton. Louander B., August 12, 1851, married Ella Perkins, of Alton. Emma Belle, June 21, 1854, died in Alton in 1870. Ida May, May 17, 1858, married Charles A. Perkins, of Alton. Mattie Flora, June 24, 18—, died in Alton, in 1872. The children of John L. and Amandy C. (Emerson) Eaton were: Arthur Aldine, March 20, 1867; Emma Belle, subject of the next paragraph; Mary Susan, March 20, 1872; Samuel Barton, October 4, 1875; Samuel Merton, October 22, 1882.

(11) Emma Belle, second child and eldest daughter of John L. and Amandy C. (Emerson) Eaton, was born in Gilford, January 10, 1870. In 1888 she married Daniel Heath, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who was born in 1830, and died in 1890. He was the owner of a forty-acre farm, and besides cultivating the soil was also engaged in the practice of veterinary art, which he followed as much as anything else for the purpose of relieving animals, of which he was very fond, from their suffering. She married (second), May 5, 1896, Charles P. Hunt, a native of Gilford. Three children were born of the first marriage: Mamie, March, 1888; Stella, October, 1892; and Lena, May, 1895.

(1) Ferdinand and Dorothea (Hilbert) Wagner, came from Langenbielau, Silesia, Prussia, in 1857, and settled in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The former was born January 29, 1810, and died early in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine years. His widow, born October 16, 1813, died January 22, 1901, in her eighty-eighth year. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters, of whom five are now living, viz.: Ferdinand, a resident of Lawrence. Augustus, Frederick and Christina reside in Manchester, the last named being the wife of Augustus Hoffman, another son, Edward, died in Manchester,

December 19, 1903. Louisa, the youngest now living, is the wife of Sebastian Rau, of Manchester (a sketch of Augustus follows in this article).

(11) Ferdinand, eldest surviving son of Ferdinand (1) and Dorothea (Hilbert) Wagner, was born in Bielau, Silesia, Prussia, March 1, 1836. He was in active service in the Prussian army and came to America in 1856, locating first in Manchester, New Hampshire, then successively in Lawrence, Clinton and several of the other New England cities. He finally returned to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and for more than fifty years was employed in the mills. He is now living retired from active labor. During the civil war, in 1862, he joined Company I, Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, served his time and was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, 1860, Eva Graf, born in Asch, Bohemia, Austria, November 21, 1836, daughter of Johann Graf, a ship agent who died in Asch. Mrs. Wagner came to this country, settling in Manchester, in 1859. They have had five children, of whom four are now living: Adolph, see forward; August, residing in Salem, Massachusetts; Oscar, living in Lawrence, Massachusetts; and Dora, at home.

(111) Adolph Wagner, eldest child of Ferdinand and Eva (Graf) Wagner, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, January 22, 1862. He attended the public schools and upon the completion of his education, worked in various departments of the Lawrence woolen and cotton mills until 1884. In that year he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and for thirteen years faithfully served the government and the public as a letter carrier. He became bookkeeper and manager for E. Wagner, wholesale liquor dealer, a position he still holds. He is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in public affairs. He was elected alderman from the Eighth ward in 1904 and served two years. He is associated with the following organizations: Uncommec Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Maennerchor Glee Club; Turnverein Society; Workingman's Relief Association; Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association; and the Harugari Club; in almost all of these bodies he has held office. He married, May 12, 1886, Emma Leibing, born in Asch, Bohemia, Austria, 1862, daughter of John and Margaret (Christ) Leibing, and they have two children: Ernest A. and Edgar R.

(11) Augustus Wagner was born December 11, 1846, in Langenbielau, and was a small boy when he came with his grandparents to America. He was very shortly employed in the mills of Lawrence, and attended an English-speaking school only about three months in the year for a short time. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company I, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, and served in the Northern Virginia army, participating in several engagements including Carrsville, Deserted Farm, Turner's Ford, and the siege of Suffolk, Virginia. He was discharged in 1863, and was employed as a barber in Manchester as late as 1871, since which time he has been engaged in the liquor business. He served as a selectman of Manchester for several years, and in 1890 and 1891 was one of the representatives of ward eight of that city in the state legislature. He was married November 4, 1872, to Mary Bastian, a native of Nassau, Germany, a daughter of John Bastian, who came to America in 1858, and about 1860 settled at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he died at the age of eighty-five years in the year 1883, and his wife survived him only ten

days, dying at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were the parents of a son and daughter, the latter, Minna, being the wife of Louis Harlow, residing in East Milton.

(III) George Augustus, only son of Augustus and Mary (Bastian) Wagner, was born May 28, 1873, in Manchester, and received his education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1889, and subsequently entered Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1892, and graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1895. He was immediately admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Manchester, which has since been the scene of his activities. In January, 1899, he was elected by the board of mayor and aldermen to the position of city solicitor, which he has since continued to occupy. He is affiliated with numerous fraternal bodies, including the Improved Order of Red Men and Barbarossa Lodge, Degree of Honor, the Manchester Turn Verein, and the local Macmerchor. He is a member of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 61, Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 3. He is a director of the Calumet Club, director, attorney and treasurer of the Manchester Building and Loan Association, and also a member of the Manchester Historical Association. He is an attendant of Grace Episcopal Church, and, as his official position indicates is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and policies.

The Whittemore family traces
WHITTEMORE its ancestry back to the early part of the thirteenth century, when very few Englishmen had surnames, and men who owned land were distinguished by adding to their names the name of their estates.

(I) Sir John was knighted on the battle field for valorous conduct in 1230, and received a tract of land called "Whytemere" or white meadow, whence came his title Lord John de Whytemere. The generations following Sir John are as follows:

(II) Philip de Whytemere, died in 1300. (III) John de Whytemere, died in 1305. (IV) Richard (1) de Whytemere, died in 1386. (V) Richard (2) de Whytemere, succeeded him. (VI) Richard (3) de Whytemere, died in 1442. (VII) Thomas Whytemere, died in 1483. (VIII) Richard (4) Whytemere died in 1504. (IX) Richard (5) Whitmore, died in 1595. (X) Thomas (2) Whitmore was buried April 26, 1617. (XI) Thomas (3) Whittemore was born in 1594, and came to America with his wife Hannah, and five children, in 1642. He settled in Charlestown (now Malden), Massachusetts, and died in 1660. Thomas and Hannah had twelve children. (Mention of the fourth, John, and descendants forms part of this article.)

(XII) Daniel, son of Thomas and Hannah Whittemore, was baptized in England, July 31, 1633, and emigrated with his parents in his boyhood. He grew to manhood in Charlestown and settled in Malden, where his death occurred May 11, 1683. On March 7, 1662, he married Mary Mellin, daughter of Richard Mellin, of Charlestown.

(XIII) John, son of Daniel and Mary (Mellin) Whittemore, was born February 12, 1664-65. He married Ruth Basset, who bore him seven children, the youngest of whom, Pelatiah, settled in Dunstable, Massachusetts.

(XIV) David, son of John and Ruth (Basset) Whittemore, was born April 6, 1706. He settled

upon a farm in Litchfield, New Hampshire. He married Alice Kendall and reared a family.

(XV) Jacob, son of David and Alice (Kendall) Whittemore, was born in Litchfield, December 25, 1740. He was a prominent resident of Litchfield in his day and actively identified with the town government. His death occurred February 6, 1838. On June 7, 1773, he married Eliza Davis.

(XVI) Moses B., son of Jacob and Eliza (Davis) Whittemore, was born in Litchfield, July 5, 1790. Like his father he was a prosperous farmer and prominent in civic affairs. He died January 4, 1844. On June 15, 1820, he married Lavinia Hardy, of Hudson, who died November 8, 1883. Their children were: Hannah H., Jacob and Zachariah K.

(XVII) Zachariah K., son of Moses B. and Lavinia (Hardy) Whittemore, was born at the homestead in Litchfield, June 26, 1825. He was educated in the district schools, and early in life he was employed at boating on the river. He later engaged in lumbering, and also dealt quite extensively in real estate, in common with farming. As a Republican he participated in local public affairs, serving as a selectman six years, as a member of the school board twelve years, and also as road surveyor. He was a member of the local grange. Patron of Husbandry. His religious affiliations were with the Universalists. Zachariah K. Whittemore died June 28, 1901, leaving a good estate. On April 2, 1867, he married Susan Ripley, daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Sampson) Ripley, of Londonderry, this state. On this union there was two daughters, Mary C. and Susie Belle. Mary C. was married February 13, 1890, to James Hopwood, who will be again referred to. She died October 29, 1897, in Nashua, leaving five children, namely: James W., born January 8, 1891; William R., December 3, 1892; Guy, September 17, 1894; Earle J., April 1, 1896; and Claud J., October 26, 1897. These children are living with their aunt in Litchfield.

(XVIII) Susie Belle, youngest and only surviving child of Zachariah K. and Susan (Ripley) Whittemore, was born in Londonderry, January 21, 1875. After concluding her studies at the Magaw Institute, she turned her attention to educational pursuits, and taught school successfully for some time. On October 13, 1899, she was united in marriage with James Hopwood, previously referred to. He is a native of England, born July 10, 1857, son of Joseph and Margaret (Sargentson) Hopwood. In addition to caring for the five children of her deceased sister, she has three children of her own, Harold G., born January 7, 1901; Mary E., May 2, 1903, and Ena Lavina, September 18, 1905. Mrs. Hopwood inherited her father's property, including the old homestead farm, which came into the family's possession early in the Colonial period, and was paid for in pounds, shillings and pence. The deed is dated 1732. She is a charter member of the Grange, is earnestly interested in all other movements calculated to be of benefit to the general community, and attends the Presbyterian Church.

(XIX) John, son of Thomas and Hannah Whittemore, was born in Hitchin Parish, Hertfordshire, England, February 1, 1638, and was baptized February 11, 1638. He married (first) Mary Upham, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, who died June 27, 1677. He married (second), October, 1677, Mary Miller. His children by the first wife were: Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel and Joel; and by the second wife: Mary (died young).

Pelatah, Amos, May, Daniel, Rebecca and Hannah. (Mention of Daniel and descendants appears in this article.)

(XIII) Benjamin, third son and child of John and Mary (Upham) Whittemore, was born September 1, 1669, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died September 8, 1734. His residence was in Concord, Massachusetts. He married, August 17, 1692, Esther Brooks, who died September 16, 1742. Their children were: Mary, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Grace, Esther, and Aaron, next mentioned.

(XIV) Rev. Aaron Whittemore, third son and youngest child of Benjamin and Esther (Brooks) Whittemore, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, December 11, 1713, and died in Pembroke, New Hampshire, November 15, 1767, aged fifty-four. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1734, and lived in Groton, Massachusetts, till called to become the first settled minister in Pembroke. Pursuant to a written request of the committee and several of the proprietors of Suncook (Pembroke), a meeting was held at Suncook, October 13, 1737, and the following business transacted: "Letters of Recommendation From the Neighboring Ministry Was Read in ye meeting.

"Voted to Give the Reverend Mr. Aaron Whittemore a Caul to Settle in the work of the ministry in th sd Suncook Generally agreed att sd meeting to choose two men to serve with the Proprietors Comitee (Viz. Mr. Henry Lovejoy Benjamin Holt & James Moor) for to agree with a minister in his Settlement in sd Suncook.

"Voted Mr. Noah Johnson & Mr. Andrew McFarland assist With ye Proprietors Comitee in agreeing with ye Revnd Mr. Aaron Whittemore in his settlement & yearly sallery in Suncook.

"Voted that the Comitee with th assistance of Mr. Noah Johnson & Mr. Andrew McFarland should have full Power to agree with a minister upon th aCount of his settlement & yearly Sallery: & to Give him a greater sallery then is already.

"Voted in case what is already voted shall appear to be not sufficient &c."

Carrying out their instructions, the committee arranged with Whittemore, who was ordained pastor of the church at Suncook, March 2, 1738.

At a meeting of the proprietors held at Suncook, February 8, 1739, the following proceedings were had:

"Voted and Excepted. What the Comtee that was Chosen The Last proprietors meeting, to agree with th Reve: Mr. Aaron Whittemore Settlement & yearly Sallery bath Don Concerning that matter, Viz also to Give the Reverd Mr. Aaron Whittemore three hundred pounds of money or Bills of credit for his settlement and also to Give him one hundred & twenty pounds bills of credit yearly for the first years & then to add three pounds in a year, yearly until it amounts to the sume of one hundred & forty pounds and then after there shall be sixty one Families in sd Suncook, to ad Twenty shillings to his salliry, & so to ad Twenty shillings for Every familie that shall be aded to the sd sixty families, untill there shall be seventy Families in the sd Township, and also that Each twenty shillings of sd salliry shall be Equivalent to one ounce of Coine silver money; & not to Rise Except silver coine be above Twenty five shillings pr ounce, and Likewise to full Equivilent, if silver should be less than Twenty shillings pr ounce &c.

"Voted and chose a Comtee to Give the Reved Mr. Aaron Whittemore a Deed of the Lot No three; and second Division—No one with th entervale their unto belonging & all th after Divisions

blonging to sd Rite: as the one sixty third pert of sd Township that was allowed to the first minister that should settle in sd Township.

"Vcted and Chose Mr. Noah Johnson & Mr Dudley Brodstreet & Mr Stephen Holt to be a Comtee to Give ye Reved Mrr Aaron Whittemore a Deed of the Lot above mentioned. Impowred sd Comtee to Caul a Caunsil of ministers with their churches Delegate to Ordain the Reved Mr Aaron Whittemore in sd Suncook.

"Voted that the Comtee should provide for the ordination.

"Voted that the Lot No 5 should be got for the parsonage.

"Voted to raise money for Mr Whittemore's settlement & Ordination.

"Voted to give the Revrd Mr Whittemore a Lese of the Parsonage Lot so Long as he Remains our minister in sd Suncook."

To these proceedings eight citizens entered their "Desents" and alleged nine reasons therefor. The dissenters were Presbyterians, who had solemnly engaged at baptism to adhere to the Church of Scotland in doctrine, government and discipline, and had formerly been members of the Scotch settlement at Londonderry. With strong denominational preference, their remonstrance against Mr. Whittemore's settlement as a minister of the town was only the natural outcome. As their own forms of worship were very dear to them, and as Mr. Whittemore was supported by a tax of the town, they were not satisfied to pay for a minister not of their own church. For this reason they decided to have a minister of their own faith, and in 1760 Rev. Daniel Mitchell was ordained their pastor.

The record of the town for 1741 shows that the ordination charges of Mr. Whittemore were fifty-three pounds eleven shillings and ten pence. The vote to raise money for the pastor's salary was a conspicuous part of the town record for many years. On account of the opposition of the Presbyterians, who refused to pay taxes for the support of the Congregational preacher, and the hard times incident to new settlement, the pastor's salary was always in arrears, and finally Mr. Whittemore was obliged to sue the town for a heavy arrearage of salary, and recover judgment for nine hundred twelve pounds, one shilling old tenor. His ministry continued until the year 1762, a period of twenty-four years. One historian of Pembroke has said: "At the settlement of Mr. Whittemore, with the exception of one at Concord, there was no other minister in the vicinity. He had an extensive parish, and faced hardship and peril enough to test thoroughly his zeal and courage. But there was a wide field of usefulness, and he was equal to the emergency. He was strongly evangelical in his religious belief, and wholly devoted to his work. For thirty years he continued his faithful labors, though not always with the hearty co-operation of the people." He was a scholarly and able divine, and his experiences in the then frontier country were varied and sometimes trying. During the French and Indian war his was a garrison house, and he held a lieutenant's commission from the provincial authorities of New Hampshire, and was in command of the fort.

Rev. Aaron Whittemore married, February 2, 1743, Abigail Coffin, of Newbury, Massachusetts. She was born November 18, 1718, and died May 12, 1803, aged eighty-five. She was a worthy helpmeet of her husband, and abundantly qualified to meet the trials and vicissitudes of frontier life. In 1747 the Indians made a foray upon the Merrimac

settlement, and visited Suncook. Here Mrs. Whittemore displayed great coolness and courage in the face of the enemy. The women and children in the vicinity were safely within the garrison when the alarm was given, but the men were away at work in field or forest. By a thoughtful ruse, displaying rare and heroic daring, she speedily delivered the community of its eminent peril. Donning her husband's clothes and taking a sword, she appeared at the window of her house with a stentorian voice, gave a series of seeming orders, as to men ready for the fight, thus giving the Indians the impression it would not be safe for them to make an attack. They beat a hasty retreat, and left the intrepid woman and those with her to enjoy with satisfaction the safety so cleverly secured. The children of Rev. Aaron and Abigail (Coffin) Whittemore were: John, Aaron O., Judith, Benjamin, Esther, Sarah, Ruth, Abigail and Peter. (Mention of Benjamin and descendants appears in this article.)

(XV) Aaron O., second son and child of Rev. Aaron and Abigail (Coffin) Whittemore, was born April 9, 1746, and died May 1, 1817. He was a resident of Pembroke. In 1774 he was placed on the committee of safety, was a trusted partner in 1776, and selectman in 1779 with Nathaniel Head. His name is among those on the muster and pay roll of Captain Samuel M. Connell's company, belonging to Colonel Daniel Moore's regiment, mustered September 26, 1776, with six pounds advance pay and bounty. His name is on the pay roll of Captain Peter Clark's company, in Colonel Stickney's regiment, of General Stark's brigade of New Hampshire militia, which company marched from Lyndeborough in July, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental army. He served two months and six days and received travel allowance for sixty-five miles at three pence per mile, and for travel from Stillwater to Bennington, one hundred and sixty-five miles at two pence, and wages. He was promoted to ensign, and is often mentioned by that title in Pembroke records. He was on the committee of five chosen in Pembroke "to report on the plan of government proposed at the last convention," 1781. He was twice afterward chosen on committees on this question. In 1804 he was one of a committee to draw a plan for a meeting house and to "vendue the pews." He was a man of splendid character and much influence. He married, January 11, 1770, Sarah, daughter of Peter Gilman, of Exeter. She was born October 27, 1745, and died October 14, 1823, aged seventy-eight. Their children were: Infant not named, Judith, John, child not named, Aaron, Richard, Sarah, Molly, Lydia, Abigail, Peter and Polly. Aaron O. divided his property between his sons Aaron and Richard.

(XVI) Hon. Aaron Whittemore, fifth child of Aaron O. and Sarah (Gilman) Whittemore, was born November 28, 1774, and died April 26, 1850, aged seventy-six. He and his brother Richard commenced trade at the Whittemore place as early as 1797, and continued for many years. Aaron quit trade and built a house on the Whittemore property which has remained in the Whittemore family, now occupied by Arthur G. Whittemore, and kept tavern, and Richard continued for some years alone in trade. Aaron was town clerk in 1803, and in the same year was elected representative. In 1813 he was chosen to settle the town line between Chichester and Pembroke. In 1809 he was one of the largest taxpayers, his tax for that year being twenty-three dollars and one cent. He also filled places of responsibility on many important committees. He

married, October 23, 1800, Lydia Fisk, of Derry, who was born February 28, 1776, and died March 9, 1862, aged eighty-six. Their children were Benjamin, Louisa, Mary Fisk, Adaline, Aaron, Hiram, Lydia, Sarah and Dolly Doe.

(XVII) Hon. Aaron Whittemore, fifth child and second son of Hon. Aaron and Lydia (Fisk) Whittemore, was born in Pembroke, November 4, 1808, and died March 26, 1890, aged eighty-one. He was educated in the common schools and Pembroke Academy. In early life he was interested in the militia, and held the offices of captain, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and was finally promoted to brigadier-general of the Third Brigade, June 1, 1851. He represented Pembroke in the legislature in 1849 and 1850, and was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1876. July 1, 1853, he was appointed associate justice of the court of common pleas for Merrimack county, and held that position until the courts were changed. He was also interested in the establishment of the People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium, and was chosen secretary of its board of directors, and afterward served as its president. He was elected trustee of Pembroke Academy in 1803, and held the position until his death. He served in every important office within the gift of the town. He was a high-minded, honorable gentleman, dignified, courteous and hospitable, one of those men whose presence gives character and dignity to the community in which they live. Possessed of superior natural intellectual powers, with a thorough knowledge of men, his practical experience in the management of local and public affairs, always laboring for judicious economy in public expenditures, his influence was strongly felt, and the fact that Pembroke has so long been free from public debt attests the result of his labors in her behalf, and no man who ever lived in Pembroke has a clearer right to the favorable remembrance of his fellow townsmen. His sound judgment and recognized integrity caused his advice and opinions to be sought, not only by his own townsmen, but by those of neighboring towns. He married, December 13, 1840, Ariannah S. Barstow, of Exeter, who was born February 20, 1821. Their children were: Sophia, Françoise, Ariannah Barstow, Aaron (died young), Aaron, Adaline Geneva, John Cambridge, Charles Barstow, Arthur Gilman, Frederick Brewster, Anna Brewster and Maria Elizabeth.

(XVIII) Ariannah Barstow Whittemore was born April 23, 1844, and married, April 5, 1870, John Henry Sullivan (see Sullivan, 1).

(XV) Captain Benjamin (2), third son and fourth child of Rev. Aaron Abigail (Coffin) Whittemore, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, was born December 4, 1750. He lived in several parts of the state, being a resident of Concord at the time of his marriage. On November 29, 1791, he bought a farm in Salisbury, and later removed to Danbury. According to the History of Salisbury, Captain Benjamin (2) or "Button Whittemore" was a famous character, and always at law with somebody, even with his own sons, one of whom at one time put the litigious old gentleman in jail. On April 18, 1771, Captain Benjamin (2) Whittemore married his first wife, Abigail Abbott, daughter of Samuel and Miriam (Stevens) Abbott, of Salisbury (see Abbott, V). There were sixteen children born of this marriage of whom ten are recorded, and the others probably died in infancy. The known child is John, whose sketch follows. If the record is correct, Captain Benjamin Whitte-

more married for his second wife Sarah Sawyer, who died July 15, 1828, aged twenty-nine years, indicating a great though not impossible discrepancy in the ages of the pair. Captain Benjamin Whittemore died at Concord, New Hampshire.

(XVI) John (4), eldest of the recorded children of Captain Benjamin and Abigail (Abbott) Whittemore, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, February 22, 1776. He lived in various places in early life, going to Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1782, to Rumford, Maine, in 1798, and to Danbury, New Hampshire, in 1807. On June 1, 1812, John (4) Whittemore, became the first resident of Dixville, where he lived till he died. He went up into this northern wilderness to look after and care for lands in behalf of Daniel Webster, who entrusted him as agent. On January 1, 1799, John (4) Whittemore married Betsey Pillsbury, of Rumford, Maine, who died December 15, 1815, leaving seven children: Benjamin, mentioned below; Sarah, Samuel, John, Daniel, Mary and Elizabeth. On December 1, 1834, John (4) Whittemore married his second wife, Olive Brainard, and they had one child, Octavia, whose name indicates her order in her father's family. John (4) Whittemore died January 19, 1846.

(XVII) Benjamin (3), eldest child of John and Bestey (Pillsbury) Whittemore, was born in Rumford, Maine, January 20, 1800, and died May 11, 1875. About 1820 he moved to Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he became a substantial and influential citizen, repeatedly serving the town as selectman and representative, and owned one of the fine farms of that region. He married, February 18, 1824, Almira Chandler, of Colebrook, born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 6, 1803, and died April 9, 1870. They were the parents of the following named children, all of whom were born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, but two: 1. Infant daughter, born in Dixville, August 31, 1825, died same day. 2. Albert, born August 1, 1826, in Dixville, died September 25, 1859, married, January 1, 1850, Shuah Bean. 3. Harvey, born November 1, 1828, died September 30, 1834. 4. Betsey, born June 1, 1831, died April 2, 1844. 5. Amanda, born August 2, 1833, died April 15, 1844. 6. Infant son, born November 12, 1836, died same day. 7. Sidney B., born July 21, 1839, see forward. 8. Harvey, born December 2, 1841.

(XVIII) Sidney Benjamin, son of Benjamin (3) and Almira (Chandler) Whittemore, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, July 21, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and at Colebrook Academy, and has devoted himself to agriculture on the paternal farm since he was fourteen years of age. On this upland of two hundred and fifty acres, which included about seventy-five acres of woodland, he raised extensive crops of hay, oats and potatoes, shipping large quantities of the latter product for the markets at Boston, Worcester and Manchester. He also makes a specialty of breeding cattle, and was one of the first to introduce purebred Short Horn Durhams into the neighborhood. He usually keeps a dozen or more horses, brood mates and colts. Captain Sidney B. Whittemore received his title from service in the state militia, and was for two years deputy sheriff of Coos county, and for two years treasurer of Coos county. He is an influential Democrat, was for many years an active member of the state committee, and has served the town six years as selectman, five years each as school director and tax collector, several times moderator and as representative to the legislature in 1885 and 1886. From 1881

to 1884 Captain Whittemore was an efficient member of the state board of agriculture for Coos county; beginning in 1885 he served for three terms as a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and was influential in the removal of the institution from Hanover to Durham. Captain Whittemore was a member of Mohawk Grange, No. 28, when organized, and was its secretary until the grange surrendered its charter. When it was reorganized at East Colebrook in 1894 he was elected master, in which office he served four terms. He was chosen master of Upper Coos Pomona Grange upon its organization, and has served as a district deputy to the State Grange. Captain Whittemore is much interested in fraternal organizations, and belongs to the Blue Lodge of Masons, to the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Red Men and to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Captain Sidney Benjamin Whittemore married, May 1, 1861, Emeline Corbett, daughter of Jesse and Hannah (Gould) Corbett, of Stewartstown, New Hampshire. They have two sons: Albert F., whose sketch follows, and Everett Sidney, who receives extended mention in this article. Mrs. Whittemore served four terms as lecturer of Mohawk Grange, and is past grand matron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. They attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Captain Whittemore lives on his farm four and a half miles from the village of Colebrook.

(XIX) Albert Frank, elder of the two sons of Captain Sidney B. and Emeline (Corbett) Whittemore, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, May 13, 1865. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. He began mercantile life as clerk for Charles Colby, of Colebrook, February 13, 1882, in whose employ he remained for eighteen years. At Mr. Colby's death he bought out the business and has conducted the store on his own responsibility since then. Mr. Whittemore is a Democrat in politics, and is much interested in fraternal organizations. He is a Mason, belonging to Evening Star Lodge, North Star Chapter, Evening Star Council, North Star Commandery and Lodge of Perfection. He has reached the eighteenth degree in Rose Croix Chapter at Littleton, and the thirty-second degree in Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua. He is secretary of Evening Star Lodge since the death of Hazen Bedel in 1896, is past deputy master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and is worthy patron of Eureka Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Whittemore is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Pythian Sisterhood. He is prominent in the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to both the subordinate and the Pomona Granges.

On January 15, 1890, Albert Frank Whittemore married Lizzie L., daughter of Arthur and Jennie (Atwood) Cowan, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. There are four children: Hollie Leon, born December 13, 1890; Arthur Benjamin, January 10, 1896; John Kenneth, February 17, 1905; and Mabel, April 13, 1907.

(XIX) Everett Sidney, second son of Captain Sidney B. and Emeline (Corbett) Whittemore, was born October 20, 1874, in Colebrook. He was graduated from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, June, 1897, and shortly afterward engaged with Rev. Charles S. Hutchins as superintendent of the Punkatasset Farm at Concord, Massachusetts, which position he held for three years. He then accepted a position with

Rev. Charles Merriman as superintendent of Stonehurst Farm at Intervale, New Hampshire. In 1906 he built a creamery at North Conway, and is now conducting a large and profitable business. He is highly interested in grange work, having held the office of master for four years in the grange at North Conway, and is one of the deputies of the state grange, and lecturer of Carroll County Pomona Grange. He is a Free Mason, holding the office of senior deacon in the lodge at North Conway. He married, March 7, 1898, Millie E. Little, daughter of John S. and Eleanor (Alls) Little. They have one son, Donald Everett, born September 26, 1900.

(XIII) Daniel, fourth son and sixth child of John Whittemore and his second wife, Mary (Miller) Whittemore, was born in 1691, and was but three years old when his father died. Nothing further is known about him except that he was the parent of Daniel, mentioned below.

(XIV) Daniel, son of Daniel Whittemore, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, January 18, 1717. He married Eleanor Osborn, September 10, 1739. They had twelve children: Daniel, born January 19, 1742. Joseph, December 19, 1743, married Mary Oaks, November 10, 1776. Clark, August 11, 1746. John, November 14, 1748. Samuel, November 8, 1750. Eleanor, March 12, 1752. Jonathan, February 12, 1753. Aaron, February 8, 1755. Mary, March 12, 1757. Clark, October 17, 1758. Daniel, September 28, 1761. Hannah, August 8, 1764. After several of the children were born, Daniel Whittemore moved from Danvers, now Peabody, Massachusetts, to Lyndeborough, New Hampshire. He was the first settler on the north side of the mountain range which divides the town into two parts. The farm has always remained in the family, and is now occupied by Daniel's great-grandson, Daniel B. Whittemore. Daniel Whittemore died in Lyndeborough, March 7, 1776.

(XV) Aaron, seventh son and eighth child of Daniel and Eleanor (Osborn) Whittemore, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, February 8, 1755. He was a private in Captain Peter Clark's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, General John Stark's brigade, which marched from Lyndeborough in July, 1777, and fought at the battle of Bennington. He married Elizabeth Downing, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

(XVI) Aaron, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Downing) Whittemore, was born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, in 1790. He was a farmer, wheelwright and shoemaker. He moved to Frankestown, New Hampshire, in 1822, where he lived for a short time in the Brewster house at the south part of the village, but he returned to Lyndeborough before his death. He married, April 29, 1817, Betsey Weston, daughter of James Weston, of Frankestown. They had seven children, five of whom died in early manhood and womanhood. They were Daniel Boardman, born September 6, 1819, married Ann E. Boutwell, of Lyndeborough, lives on the old homestead in that town, was representative to the New Hampshire legislature in 1883-85. Aaron, born February 22, 1821, died October 4, 1841. James, died aged thirteen years. William L., whose sketch follows. Harriet Newall, born March 12, 1826, died June 17, 1858. John Weston, born February 23, 1828, died January 8, 1858. Eliza Ann, born January 24, 1830, died January 23, 1873. Aaron Whittemore died at Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, in 1834, at the early age of forty-four.

(XVII) William Lewis, fourth son and child of Aaron and Betsey (Weston) Whittemore, was

born at Frankestown, New Hampshire, August 21, 1824. His early education was obtained in the common schools, at Frankestown Academy, and at Professor William Russell's Normal School at Merrimack, New Hampshire. He took a year's course in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University, and a special course at Amherst College. During the last ten years of his studies Mr. Whittemore taught school in various towns in New Hampshire. In 1855, the year after his course at Harvard, he became principal of the high school at Milford, New Hampshire, and held this position for twelve years. He then opened a private normal school at Milford in the building where he now lives, and which he at that time bought. It was in this same building that the famous Hutchinson Singers held their rehearsals and first public recitals; Mr. Whittemore kept this school for four years, and then traveled both in Europe and America for three years. Following this he taught a private school in Boston. In 1866, being then seventy-two years of age, Mr. Whittemore came back to Milford. For several years he was chairman of the board of education in Milford. He was made a Mason in 1862, and is the oldest one in town. Mr. Whittemore is very strong and active for one of his years. During his travels abroad he studied and investigated the school systems of Europe, and he is now engaged in preparing a book on "The New Education." He remarks that the school systems abroad are in advance of those in America, and the schools in the middle western states are now in advance of those in eastern states.

The families of Bean, Bain, and Bayne, BEAN as the name is variously spelled, are undoubtedly descended from the old Scotch clan Vean. The letters b and v in Gaelic are interchangeable, so that Vean and Bean are the same name differently spelled. The origin of the name is a matter of conjecture; by some it is claimed to be derived from the place of residence of the clan, "beann" in Gaelic signifying mountain; but a better supported opinion is, that it is derived from the fair complexion of the clan's progenitor, "bean" meaning white or fair, and often used by Highlanders to distinguish a man of fair complexion, as "olive," black or swarthy was used to designate one of dark complexion. The clan Vean, or, as it is oftener designated in Scotch history, MacBean, was one of the tribes of the Chatli, or Clan Chaltan, and occupied the Lochaber territory some time before the year 1300. Three distinct families of this blood came to America—the Bains settled in Virginia, the Banes in Main, and the Beans in New Hampshire. In what year or on what ship the progenitor of the Beans reached these shores is not and probably never will be known.

(1) John Bean, the immigrant ancestor of the Beans, first appears as the grantee of land by the town of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1660. Other grants were made to him October 10, 1664, April 1, 1671, and February 21, 1668. John Fed, of Exeter, also conveyed to him, July 22, 1664, land in Exeter, consisting of a house lot of twenty acres, and other lots in Exeter containing ten, five and twenty-six acres respectively. In 1671, he was one of a committee chosen to run the lines between Exeter and adjoining towns; he took the oath of allegiance November 30, 1677; was pound keeper in 1780; and signed the famous New Hampshire petition of 1680-90. Tradition, in support of which there is much circumstantial evidence, says that his wife died on the passage, and that he married a girl who came

over on the same vessel. The name of the first wife is not known. The name of the second, whom he married before 1661, was Margaret. Margaret Bean joined Hampton Church in 1671, and good wife Bean was among those who were dismissed from that church in 1698, "in order to their being incorporated unto a church state in Exeter." Margaret Bean was one of those who organized the church in Exeter, September 2, 1698; she was a member in 1705, which was the last mention of her. She died before 1718. John Bean died between January 24, and February 8, 1718. He divided his property among his children before his death, and left no will. He had eleven children; by the first wife, one: Mary; by the second wife, born in Exeter, ten; John (died young), Henry Daniel, Samuel, John, Margaret, James, Jeremy, Elizabeth and Catherine. (James and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(II) John (2), fifth son and child of John (1) and Margaret Bean, was born in Exeter, October 13, 1668, and died in 1718, aged fifty years. He is described in deeds as a carpenter. He signed the New Hampshire Petition of 1690; witnessed Edward Gilman's will, June 2, 1690; was one of the witnesses to prove it, April 12, 1692; and also witnessed two instruments, March 15, 1698. He had a grant of land from the town of sixty acres, March 28, 1698, and his father had conveyed to him, as before stated; also Byley Dudley conveyed to him, May 10, 1700, twenty-five acres of land in Exeter. He made various conveyances of land and left a comfortable estate to his heirs. John Bean "stood on his guard" under orders from December 30, 1695, to January 20, 1696; was on a scouting party two days in 1710; was in Captain Gilman's company in 1710, and Captain James Davis's company in 1712. His wife's name was Sarah, and after his death she married a Robinson of Exeter. His children were: Dinah, Jeremiah, Sarah, William, Ebenezer and Joshua, the subject of the next paragraph.

(III) Joshua, youngest son of John (2) and Sarah Bean, was born about 1713, in Exeter, and lived there until 1780, when he removed to Gilmanton, where several of his sons had preceded him, and died in that town in 1787. Being a Quaker, he refused to sign the Association, Test, in 1776, as did his sons Joshua, Simeon and Gideon. He married (first) about 1730, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Robinson. She died in 1757, and he married (second), 1758, Lydia Brown, who was born about 1730, and died January 21, 1823, in Weare, New Hampshire. The births of a portion of his children are recorded in Exeter, and others in Brentwood, but it is probable that they were all born upon the same homestead, Brentwood having been cut off from Exeter. They were: Hannah, Joshua Simeon, Sarah, John, Mehitable, Lydia, Gideon, Deborah, Rachel, and one who died at birth. (Mention of Gideon and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) Simeon, third child and second son of Joshua and Hannah (Robertson) Bean, was born in Brentwood, March 30, 1743; and died September 15, 1810, in his eightieth year. Lancaster's "History of Gilmanton" says he was one of a family of twenty-one children, but names only eighteen, and further states: "He came to Gilmanton in the summer of 1766, selected his lot, No. 51, third range of upper one hundred acres, and cleared some land. He was three weeks in the woods alone, without hearing a human voice; and when Judy Smith and another man passed near him one afternoon, following a line of spotted trees on their way to Meredith, he heard them talking, and he said it

startled him more than it would to have heard a bear. In the summer of this year, he took a fever, and was sick in his camp, with nothing to take but cold water. Captain Moody called to see him, and insisted upon his going home with him. Mr. Bean, being unable to sit up, Captain Moody threw his bed blankets upon his horse, and laid him on them, and thus conveyed him to his home, where Mrs. Moody nursed him through his fever. In the autumn Judge Smith returned from Meredith and passed the night with him at his camp. He there had potatoes of his own raising, and they raked open the coals and roasted and ate them, passing a very social evening. When Mr. Bean came up in the spring of 1767, he drove up a cow, which he kept upon the meadow, having her calf enclosed in a pen by the side of it. One night as he went down to the meadow to milk, a bear came along his path, apparently in search of the calf, and, not seeming intimidated, it turned out till it got by him so that the wind brought the scent from him toward the bear, when it started upon the leap. Mr. Bean hooted at it as it ran, and he could hear it for nearly half a mile, the brush breaking at every leap. When Mr. Bean came up in March, 1768, he was accompanied by a carpenter to frame his house, and he brought three pecks of flax-seed upon his shoulder from Brentwood. In the winter of 1780, at the close of his days work in his saw mill, he had the misfortune in shutting down the gate to have his leg broken by the water wheel. His situation was precarious, and no help was near. It was with great difficulty that he could extricate the broken limb. And then the saddle was in the mill, with which he rode a colt only partially trained. It required great labor to obtain the saddle and adjust it upon the wild colt, and it was with still greater difficulty that he could mount the animal, so frightened by his awkward appearance. But these difficulties he overcame, and rode to the house of Joseph Young, Esq., and immediately after telling his misfortune he fainted, even before he could be taken from his horse. He was conveyed home upon an ox sled, and his limb set by a surgeon, but about a year afterwards, it was unfortunately fractured again in the same place, at his own door. It was now dressed and the bones confined in their proper place by Joseph Young, Esq., and it healed and did even better than before." Mr. Bean's brothers Joshua, Gideon and John, and his sister Hannah, were all early settlers of the town. He married, December 26, 1768, in Exeter, Joanna Young, of Exeter, and they were the parents of twelve children: Hannah, Joseph, Sarah, Isaac, Joshua, Deborah, David, Anna, Jonathan, Simeon, Daniel and Jeremiah. Joshua graduated from Dartmouth College, and David was a prominent man of the town.

(V) Jeremiah, eighth son and youngest child of Simeon and Joanna (Young) Bean, was born February 18, 1701, in Gilmanton, and died February 3, 1835. He married Mehitable Chase, born May 31, 1780, died December 29, 1867. Their children were: John Chase, whose sketch follows: Sally, Joseph W., Jefferson D., and Mary Jane.

(VI) John Chase, eldest son and first child of Jeremiah and Mehitable (Chase) Bean, was born in Gilmanton, May 18, 1817, and died March 30, 1863, aged almost forty-six years. He was educated in the district school near his home and at Gilmanton Academy. He grew up on the homestead of his father, and after the death of the latter he bought the farm, which he carried on until his death. When he bought the farm it contained fifty acres. This he increased to one hundred acres, and rebuilt the

house and other buildings. He was a man of character, and influential in town matters. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Climenia Burley, born in Sanbornton, June 20, 1815, died February 11, 1895, aged seventy-nine years, daughter of Stephen (or Stevens) and Abigail (Poor) Burley. Six children were born of this union: Emma D., Edna A., Oran H., Alvin, Frank P., and Edwin C., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Edwin Curtis, fourth son and youngest child of John C. and Climenia (Burley) Bean, was born in Gilmanton, February 29, 1854, and brought up on the homestead farm. After obtaining what education he could from the public schools and at Tilton Academy, he began at sixteen years of age to work in the Gilmanton Mills, at Belmont. At the same time he supplemented his education by taking private instruction from a tutor. In 1877 he was appointed postmaster at Belmont, and held that office until 1884, being the first postmaster to resign after Cleveland's election to the presidency. During the time he held this position he studied pharmacy, and October 9, 1883, passed his examination and became a registered pharmacist. He bought out the drug store at Belmont, and soon after bought an interest in the general store of A. A. Smith. Combining the two stores they carried on a partnership business for ten years, when in 1894 Mr. Bean purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. Mr. Bean has taken a leading part in politics and town affairs. His affiliations are with the Republican party. In 1881 he was elected town clerk. In 1886-87 he was representative from Belmont, and was instrumental in having the railroad extended from Tilton to Belmont. In 1900 he served in the state senate. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention, and supported Mr. Roosevelt for the presidency. January, 1905, he was appointed aide-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor McLane. He has filled the office of moderator for ten years, is president of the board of trustees of Gilmanton Academy, a member of the board of trustees of the Belmont Public Library, of the Laconia Savings Bank, and of the Tilton Savings Bank. He is a member of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Pilgrim Commandery, Laconia. In religion he is a Free Baptist.

He married, October 10, 1882, Marietta Bowman, born in Eastport, Maine, October 29, 1854, daughter of Edward P. and Mary L. (Adams) Bowman of Eastport. (See Adams VIII.) Their children are: Helen M., born February 23, 1886; John C., born November 2, 1887; Arthur E., born May 24, 1893; and Edna C., born May 28, 1897.

(IV) Gideon, fourth son of Joshua and Hannah (Robinson) Bean, was born March 21, 1752, in Brentwood, and settled in Gilmanton, where he died February 21, 1823. He was married (first) January 28, 1777, to Margaret Fernald (Cotton), widow of James Folsom. She was born October 16, 1743, and died October 10, 1807. He married (second), May 4, 1809, a widow, Jane Tibbetts. She was born December 9, 1753, and died November 22, 1837. The Gilmanton records, like those of most New Hampshire towns, are very incomplete. They record the birth of only two children of Gideon Bean by his first wife: Gideon and Benjamin, born in 1777 and 1780. There were probably several others.

(V) Henry, supposed to be a son of Gideon and Margaret F. (Cotton) Bean, was born about 1790, in Gilmanton, and passed his life in that town. He married Nancy Frohock, and they had seven chil-

dren: Chauncey, Mariam, Loammi, Henry, Rufus, George, and Joel. Loammi, Rufus and George were soldiers in the war of the rebellion.

(VI) Henry (2), fourth child and third son of Henry (1) and Nancy (Frohock) Bean, was born in Gilford, May 3, 1822, and died on the homestead farm, November 28, 1887, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the greater part of his life. He married Hannah G. Davenport, and they had nine children: Clara J., Edwin H., Myra Grace, Ray, Charles R., Ina B., Benjamin F., and Joseph A.

(VII) Benjamin Franklin, eighth child and fourth son of Henry (2) and Hannah G. (Davenport) Bean, was born in Gilford, January 12, 1860, and received his education in the common schools. He was brought up a farmer and has devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil and kindred occupations. His life has been spent in Gilford with the exception of about ten years when he resided in Moultonborough. Being in easy circumstances, he enjoys the independence which comes to a farmer who owns a good farm and is out of debt. In religious faith he is an Adventist. He married first, in Gilford, New Hampshire, February 22, 1882, Ida I. Glidden, who died August 23, 1884, daughter of Isaac B. and Rhoda T. (Thompson) Glidden; second, September 19, 1885, Mary F. Rogers, born in Moultonboro, November 7, 1863, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Freal) Rogers of Moultonboro. By the first wife he had one child, Alvin D., and by the second, seven children: Joseph R., deceased; Harrison M., deceased; Joseph; Harrison, deceased; Grace M., Nellie C., and two sons, who died very young.

(II) James, sixth son of John and Margaret Bean, was born in Exeter, December 17, 1672, and died January 6, 1753, aged eighty-one years. The town of Exeter granted him thirty acres of land February 21, 1698, and he became a quite extensive landholder in Kingston. An order was passed by the provincial legislature, October 22, 1707, reciting that James Bean and Daniel Bean were absent from Kingston, and ordering them to return home. On May 30, 1735, James Bean conveyed to Jeremiah Bean, Sr., of Exeter, land in Exeter, being "ye eleventh part of all ye real estate of my Honourd ffather, John Bean, late of Exeter, Deed." Why this conveyance was made does not appear. In other deeds he conveys lands to his son Edward of Exeter, son Samuel of Kingston, son Joseph of Kingston, and to son Benjamin of Eastham, Massachusetts. James Bean was a member of Kingston Church when "Rev. Mr. Ward Clark took charge of the church, viz., Sept. ye 20, 1725." The name of James Bean's first wife is not known, but is believed by some to have been Coleman. He married (second) December, 1697, Sarah Bradlev, born in 1677, died July 17, 1738. She was admitted to the church at Kingston, February 6, 1726. He married (third) November 2, 1738, Widow Mary (Prescott) (Coleman) Crosby, who died January 3, 1741. Mary Prescott daughter of James and Mary (Boulter) Prescott, was born June 11, 1677, married November 3, 1699, Jabez Coleman, son of Tobias and Ann Colman, born May 27, 1668; he and his son Joseph were killed by the Indians in Kingston, September 4, 1724; she married Thomas Crosby, November 9, 1730. James Bean's children by the first wife, born in Exeter, were: John and Edward; those of the second wife, born in Kingston, were: Benjamin, Margaret, Joseph, Jeremiah, Samuel, Catherine and perhaps, Rachel. (Mention of Samuel and descendants forms part of this article.)

(III) John, eldest son of James Bean and his first wife, was born about 1693, in Exeter, and was the favorite grandson of the original John. He married Sarah (probably Sinkler), and the birth of four of their children is recorded, namely: Joshua of Gilmanton, who had twenty-one children: Sinkler, the head of the Salisbury branch; Nathaniel, father of Nathaniel of Warner; and Mary or Mercy. The father died before 1747, having survived his wife. (Mention of Nathaniel and descendants forms part of this article.)

(IV) Sinkler, son of John and Sarah (Sinkler?) Bean, was born in that part of Exeter, now Brentwood, probably between 1715 and 1725. In 1734 Sinkler Bean went from Brentwood, his native town, to that part of Contocook which afterward became the town of Boscawen, and in 1766, he removed to Salisbury, New Hampshire. He was one of the first settlers on the west side of the Blackwater river, and locating on the upland near the Fitz meadow he built a log house just southwest of D. R. McAllister's residence. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and therefore would not sign the Test Act, but he possessed a far-reaching influence in all matters pertaining to morality and religion, and was chosen member of the committee formulated for the purpose of selecting a site for the first meeting-house in Boscawen in 1767, of which he was an elder. He was also elected the first town clerk, serving in that capacity four years; donated land for the Bean Cemetery, and rendered other valuable services to the town during its early struggle for existence. His death occurred February 21, 1798. July 18, 1739, he married Shuah Fifield, and his children were: Abigail, Mary, Shuah, Beniah, Phineas, John, Martha (died young), another Martha, Sarah, Mehitabel and Nathaniel (twins), and Micajah.

(V) Phineas, second son and fifth child of Sinkler and Shuah (Fifield) Bean was born in Boscawen, September 1, 1750. He was an enterprising as well as a useful citizen, and built a large frame house in which he kept a tavern for a number of years. This hostelry stood on the site of the residence now or recently owned by Frank A. Watson. The breaking out of the Revolutionary war found him a ready volunteer in the cause of American independence, and a relic in the shape of an old French piece, which he brought home with him from the army, is now in the possession of the Rev. J. W. Bean, of Manchester. From 1795 to 1822 he served as coroner, and from 1802 until his death he acted as a justice of the peace. Upon relinquishing the tavern he erected a substantial dwelling-house in which not only his own children were born, but those of his sons Jonathan and Israel also came into the world beneath its sheltering roof, the total number of births in the three families being thirty. December 11, 1770, he married Judith Snow, and their children were: Sinkler, Anna, Jonathan, Mary (died young), Joshua, Mary, Phineas B., Judith, Israel and Martha.

(VI) Sinkler (2), eldest child of Phineas and Judith (Snow) Bean, was born June 4, 1772. For number of years he resided on the corner opposite the Union meeting house, where he subsequently occupied the brick house on Mutton road. He was twice married—first on November 22, 1791, to Dorothy Quimby, and his second wife was Mrs. Mary Woodward, who, after his death became the wife of Mr. Moody, of the Potter place, Andover. Sinkler Bean was the father of twenty-one children. The sex of his first union were Samuel Q., Susannah (died young), Wilham, Susannah, Nancy, Joshua, Judith,

John (died young), Reuben C., Hannah, Sophronia W., Orzilla B., Derwin and Perley. Those of his second marriage were: Shuah, J. Warren, George W., Jane, John, Myra and Abbie S.

(VII) Reuben C., fifth son and ninth child of Sinkler and Dorothy (Quimby) Bean, was born in Salisbury, 1807. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed it in various places, including Lebanon, Franklin and Fisherville, and his death occurred in the last named town, July 20, 1871. He was an upright conscientious man, with a due regard for the benefits of religious teachings, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maiden name of his first wife was Sarah Follansbee, and his second wife was before marriage Adaline Hoyt, daughter of Asa P. and Deborah (West) Hoyt. She became the mother of one son—Charles H.

(VIII) Charles H., only child of Reuben C. and Adaline (Hoyt) Bean, was born in Lebanon, July 21, 1866. He went with his parents to Franklin in 1872, and was educated in the public schools of that town, including the high school. Securing employment in the paper mills he continued in that occupation for some time, and then became an operative in the hosiery mills. In 1897 he established a restaurant, and from 1903 to May 1, 1907, he was engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business in Franklin. Since the latter date he has conducted the business at Canaan. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and in 1904 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature for two years. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Maccabees. At one time he was actively interested in athletic sports, and as a long distance runner acquired a national reputation, winning the World's Fair championship at Chicago in 1893, two miles, time 9 m. 30½ s.; New England championship at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1893, five miles time 26 m. 4½ s.; the same at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1894, five miles, time 26 m. 50 s.; American championship at New York City in 1894, five miles, time 26 m. 52.2-5 s.; again at New York City in 1895, three miles time 15 m. 8.4-5 s.; and the Canadian championship at Toronto in 1895, two miles, time 9 m. 53.1-5 s. In his religious belief he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Bean married Miss Mary Marchant, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jondron) Marchant of Three Rivers, Canada. His children are: Charles H., Jr., born March 15, 1890; and Mary Theresa, born May, 1902, and died aged four weeks.

(IV) Nathaniel was the third son and child of John and Sarah (possibly Sinkler) Bean. It has been impossible to find any further fact about him except that he was the father of Nathaniel, who came to Warner.

(V) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) Bean, came from Amesbury, Massachusetts to Warner, New Hampshire, between 1770 and 1775. He settled on Pumpkin Hill. He built the first mill that was erected at the great falls, now known as Waterloo. He was a forehanded farmer, and a prominent and influential man in town for many years. He served as a moderator, selectman, representative and as delegate to the convention that ratified the federal constitution. He married, and his children were: Nathaniel, David, Daniel, Dorothy Ann, John, James, Molly, Lucy, Richard and Gilman.

(VI) Daniel, second son and child of Nathaniel (2) Bean, was born in 1774. He lived at Waterloo, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in running the mills and also in farming. From 1804 to 1829 he kept tavern in the house afterwards occupied by his son, Dolphus. His first wife was Sally, daugh-

ter of Captain Asa and Mahitable Pattee, of Warner. His second wife was Miss Sibley, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. His sons were Daniel, William H., Stephen S. and Dolphus S. His daughters were Hannah (Mrs. Kimball); Sally (Mrs. Andrews); Susan, who married Dr. Eaton of Bristol; Miranda, who married Nathan Martin; Nancy, who married Nehemiah G. Ordway, of Warner, who subsequently became territorial governor of Dakota; and Rhoda, married A. G. Haines. Daniel Bean was first selectman of Warner in 1810. He died April, 1855, aged eighty-one.

(VI) William Henry, second son and one of the ten children of Daniel and Sally (Pattee) Bean, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, March 2, 1812. He was educated in the common schools of Warner, and then went into the mills of Waterloo, which had been managed by his father and his grandfather. He was also extensively engaged in farming. In politics he was a Republican, and one time or another he held all the town offices. He attended the Universalist Church. He married Mary Colby, daughter of Philip Colby of Amesbury, Massachusetts. They had eight children: Philip C., born November 24, 1836; William Henry, born April 24, 1838; Walter M., born November 24, 1840; Harriet E., born February 22, 1844; Sarah F., born January 31, 1847; Charles A., born April 18, 1849; Fred, who is mentioned below; and Mary Elizabeth, born November 10, 1855. William Henry Bean died July 26, 1872, and his wife died March 11, 1871.

(VII) Fred, son of William Henry and Mary (Colby) Bean, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, September 30, 1851. He was educated in the common schools of Warner. His first occupation was farming. Then he went into the lumber business, and later into the grain business. He is practically retired now, having acquired a competence, but he does some farming. He is a Republican, and is active in politics. He is on the school committee, and has been selectman for many years. He represented the town in the state legislature in 1888 and 1889. He has been a trustee of the Pillsbury Free Library for ten years. He is a past master of Harris Lodge No. 91, Free and Accepted Masons. He was district deputy of the grand lodge for three years, and served as lecturer, and high priest one year each. He is a member of the Grange, and was master for three years in succession. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and has also served on the finance committee. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

He married, October 16, 1877, Frances A. Robbins, daughter of Francis and Abigail (Gage) Robbins, of Sutton, New Hampshire. They have one child, Stella May, born May 5, 1884, wife of Carl L. Cutting. Mrs. Bean is active in the Ladies' Aid Society and the Missionary Society, in connection with the Baptist Church.

(III) Samuel, fifth child and fourth son of James and Sarah (Bradley) Bean, was born in Kingston, January 11, 1711, and died in Hopkinton, in 1788, or June, 1800. He was the ancestor of the families of his name in the town of Sutton. By purchase he became owner of a whole right or proprietor's share, which consisted of three different lots. The "History of Sutton" says: "On these three lots he settled three sons, Cornelius, upon the lot best known as the Dearborn Meadow farm, lying in the western part of the town and extending over the line into the Newbury of today; Samuel, upon the lot embracing the western part of the Wadleigh hill and Meadow Brook farm; and upon the large lot embracing the southern part of King's or Bean's

hill, and extending across the valley, taking in a portion of the next hill, he settled his youngest son, William. At one time he owned here connected, nearly or quite, four hundred acres. He was preparing to move to Sutton and spend the remainder of his days in the new town he had taken such an active interest in when he died." The circumstances of his death were as follows: He and his daughter Elizabeth came on horseback from their home in Sandown, to visit his children living in Sutton, and stopped over night in Hopkinton. In the morning he went after the horses, and not returning, his daughter went after him. She found him dead before reaching the horses. He was buried in the old cemetery in Hopkinton. He was a man of great energy, capacity, knowledge and experience. It appears on the grantees' records of Sutton that Samuel Bean, Benjamin Kimball and Thomas Wadly were chosen at a meeting held at Plaistow to find out and repair the roads." His name is frequently mentioned afterward in the town records. In 1781 he with Matthew Harvey, father of Governor Harvey, were chosen a committee "to buy beef for the army." He was selectman in 1777-78-79. He is said to have been the first man to drive a team into Sutton. He was in the habit of going to Sutton and spending the summers there to assist about the work after his sons had settled there, and the manner in which he was accustomed to notify all the neighborhood of his arrival was to go on the hill in the morning and sing. He had a voice of wonderful power and sweetness, which could be heard (it is said) three miles, and when his friends who were settled in the vicinity heard it, they recognized it at once, and would hasten to greet him and hear the news from their old homes. Several of his descendants have inherited his peculiar quality of voice for singing.

He married, September 8, 1731, Mary Buzzell, born March 10, 1714, daughter of William and Judith (Demis) Buzzell, and died in Sutton, August 8, 1811, in the ninety-eighth year of her age. Their children were: The eldest, name unknown, died young; Judith, Joseph, Cornelius, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Jean, William, Elizabeth and Isaac, born in that part of Kingston which became Sandown.

(IV) William, ninth child and fourth son of Samuel (1) Bean and Mary (Buzzell) Bean, was born in Sandown, April 5, 1752, and died in Hatley, Canada, January 15, 1833, aged eighty-one years. He removed to Sutton in 1778, and settled on Bean's hill, so named for him or his father. He cleared a large farm and cared for his aged mother. His farm developed many good points, among which were the fine granite quarries which were first opened by him, and the clay bed was made a source of profit. After his removal his farm was so divided that nearly all his sons had a portion of it. Several of his daughters having removed to Hatley, Canada, he went there and spent the latter part of his life. He was a man of good education and had a taste for reading and study. He was among the early believers and supporters of the Universalist faith. He married January 1, 1773, Sarah, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Griffin. She died May 6, 1840. Their children were: Joseph, Elizabeth, (died young), Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, William and Israel.

(V) Samuel (2), second son and fourth child of William and Sarah (Griffin) Bean, was born in Sutton, August 15, 1782, and died March 21, 1868, in his eighty-sixth year. He was educated in the common schools and was by occupation a farmer, living in Newbury, Manchester and latterly in Sut-

ton. He married, May 28, 1803, Dorothy Bachelder, of Sutton, born 1780, died March 19, 1874, aged ninety-four, daughter of Phinehas and Sally (Clough) Bachelder. She was a descendant of Stephen Bachelor, the immigrant, and her father, Phinehas, was a noted man in his time. The children of the marriage born in Newbury were: William, Hannah W., Phinehas B., Sally H., James Madison, Betsy B., and Joseph.

(VI) Phinehas Bachelder, third child and second son of Samuel (2) and Dorothy (Bachelder) Bean, was born in Sutton, April 7, 1810, and died December 11, 1880, aged seventy. He was educated in the schools of Newbury. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Manchester and Nashua, and spent his declining years in Sutton. He was a Democrat of the stalwart type, and held some local offices. He married, (first) January 20, 1834, Rebecca Houghton Worster, who was born in Wendell (now Sunapee), died July 29, 1853. She was the daughter of Jonathan Worcester. He married (second) January 16, 1855, Dolly A. Angier, born in Southboro, Massachusetts. She died September 2, 1885, in Sutton. The children of the first marriage were James William, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth Ann, and Lucy Emeline, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Lucy Emeline, youngest child of Phinehas B. and Rebecca H. (Worcester) Bean, was born in Crown Point, New York, December 11, 1843, and married in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, December 17, 1863, Eugene S. Barnes, of Claremont, New Hampshire. (See Barnes VII.) The Worcester family of which Lucy E. Bean's mother was a member descended from (1) Rev. Daniel Worcester, who came from Worcestershire, England, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, (see Worcester.) The other members of the line were: (2) Samuel, born in England; (3) Ebenezer, born in Salem Massachusetts; (4) Jonathan of Harvard; (5) Moses, of Harvard; (6) Jonathan, of Harvard, who was the father of Rebecca. Mrs. Barnes has been for twenty-five years interested in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having had especially active association with the Claremont Union. She has served for many years as recording secretary and present corresponding secretary. She is also a state superintendent of the Department of Temperance literature.

This ancient personal name long ago EMERY became a surname. Some of the original spellings in England were Americ, Almeric, Almaric, Emeric, and Eimeric; and it is the same to which, in the Italian form of Amerigo, we now owe the title of our own country. It is a name which has been honorably borne by many citizens of the United States, one which was very early in New England and has been from that cradle of American citizenship distributed over a wide area. It was early identified with New Hampshire, and has been born by pioneers of numerous towns in this state.

(I) The first of whom positive record is now obtained was John Emery, who with his wife Agnes resided in Rousey, Hants, England, and probably died there. (Mention of his son Anthony and descendants forms part of this article.)

(II) John (2), second child of John (1) and Agnes Emery, was born September 29, 1598, in Rousey. He sailed from Southampton, April 3, 1635, in company with his brother Anthony, in the ship "James," of London, William Cooper, master. Each was accompanied by his wife and one or two children. They landed in Boston, on June 3, 1635, and

soon settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, where John had a town grant of one-half acre for a house lot. He was fined twenty shillings December 22, 1637, for enclosing a grant not laid out by the town but owned by it, and on February 1, 1638, the town granted him that part of ground which was all inclosed. He was made freeman June 2, 1641, and was recorded December 2, 1642, as one of the ninety-one freeholders of the town. In the same year he was one of a committee of four to make a valuation of all the property in the town for the purpose of proportioning each man's share in the new division. On March 16, 1663, John Emery was presented to the court of Ipswich for entertaining travelers and Quakers. On May 5 of the same year this presentment for entertaining Quakers was referred to the next court. When the case came up he was fined four pounds, costs and fees, for entertaining strangers. The evidence given in the case was "Wy two men Quaker ur, entertained very kindly to bed and table & John Emmerie shok ym by ye hand and bid ym welcome." Also that "the witness heard John Emmerie and his wife say that he had entertained Quakers and the he would not put them from his house, and used argument for the lawfulness of it." In May, 1663, he petitioned the general court for the remission of his fine, and the petition was signed by the selectmen and fifty citizens of the town, but the fine was not remitted. He was also prominent in the case of Lieutenant Robert Pike, who refused to recognize the authority of the court to deprive him and his neighbors of the right of petition. He was a member of the Woodman party in the famous ecclesiastical difficulties of that time. From this it would seem that the spirit of the American labor question put in an appearance at a very early period in the colony, and the wonder is that the American Revolution did not take place at an earlier period. John Emery had a grant on April 10, 1644, covering over twenty-two acres. He was selectman in 1661, fence viewer and grand jurymen in 1666, and trial juror in 1672. He was appointed to carry funds to Salem in 1676. His first wife Mary, whom he married in England, died in Newbury, April, 1649. He married (second) October 29, Mary (Shatswell), widow of John Webster. He died in Newbury, November 3, 1683, and was survived more than ten years by his wife, who passed away April 28, 1694. In his will, made in 1680, he mentions his age as eighty-three years. The inventory of his estate amounted to £263. 11 shillings. His children were: John, Ann, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Stephen and others. (Jonathan and Stephen and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(III) John (3), eldest child of John (2) and Mary (Shatswell) Emery, was born May 13, 1652, in Newbury, and was made freeman there April 10, 1691. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, and was wounded in the shoulder at the great Narragansett fight, December 19, 1675. His will was made February 6, 1723, and was proven October 7, following. He died September 29, 1723, in Newbury. He was married November 20, 1676, to Mary Woodman, daughter of Edward and Mary (Goodrich) Woodman of Newbury. She died September 13, 1723. Their children were: Mary, John, Jonathan, David, Anthony, Stephen (died young), Sarah, Stephen, Edward and James.

(IV) John, eldest son and second child of Jonathan and Mary (Woodman) Emery, was born in 1678, and lived in Newbury. He was married March 1, 1705, to Hannah Morse, daughter of Johanna and Joshua Morse, of Newbury. She died October 4,

1732, and John Emery married (second) November 8, 1738, Rebecca Walker, who died October 19, 1753. Her husband survived her nearly six years, dying August 24, 1759. Their children, all born of the first wife, were: Hannah, Joshua, David, Sarah, Anthony, John, Mehitable, Judith and Mary.

(V) Anthony, third son and fifth child of John (3) and Hannah (Morse) Emery, was born September 5, 1713, in Newbury, and graduated from Harvard College in 1736. He was the first physician in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and removed probably about 1750 to Hampton, New Hampshire. He had an extensive medical practice and a fine farm, and carried on a considerable trade in West India goods. He was auditor of selectman's accounts of Hampton in 1753 and 1762. He was selectman in 1757, and moderator in 1766. He served as a surgeon during the siege of Louisburg, having been commissioned February 10, 1745, by Sir William Pepperell. He enlisted in the expedition against Crown Point under Sir William Johnson, as surgeon in Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant in Captain John Moore's company, and was discharged December 5, 1755. In this expedition he was detailed to serve as an associate of John Hale. He was one of the grantees of the town of Andover, New Hampshire, which was early known as Emery Town, and built the first saw mill there. He died at Hampton, August 19, 1781. He was married May 10, 1738, to Abigail Leavitt, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Leavitt, of Hampton. She was born September 13, 1715, and died November 23, 1799. Their children were: John, Sarah, William, Joseph, Thomas (died young), Clement, Thomas, Nathaniel, Willard (died in infancy) and Willard.

(VI) Thomas, sixth son and seventh child of Dr. Anthony and Abigail (Leavitt) Emery, was born January 3, 1750, probably in Hampton, was baptized November 10, of the following year, and died August 10, 1834, in Loudon, New Hampshire. He married Dolly Sargent, who was born March 22, 1754, in Candia, New Hampshire, and died March 15, 1838, in Loudon. She was a daughter of John and Susanna Sargent (see Sargent, IV). Their children were: Susannah, Sally, John, Hannah, Joshua and Anthony.

(VII) Joshua, second son and fifth child of Thomas and Dolly (Sargent) Emery, was born May 16, 1788, in Loudon, and was a cabinet maker in that town. He married (first) October 3, 1815, Betsey Chamberlain. Mr. Emery was married (second) December 25, 1826, to Eliza Eastman, daughter of Charles Eastman, of Concord. She was born April 21, 1801, and died March 18, 1855. Mr. Emery subsequently married Lydia Towle. He died January 21, 1870. His children were: John C., William, Elizabeth, Thomas S., Charles E., Robert A., and Ellen M.

(VIII) John Chamberlain, eldest child of Joshua and Betsey (Chamberlain) Emery, was born August 25, 1816, in Loudon, and died in Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1888. He was a merchant and prominent man in Montpelier. In the latter years of his life he was a leading and influential worker in the Congregational Church. A man of fine personal appearance, of sterling principles, he was much respected wherever known. In 1847, he was married to Mary Morse Brown, of Loudon, New Hampshire, who in 1907, on April 27, celebrated her ninetyeth birthday, in Montpelier, Vermont. They were the parents of four children: Mary Elizabeth, the eldest, is a practicing physician in New York City, and is unmarried. John William resides in

Montpelier, Vermont. Frank Brown is further mentioned below. Gertrude C. is the wife of William C. Evans, and resided in St. Paul, Minnesota.

(IX) Frank Brown, second son and third child of John C. and Mary (Brown) Emery, was born March 4, 1851, in Montpelier, Vermont, and has been most of his life identified with the mercantile business. For the last ten years he has resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he is employed by the J. B. Wanamaker Company, and has charge of the carpet department. He was married in Montpelier, in 1873 to Fanny H. Dudley, who was born December 22, 1854, daughter of D. Willard and Helen Frances (Hammond) Dudley, of East Montpelier (see Dudley). Mr. Dudley has been deputy sheriff and jailer of Washington county, Vermont, for nearly thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Emery have had three children: Willard D., Robert and Frank B. The last named died young. The second resides in Los Angeles, California. A sketch of the first follows.

(X) Willard D., eldest son of Frank Brown and Fanny H. (Dudley) Emery, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, October 7, 1875. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native place and Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont. He studied pharmacy in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Massachusetts, and practiced as a registered pharmacist in Rutland, Newport and St. Johnsbury, Vermont. In the year 1900, he graduated in osteopathy at the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, California, and after practicing in that city for two years removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and has since engaged there in the practice of his profession. He is serving in the capacity of first vice-president of the New England Osteopathic Association, secretary of the New Hampshire Osteopathic Association, and member of the Calumet Club, Manchester. He is a Republican in politics, but casts his vote for the man who in his opinion is best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliations. He married, July 18, 1896, Marie I. de Lasabloniere, of Rutland, Vermont, two children: Helen F., born in Newport, Vermont, March 14, 1897, and Doris, born in Manchester, New Hampshire; June 7, 1904. Mrs. Emery died March 26, 1906.

(III) Johnathan, son of John (2) Emery, and his second wife, Mary (Shatswell) Emery, was born May 13, 1652, in Newbury, and lived in that town. He was made a freeman April 19, 1691. An inventory of his estate mentioned two hundred and two pounds, two shillings, ten pence. He died September 20, 1723 having survived his wife sixteen days. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, having been pressed into the service December 3, 1675, and was at the great Narragansett fight on the nineteenth of that month, receiving a wound in the shoulder. He was married November 20, 1676, to Mary Woodman, daughter of Edward (2) and Mary (Goodridge) Woodman, a granddaughter of Edward Woodman, the pioneer of Woodbury. (See Woodman.) She was born September 29, 1654, and died September 13, 1723. Their children were: Mary, John, Johnathan, David, Anthony, Stephen (died young) Sarah, Stephen, Edward and James.

(IV) Johnathan (2), second son and third child of Johnathan (1) and Mary (Woodman) Emery, was born February 2, 1689, in Newbury, and lived in his native town. He married Mary Richardson, who was born September 4, 1683, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Ladd) Richardson. She died September 18, 1749, in Plaistow, New Hampshire. Their children recorded in Newbury, were: Caleb, Ruth, Ann,

Johnathan, Humphrey and Sylvanus. It is reasonably certain that there were others, perhaps born elsewhere. (Mention of one of these, Thomas and descendants follows in this article.)

(V) Caleb, eldest child of Johnathan (2) and Ruth (Richardson) Emery, was born 1706, in Newbury. He was married July 23, 1730, to Abigail Simons, and lived in Amesbury, Massachusetts; Plaistow, New Hampshire; and perhaps other towns. Their children were: Abigail, Prudence, Caleb, Sylvanus, Amos, Joel, Eunice and Lois.

(VI) Caleb (2), eldest son and third child of Caleb (1) and Abigail (Simons) Emery, was born May 13, 1736, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and resided most of his life in New Hampshire. He was an early resident of Dunbarton, and served as selectman of that town in 1769. He served in the French and Indian wars, and was also a soldier under General Sullivan in the Revolutionary army. His wife was Susanna Worthey. Their children were: Jesse, Ann, Mary, Daniel, Mchitable, Abigail, Caleb, Johnathan, John and David.

(VII) Ann, eldest daughter and second child of Caleb (2) and Susanna (Worthley) Emery, was born July 2, 1761, and was married December 28, 1772, to James Brown. (See Brown, V.)

(IV) Thomas, (supposed to be), the son of Jonathan and Mary (Richardson) Emery, was baptized in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 6, 1722. He was of Plaistow, and afterwards of Hampstead, and died at Bradford, New Hampshire. He married January 7, 1746, Mary Greenhough, of Haverhill district. Their children were: Eliphalet, a daughter (married Burroughs), Thomas, Jonathan and Moses. In 1755, Richard Emery, a brother of Thomas, was of Exeter. In 1757 Richard Emery commanded a company in the Crown Point expedition. He was styled "Major" in 1767, in Chester records, but nothing further is known of him.

(V) Jonathan, son of Thomas and Mary (Greenough) Emery, born after 1750, learned the trade of carpenter of Captain Edward Preston. In 1774 he bought part of No. 74, second division, and settled on it, near school house No. 5, in Auburn. He married Elizabeth Glidden, and they had: Dolly, John, David, Betsey, Thomas, Moses, Richard, Jonathan, Samuel and James.

(VI) Richard, seventh child and fifth son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Glidden) Emery, was born December 17, 1786, in Chester (now Auburn), and died there May 28, 1837. He lived on the Deacon Leach place, near the pond. He married, November 18, 1813, Polly Palmer, who was born December 6, 1791, and died April 7, 1854, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Brown) Palmer, of Chester. Their children were: Richard, Jonathan, Stephen, Amherst, Maria, William, and Alvah.

(VII) Stephen, third son and child of Richard and Polly (Palmer) Emery, was born March 5, 1818, and died April 24, 1895. In 1839 he went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and worked at the carpenter's trade three years; then to North Malden, where he was a carpenter, contractor and builder until 1860, when he returned to the homestead farm in Auburn, which he carried on to the end of his life, doing something at carpenter work as opportunity offered. He also dealt in lumber, and did some real estate business. He was selectman in the time of the Civil war, and politically a Democrat. He was an attendant of the Methodist Church and for a time a superintendent of its Sunday school. He married first, in Malden, Massachusetts, Mary Ann Holt, who was born November 5, 1830, and died August 18, 1858, daughter of Enoch and Sarah

(Davidson) Holt, of Andover, Massachusetts; second, April 13, 1850, Sarah Robinson, who was born August 25, 1824, and died August 22, 1894, aged sixty-nine years, daughter of Reuben T. and Eliza Harrod Robinson, of Boston. She received a high school education, and taught school. She was a member of the Baptist Church. One child, Alfred D., was born of the first marriage.

(VIII) Alfred D., only child of Stephen and Mary Ann (Holt) Emery, was born March 2, 1845, in Malden, Massachusetts, and attended the primary, grammar and high schools of Melrose, Massachusetts. In 1860 he returned with his father to the old homestead. Afterward he took up the study of law as a private student. He has been a farmer a part of his life. He enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war. He was town treasurer for a long time, selectman eleven years, ten years in succession; trustee of the Public Library; member of the school board; has held other town offices—moderator eighteen successive years; member of the constitutional convention, 1889; a justice of the peace thirty years; justice of the police court eleven years and is a general business agent, having settled numerous estates. He is a member of Bell Post, No. 74, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chester; Massachusetts Grange, No. 127, Patrons of Husbandry, of Auburn, and Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, of Candia. He married, April 17, 1864, in Auburn, Caroline P. Wood, who was born September 16, 1844, daughter of Alfred T. and Caroline (Perry) Wood, of Beverly, Massachusetts. They have six children: Sarah F., married Elmer E. French and lives at Manchester, New Hampshire; children: Stephen D., born September 18, 1886; Grace E., December 10, 1888; Caroline E., January 2, 1890; Ellison B., April 2, 1891; Worthy D., August 30, 1893; Aletta M., January 24, 1896; Vernon C., May 25, 1898; Howard C., October 29, 1899; Benjamin R., April 29, 1901; Clyde M., December 13, 1906. Mary C., is a graduate of the State Normal School and a teacher. Thomas S., a rural free delivery United States mail carrier, lives at Auburn, New Hampshire, married Cora C. Crosby; children: Henry A., born June 21, 1898; Leola G., June 5, 1899. Elvira R. Dana A., a corporation clerk, lives at Manchester, New Hampshire, married Edith O. Simmons. Walter P., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1905, manager of telephone exchange with Bell Telephone Company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

(III) Ensign Stephen, third son and seventh child of John (2) and Mary (Shatswell) Emery, was born September 6, 1666, and died February 1, 1747, aged eighty-one. He was a millwright and planter. November 29, 1692, he married Ruth Jaques, who was born April 14, 1672, daughter of Henry and Anna (Knight) Jaques. She died January 9, 1764. Their eleven children, born in Newbury, were: Anna, Sarah, Ruth, Mary, Judith, Abigail, Elizabeth, Stephen, Hannah, Miriam, and Lydia.

(IV) Colonel Stephen (2), eighth child and only son of Ensign Stephen (1) and Ruth (Jaques) Emery, was born in Newbury, July 16, 1710, and died in West Newbury, September 16, 1705, aged eighty-five. He was a military man of prominence, and served in the militia between thirty and forty years. He was commissioned ensign of a company of foot by William Shirley, May 21, 1746; colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Militia by Francis Bernard, Esq., March 23, 1767, and by Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., colonel of the second division of the

Second Regiment in the towns of Newbury and Rowley in 1771. He married, May 5, 1732, Hannah Rolfe, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Tappan) Rolfe. She died in West Newbury, January 10, 1779, aged seventy-one. They had eleven children: Stephen, Benjamin (died young), Hannah, Benjamin, Joseph, Nathaniel, Hannah, Mary, Eliphalet, Elizabeth, and Enoch. (Benjamin and descendants are noticed in this article.)

(V) Stephen (3), first child of Stephen (2) and Hannah (Rolfe) Emery, was born in Newbury, January 18, 1733, where he died April 16, 1799, having spent his whole life in that place. He married (first), November 6, 1760, Sarah Moody, who died November 6, 1777, aged thirty-six. He married (second) Sarah Bartlett, who died July 23, 1791. His children, all born in Newbury, were: Stephen, Enoch, Elizabeth, Hannah, Moody and Nathaniel.

(VI) Enoch, second son and child of Stephen and Sarah (Moody) Emery, was born in Newbury, March 16, 1703, and died there, May 20, 1846, aged eighty-three. He was married to Sarah Sargent, who was born June, 1766, and died November, 1848, aged eighty-two. Their children, all born in Newbury, were: Elizabeth, Sarah, Edmund Sawyer, Moody (died young), Mary, Enoch, Nathaniel, Susan, Stephen (died young), Moody (died young) and Stephen Moody.

(VII) Enoch (2), second son and sixth child of Enoch (1) and Sarah (Sargent) Emery, was born in Newbury, June 26, 1797, and spent his life there, dying October 1, 1879. He was married October 1, 1818, to Abigail Prichard, who was born January 7, 1791, and died September 21, 1879. Their children were: Eliza Ann, Moses Moody, Apphia Maria, Mary, Charles Sargent and Daniel.

(VIII) Moses Moody, first son and second child of Enoch and Abigail (Prichard) Emery, was born December 9, 1821. He married Judith G. Moore. Their children were: Charles Moody, Abbie and Millard Filmore.

(IX) Abbie, only daughter and second child of Moses Moody and Judith G. (Moore) Emery, was born March 4, 1846. She married, January 7, 1869, George P. Morrill. (See Morrill, VIII.)

(V) Captain Benjamin, fourth child and third son of Stephen (2) and Hannah (Rolfe) Emery, was born in Newbury, December 10, 1738, and died May 13, 1736. He removed to Rumford, now Concord, New Hampshire, before 1766, and on January 21, of that year, was elected constable at the first legal meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the parish of Concord. In 1775 he was captain of militia, and in the Revolutionary war commanded a company at the battle of White Plains, New York; in 1776 he signed the "Association Test"; in 1777 was one of the committee of safety; was a delegate in 1778 to the convention which ratified the constitution; and was selectman in 1770-71-75-82-91-93. He married (first), March 12, 1761, Sarah Bailey, who died November 2, 1819, after a period of wedded life of fifty-eight years. He married (second) Sarah —, who died in 1827. The children of Benjamin and Sarah (Bailey) Emery, eleven in number, and born in Concord, were: Susan, Benjamin (died young), Sarah, Isaac, Elizabeth, Ruth, Eliphalet, Enoch, Charles, John and Benjamin.

(VI) Susan, eldest child of Captain Benjamin and Sarah (Bailey) Emery, was born in Concord, April 15, 1762. She married Jonathan Bradley, son of Lieutenant Timothy Bradley, and died July 27, 1793, leaving three children: Ruth, Clarissa, and Isaac.

(VII) Ruth Bradley, eldest child of Jonathan

and Susan (Emery) Bradley, married John George and had three children: Paul Rolfe, Susan, and Clarissa B., next mentioned.

(VIII) Clarissa Bartlett George, youngest child of John and Ruth (Bradley) George, was born September 3, 1811, and married, May 14, 1833, Hamilton E. Perkins (see Perkins, VIII).

(II) Anthony, brother of John (2) Emery, and second son of John (1) and Agnes Emery, was born in Ramsey, Hants, England, and sailed for America with his elder brother John, from Southampton, April 3, 1635, in the ship "James," of London. William Cooper, master, their wives and one or two children each probably accompanying them. They landed in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635. Anthony, it seems, was in Ipswich, in August following, and not long after settled in Newbury, where he lived until about 1640. In the latter year he removed to Dover, New Hampshire, and on October 22 of that year signed the "Dover Combination." For the nine years following he was identified with the interests of the town. His house was at Dover Neck, about a mile from the present railroad station at Dover Point, and three or four miles from Major Richard Waldern's (Waldron's) settlement on the Cocheco river. There he kept an ordinary or inn, which was destroyed by fire. In 1644 and 1648 he was one of the townsmen (selectmen) for the "prudential affairs" of Dover. He bought of John White, November 15, 1648, a house, a field, and a great barren marsh on Sturgeon creek, in Pischataqua, afterward Kittery, now Eliot, Maine, and two other marshes. He served on the grand jury in 1649, and in the same year removed to Kittery, where he resided until 1660. He was juryman several times, selectman in 1652 and 1659, and constable. He was one of the forty-one inhabitants of Kittery who acknowledged themselves subject to the government of Massachusetts Bay, November 16, 1652. He received at four different times grants of land from the town. He also bought of Joseph Austin, of Pischataqua, July 15, 1650, "a little Marsh soe Commonly called aboute sturgeon Cricke, with a little house and vpland yrunto belonging, as also one thousand five hundred foote of boards, for & in Consideration of Two stears Called by ye name of dragon and Benbow, with a weeks worke of himselfe & other two oxen wch is to be done in Cutchcha." In 1656 he was fined five pounds for mutinous courage in questioning the authority of the court of Kittery, and in 1660 he was fined a second time for entertaining Quakers, and deprived of the rights and privileges of a freeman in Kittery. On May 12, of this year he sold to his son James all his property in Kittery, and sought a residence where he could enjoy more liberty. He removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and was there received as a free inhabitant, September 20, 1660. He served as a juryman from Portsmouth on several occasions, was chosen constable June 4, 1666, and deputy to the general court, April 25, 1672. The last evidence of his residence at Portsmouth is that of a deed of land in Portsmouth to Rebecca Sadler, his daughter, dated March 9, 1680. An Anthony Emery was representative from Kittery at York, Maine, March 30, 1680, but it does not seem probable after what had happened to that time that Anthony Emery the immigrant is the person referred to. He was a man of good business qualifications, energetic, independent, resolute in purpose, bold in action, severe in speech, jealous of his own rights, and willing to suffer for conscience sake. He was one of those men who did their own thinking and would rather be right than be president. His wife's

forename was Frances. His children were: James, a son unknown, and Rebecca.

(III) James, eldest child of Anthony and Frances Emery, was born in England about 1630, and came to America with his parents. He was the grantee of lands in Kittery in 1653-56-69-71; was selectman of Kittery 1674-76-77-84-85-92-93-95; was elected representative to the general court 1693-95; and was grand juror and constable in 1670. He seems to have resided in Dedham after he was elected representative, and later to have lived in Berwick, in the Province of Maine. He weighed over three hundred and fifty pounds, and is said to have made the journey from his home to Boston, his carriage being a chair placed in an ox cart drawn by a yoke of steers. This mode of conveyance was necessary, as there was not in Kittery a carriage large and strong enough to carry him over the rough roads safely. He is supposed to have died in 1714 or earlier. He married (first), Elizabeth —, who died after 1687; and (second), December 28, 1695, Mrs. Elizabeth (Newcomb) Pidge, widow and second wife of John Pidge, of Dedham, Massachusetts. His children, all by the first wife, were: James, Zachariah, Noah, Daniel, Job, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

(IV) Daniel, fourth son and child of James and Elizabeth Emery, was born in Kittery, Maine, September 13, 1667, and died October 15, 1722, aged fifty-five. He was a noted surveyor of land, having been elected surveyor of Kittery, 1706-1717; he was also selectman 1704, 1712 and 1718. In 1712 he was elected to attend the surveyors appointed by the general court to run the lines of the town, and in 1718 one of the commissioners to mark the line between the common rights of Berwick and Kittery, and to mark the division between Kittery and Berwick. In 1707 and 1718 he was moderator. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational Church of Berwick, May 3, 1703, elder November 20, 1720, and was probably one of the original members or "foundation brethren" of that church. April 5, 1722, he made his will, which was proved November 8, 1722. He married, March 17, 1695, Margaret Gowen, who was born November 15, 1678, and died November 21, 1751, aged seventy-three. She was also known as Smith, Gowen being the Irish equivalent of Smith. Their children were: Daniel, Noah, Simon, Zachariah, Margaret, Caleb, Ann, Joshua, Tirzah and Huldah.

(V) Simon, third son and child of Daniel and Margaret (Gowen) Emery, was born in Berwick, Maine, January 6, 1702, and died November 10, 1760. He signed the Kittery Memorial, on March 20, 1751, and was on the "Alarm List" in 1757. He was grand juror 1744-50, and surveyor of highways 1745-46-48. November 8, 1760, he made his will, which was proved November 22, 1760. He married, October 21, 1725, Martha Lord, daughter of Nathan Lord, Jr. She died April 20, 1760. Their ten children were: Martha, Simon, Margaret, Stephen, Samuel, John, Mary, Meribah, Sarah and Charles.

(VI) Stephen, fourth child and second son of Simon and Martha (Lord) Emery, was born in Kittery, March 21, 1730. He was an elder in the Free Will Baptist Church in Kittery, March 6, 1753, he married Sarah Hodgdon. Their children were: Stephen, Joshua, Jacob, Simon, Abigail, Prudence, George, Dominicus, Mary, William and Ichabod.

(VII) Simon (2), fourth son and child of Stephen and Sarah (Hodgdon) Emery, was born in February, 1750, and died July 10, 1831, aged eighty-one. He married, March, 1785, Martha Nowell,

who died March 8, 1841, aged eighty. Their children were: John, Peter, Henry, Sophia, Martha, Sally and Alzima.

(VIII) Peter, second son and child of Simon (2) and Martha (Nowell) Emery, was born in South Berwick, June 29, 1794, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November, 1893, in the one hundredth year of his age. He married, first, November 14, 1816, Elizabeth Hurd, who died April 22, 1817; second, November 29, 1821, Lydia Sias, who died November 21, 1858; third, May 5, 1861, Mrs. Mary J. Sherburn. By the first wife there was one child, Ann Elizabeth; by the second, six: Mary Ann, Almira, Samuel H., Charles H., Francis S., Charles F., and William H.

(IX) Samuel Howard Emery, third child and eldest son of Peter and his second wife Lydia (Sias) Emery, was born in Portsmouth, April 25, 1825, and died, 1875. He married December 23, 1861, Mary Emerson Sias, who was born August 11, 1845, and died June, 1898. Their children were: Samuel W., Lydia, Grace, Mabel, Caroline and Peter S.

(X) Samuel Webster, eldest child of Samuel H. and Mary E. (Sias) Emerson, was born in Portsmouth, March 30, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, graduating from the high school. Soon after he entered the office of W. C. Harriman, Esq., where he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Exeter, April 24, 1884. In January, 1885, he began practice in Portsmouth, which he carried on with success until 1905, when he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he now resides. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled a number of offices as representative of that party. He served as city solicitor of Portsmouth in 1885-86-87-88-90, and as county solicitor of Rockingham county from July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1891. December 1, 1894, he was appointed police judge of Portsmouth, and held that office until 1905. He has been progressive and successful in his practice, and believing he could find a better field for his ability, he removed to Boston in 1905. He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Damon Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias. He married, July 25, 1882, Lydia J. Hunt, who was born in Kittery, Maine, May 9, 1864, daughter of John and Ann (Seward) Hunt, of Kittery, Maine. The children of this marriage are Samuel W., Mabel L. and Margaret L.

(XI) Samuel Webster (2), eldest child of Samuel W. (1) and Lydia J. (Hunt) Emery, was born in Portsmouth, December 2, 1883. He was educated in the common schools of Portsmouth and at the Boston University of Law, graduating from the latter with the class of 1904. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Portsmouth. He was nominated for county solicitor on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1906 and made a phenomenal run, considering the large Republican majority. He is prominent in the Democratic party and is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth.

This is one of the early families of ROBERTS New Hampshire, having been located from the earliest pioneer period within the present limits of the state. The descendants bearing the name are very numerous throughout the commonwealth, and have spread to many other states. One of the lines herein traced

was conspicuously identified with the Revolution, and has borne its part in developing the arts of peace.

(1) Thomas Roberts was a settler on Dover Neck at a very early period, but there is now no positive information as to the exact date. The uniform tradition of the family states that he settled at the Point, in company with Edward and William Hilton, in 1623. Land which he occupied was retained in the Roberts family in uninterrupted succession for more than two centuries. In 1638 the people of Dover chose "Mr. Roberts" "President of the Court" in place of Captain John Underhill, whom they had expelled for his various crimes. Mr. Roberts was elected to various minor offices in the town and received several grants of land at different times, though his possessions are said to have been comparatively small. He owned land on the east side of Dover Neck, and also on the west side of Buck River. Sewell's "History of the Quakers" speaks of him as rebuking his sons Thomas and John, who were constables, for the excessive virulence with which they enforced the laws against the Quakers in 1662. This shows that Mr. Roberts, whose title proves him to have been a much respected man in his time, exercised greater tolerance than did many of his contemporaries. He had been, at the date above named, more than twenty years a member of the church. He died between September 27, 1673, and June 30, 1674, the respective dates of making and proving his will. The bulk of his property was bequeathed to Richard Rich, husband of his daughter Sarah, but legacies were given to three of the children mentioned below. He was buried in the northeast corner of the old burying ground on Dover Neck, where many of his descendants were also interred. His children included John, Thomas, perhaps William (mentioned hereinafter), Hester (wife of John Martin, and living in Jersey in 1673), Anne (wife of James Philbrick, of Hampton). Elizabeth (wife of Benjamin Heard, of Cochecho), and Sarah (wife of Richard Rich).

(II) John, son of Thomas Roberts, was born in 1629, in Dover, and is often referred to in the records as "Sargent John." He owned land near his father's, and probably lived upon it. He was certainly a resident of Dover Neck, and also owned land west of the Buck river, as well as marsh, adjoining the Great Bay. He was a delegate to the New Hampshire convention which met in 1689. He married Abigail, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter (see Nutter, I). She was living in 1674, and was mentioned in the will of her father. His children included Joseph, Hatevil, and probably Thomas and Abigail.

(III) Joseph, eldest son of John (2) and Abigail (Nutter) Roberts, lived on the farm subsequently occupied by his great-grandson, Hanson Roberts. The baptismal name of his wife was Elizabeth, but no record appears to show her family name. The children were: Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Abigail, Stephen, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Samuel and Lydia (twins), and Mary.

(IV) Joseph second eldest child of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth Roberts, was born October 27, 1692, in Dover, and resided in that town. His wife's baptismal name was the same as that of his mother, but the only record afforded by the archives of the state, gives this as her name in announcing the births of their children. These were: Ephraim, Joseph, Betty, Mary, Abigail, and Lydia.

(V) Joseph (3), second son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth Roberts, was born February 7, 1729, in Dover, and passed his early life in that town. He

was later a resident of Somersworth. No record appears of his marriage or the name of his wife.

(VI) Joseph (4), undoubtedly a son of Joseph (3) Roberts, was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, about 1760. He was a bright and capable lad, and early imbued with the spirit of liberty, which was rife before the outbreak of the revolution. At the age of seventeen years he ran away from his home which was then in Rochester, and enlisted at Portsmouth, on a vessel sailing the high seas, as a privateer. His elder brother Timothy served with the gallant Paul Jones in the American navy, and was one of the most heroic of the crew of the "Bon Homme Richard" in the great naval battle with the "Serapis." This may have incited Joseph to take the course he did so young, but he was always fond of adventure, and very patriotic. Soon after he sailed from Portsmouth the vessel was captured by the British, and the crew taken to Charleston, South Carolina. Here they passed through an epidemic of smallpox, and remained in the hospital some time. Soon after their recovery they were exchanged and brought to Philadelphia. Here young Roberts met an old friend, named Benjamin Roberts, whose home was in Dover, and who had enlisted early in the war, serving in the regiment commanded by Colonel Poor. The two soldiers started for home on foot, and made their way as best they could by that means of conveyance. The Continental currency at this time was so greatly depreciated that they paid on one occasion ten dollars for a dinner. The elder Roberts carried with him all the way to his home a quantity of old iron, which he thought might be of use to him, as this was a very rare article in those times.

About 1784 Joseph Roberts settled on a farm in Farmington, then a part of Rochester. This comprised one hundred acres lying near Watson's Corner. Here he led a pioneer life, though he did not clear his land himself. Farming soon became monotonous to him, and he engaged in teaming, driving from Alton to Dover. He was accustomed to purchase lumber of the Alton people, for which he paid in groceries obtained in Dover. By these exchanges he profited, and became known as a smart and enterprising man. After residing on his farm near Watson's Corner a dozen years or more, he purchased another farm half a mile below, at Rattlesnake brook, retaining still his first property. The new residence was more like some old inn than a farm house. The early travelers and teamsters stopped there to feed their animals and partake of dinner. Though small of stature, Joseph Roberts was possessed of much dignity, and was "Lord of his house." He looked sharply after the affairs of his farm, but was not wont or obliged to labor greatly with his own hands. In his old age he could be seen in summer in the hay field with his home-made linen suit and high-crowned straw hat, giving directions to the hay-makers, and knowing every movement of the work. During the war of 1812-14, he was as patriotic as in 1776. Though exempt by age from military duty, his heart was in the cause, and he said to his three eldest sons who were greatly exercised over a draft ordered for troops to defend Portsmouth: "Don't be afraid, boys: if either of you is drafted, I will go for you." He did actually go, supplying the place of a drafted man, though not one of his sons. He was married July 29, 1783, to Elizabeth Dame, of Rochester, and they had baptized at the Rochester church, September 18, 1791, children named: Jonathan, John and Elizabeth. They had ten in all, six sons and four daughters. All the sons had Scripture names, those not named

above being: Joseph, Nathaniel, Jeremiah and James. The mother was a very small woman, of quiet demeanor, "with no capers of dress about her, yet large natured and very charitable; she was one of the first, eight members of Parson Walker's Church." The names of her daughters included Elizabeth, Susan, Tamson and Tryphena.

(VII) John, second son of Joseph (4) and Elizabeth (Dane) Roberts, was born November 26, 1787, on the homestead in Farmington, and died November 26, 1847, at the age of sixty years. He was tall and large, in fulfillment of his ardent desire when a lad. A fine penman, he served as town clerk a dozen years or more, was selectman, and was also representative of the town several years in the legislature. In his younger days he taught singing schools. He inherited from his father a farm on Meeting House Hill, where he lived a large part of his life. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church, and for many years leaders in its choir service. He was an old line Whig, very active and a party leader. He married Abigail Wingate, and they were the parents of seven sons, William W., Horatio, Bartlett, Franklin, Joseph A., Edwin and Henry.

(VIII) Joseph Augustus, fifth son and child of John (2) and Abigail (Wingate) Roberts, was born in Farmington, 1828, and died in 1904, aged seventy-six years. He grew up on his father's farm, and soon after he was twenty-one years of age he went to the village of Farmington, where he was employed in the manufacture of shoes. He was a Republican and held the office of selectman three years, and was also tax collector. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. He married Phebe Chesley, daughter of Lemuel and Lucy (Coleman) Chesley. Two children were born of this union: William W., who is mentioned below; and Ella, widow of Ralph E. Davis, who resides at Providence, Rhode Island.

(IX) William W., only son of Joseph A. and Phebe (Chesley) Roberts, was born in Farmington, March 7, 1850. After leaving the common schools he attended Wolfboro Academy and also took a course in Comers' Business College, Boston, Massachusetts. At twenty-one he took a position as clerk in the drug store of A. C. Newell, and two years later became his employer's partner, the new firm taking the name of A. C. Newell & Company. Mr. Roberts has now been connected with the drug business for thirty years. He is a member of Woodbine Lodge No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Farmington, of which he is a past grand; and of Mad River Encampment. He married, January 1, 1880, at Farmington, Eloise Flanders, of Farmington, daughter of Samuel and Marcia (Brown) Brown. They have two children: George, a graduate of Farmington high school and of Bryant & Stratton's Business College; and Helen, who was born 1890.

The Roberts of America are for the most part of Welsh descent, and those now under consideration are no exception to this rule. Although not the oldest family of this name in America, it has shared the fortunes of the Republic from the time of its entry among the independent nations of the world, and has an honorable record in maintaining that independence.

(I) Jonathan Roberts, born in London, England, in 1757, came to America when a young man and settled in Jericho, Vermont, in 1770. In the following year he married Clarissa Car, who was also born in England and was of Welsh descent.

(II) John, son of Jonathan and Clarissa (Car) Roberts, was born in Jericho, August 17, 1782. In 1807 he settled in Saranac, Clinton county, New York, where he proceeded to clear a farm from the wilderness, and he resided there for the remainder of his life, which ended in 1805. In the second war with Great Britain (1812-15) he served as a volunteer, participating in the battle of Plattsburg. He held the office of constable in Saranac some fifteen years; was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also of a school. In 1809 he married Eliza Barber, born in Peru, New York, March 17, 1785, daughter of James and Sophie (Evans) Barber, the parents of whom were immigrants from England. The Barbers are of Scotch descent and the Evanses are of Welsh origin. James Barber was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

(III) George Davis, son of John T. and Eliza (Barber) Roberts, was born in Saranac, May 16, 1848. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, where his opportunities for obtaining an education were meagre, but at the age of sixteen years he began life for himself and made up for the deficiency by studying nights. When twenty-three years old he began to work at the carpenter's trade in Peru, and he followed that calling in his native state for many years or until 1886, when he came to northern New Hampshire, locating upon a farm on Jefferson Meadows, where he resided until 1891, later residing in various places, and now makes his home in New Rochelle, New York. From the time of his departure from the homestead in Saranac he has labored unceasingly and industriously, and although confronted with more than his share of misfortune he struggled manfully to overcome the difficulties which beset his path in life. One of the saddest of his experiences was the passing away of his wife, who was before marriage Sarah Jane Hoag, and to whom he was married in Peru, June 17, 1871. She was a daughter of Robert Hoag, a native of Ireland, and a farmer in Peru. She died in 1886, leaving to the care of her husband a family of nine children, and in a brief summary of his life, furnished by himself for this article, he reverently thanks God for the health and strength given him for the fulfillment of his duties. Though not active in political matters, Mr. Roberts takes an earnest interest in the general welfare of the community, and is highly esteemed for his honesty and integrity. In his religious belief he is a Methodist, although he has never united with that church, and he aims to do all he can in the way of charity and benevolence. He is a leading member of the local Carpenter's Union, in which he has served as conductor, warden, trustee, vice-president and business agent.

Those of his children now living are: Margaret E., born in Moriah, New York, July 8, 1873, now the wife of Edgar Hunt, a farmer in Whitefield, New Hampshire. William L., born in Ellensburg, New York, September 17, 1874, now in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railway, residing in West Derby, Vermont. Aurilla, born in Peru, August 5, 1876, wife of Harry Renner, a bookkeeper in New York City. Isabell, born February 4, 1878, wife of Charles Dufresne, telephone superintendent at South Portland, Maine. George D., who will be again referred to. Heman H., born in Peru, December 23, 1883, now following the painter's trade in Lancaster.

(IV) George Davis (2), son of George D. and Sarah (Hoag) Roberts, was born in Peru, September 4, 1879. Bereft of his mother at a tender

age he realized the necessity of relieving his father, who was burdened with the care of a large family, and it may be truthfully said that from early boyhood he has made his own way in life. In 1888, when nine years old, he obtained employment at the Crawford House, where he remained one year, and he subsequently spent a number of summers as an employee at various hotels, working elsewhere during the winter season for his board and clothes with the privilege of attending school. At the age of sixteen he entered the shops of the Laconia Car Company, as an apprentice, and was afterwards employed by the Sargent Lock Company and also the National Steel Company's Works in Concord. For three summer seasons he served as station agent on the Boston & Maine railway at Jefferson Station, spent one winter in Boston, another in Groveton, New Hampshire, and after leaving the railroad service he located permanently in Jefferson, entering mercantile business as a clerk for Sabin M. Leavitt, a well known general store-keeper. In 1904 he purchased the business, and has ever since carried it on with gratifying success. Mr. Roberts is an able and energetic merchant, and since engaging in trade upon his own account has doubled the value of business, which now amounts in value to twenty-five thousand dollars annually. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster, and is still serving in that capacity. He is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in northern New Hampshire, having been mainly instrumental in organizing Mount Jefferson Lodge, and was chosen its first noble grand. He also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Patrons of Husbandry.

On November 30, 1900, he was united in marriage with Eva Tuttle, of Jefferson, and has one daughter, Isabelle.

(I) William Louis Roberts was born in Wales, he served as an officer in the English army all his life till the time of his retirement. He was a prominent member of the Order of Masons, and had a medal given to him by the Grand Lodge of London, England. He married (first) ———, and had two sons, both of whom served in the English army; married (second) Hannah Flower, of England, by whom he had eight children, four of whom emigrated to Canada. His wife died in England in 1839.

(II) George Flower, son of William Louis and Hannah (Flower) Robert, was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1818, his father being stationed in Dublin with the English army. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he came to Canada, locating at Freligsburg, Quebec. He served as sheriff two terms. Politically he was a Whig, and religiously an Episcopalian. He died in August, 1853, aged thirty-five. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Timothy and Susan (Fellows) Dudley, of New Hampton, born at Bristol, New Hampshire. His wife was educated in the public schools. In religious faith she was an Episcopalian. Their children are: George W., who is unmarried and lives in Massachusetts. Dudley, who is married and resides in Waltham, Massachusetts. William L. and Charles E., who resides in Indianapolis, Indiana.

(III) William Lewis, third son and child of George Flower and Mary Jane (Dudley) Roberts, was born in Freligsburg, Quebec, January 10, 1851. He received his education in the public schools of Canada. His occupation is that of a farmer. He took up his residence in Goffstown in 1868, and in 1872 bought of Robert Kennedy his farm of two

hundred acres, where he has since resided. Later he purchased the Scribner farm of one hundred and fifty acres, on which there was once a hotel. For twenty-five years he was engaged in producing milk and carrying it to Manchester. He then sold out his milk business and has since been engaged in general farming. The buildings on his place are mostly new. His political faith is that of the Republicans. He represented Goffstown in the legislature in 1904. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for eight years. Denominationally he identifies himself with the Baptists. He married, January 6, 1872, Harriet, born in Bedford, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Jane (Shirley) Heald, of Goffstown. His wife was educated in the public schools of Manchester, Goffstown and Bedford, and is an attendant of the Baptist Church. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts: Mary Jane, born February 12, 1873, who married B. J. Wilkinson, of Antrim, New Hampshire, who was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire. They have three children: Rose Lillian, born in Plymouth, March 14, 1895; Charles Roberts, born in Plymouth, September 14, 1896; Marian Louise, born in Franklyn Falls, New Hampshire, February 3, 1899. Susan M. born March, 1875, unmarried. William Lewis, born February 17, 1877, who is now a school teacher in Niagara Falls, New York. H. Lillian, born November 16, 1879, who married Robert Dunlap, of Bedford. George E., born November 29, 1881, who married Beulah Kerr. He died March 27, 1906. Alice, born January 21, 1883. Horace, born January 9, 1885. Shirley, born November 22, 1886. Helen P. born April 26, 1891.

Williams Roberts, of Old Kittery, Maine, was born in 1640, as stated in a deposition made by him. He married Ann, a daughter of Thomas Crockett, and probably moved to Old Falmouth. From this couple have descended many citizens of Maine, December 30, 1815. His father was John sketch.

(I) George Taylor Roberts was born in Porter, Maine, December 30, 1815. His father was John Roberts, and his mother's maiden name was Taylor. When George was a small boy the family moved to Kennebunk, Maine, where he was educated. About 1837 George T. Roberts went to Milan, New Hampshire, and engaged in farming and lumbering. He was industrious, economical and prosperous. After a time he opened a store at Milan, which he carried on successfully until he sold out to his son Burleigh, in 1872. He was a popular citizen, full of energy and enthusiasm, and when he undertook a proposition it was in the minds of those who knew him as good as accomplished. He was fair-minded, strictly honorable and strong in argument. With these qualifications, he was often found in the public service. He was elected to the principal town offices, serving as treasurer and representative to the general court in 1864-65, and as selectman in 1842-43-48-52-60-64. He was a member of the Whig party until its dissolution, and when the Republican party was formed he joined that organization and was prominently identified with it until his death, which occurred in Deering, Maine, March 11, 1888. He married, in 1837, Mary Titcomb, who was born in Kennebunk, Maine, April 10, 1816, and died September 12, 1882, at Milan. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Titcomb, of Kennebunk. The Titcomb family is one of the ancient and prominent families of Maine. Ten children were born of this union: George H., Benjamin T., John,

Abbie, Caroline, Mary C., Burleigh, Marcia A., Lizzie W. and Onslow. George H., born December 9, 1839, enlisted in Company B, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served as sergeant through all the engagements in which his regiment took part until after the battle of Fredericksburg, and was discharged in June, 1863. He was offered a lieutenant's commission if he would re-enlist, but he declined. He spent the remainder of his life in Milan, where he was engaged in the lumber business. He died in Milan, January 28, 1871. Benjamin F. was born May 4, 1841, and was engaged in various lines of business, among which were farming, lumbering and merchandising. For many years he was station agent of the Grand Trunk railroad at Milan. He served in various town offices, and was a member of the legislature in 1889. He died October 12, 1904. He married Naomi Thompson, and they had George U., Elmer B., Frank B., Elizabeth G., Charles A. and Mary H. John, born September, 1843, was employed by the government in the south during the war, in the train service. Afterward he was for forty years a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Chicago & North Western railroad. He died at Lancaster, July 7, 1907. He married Nettie Gray, of Janesville, Wisconsin; no children. Caroline, born March 1, 1845, died June 5, 1850. Abbie, born April 8, 1846, married Ransom Perkins. She died March 27, 1884. Mary C., born February 27, 1848, died May 16, 1850. Burleigh is mentioned in the next paragraph. Marcia A., born March 26, 1854, resides at Westbrook, Maine. Lizzie W., born July 26, 1856, married Lyman Gupitill, of Westbrook, Maine, and has three children: Alice, Bessie, and Bertha. Onslow, the youngest of the ten children, was born July 7, 1860, and died October 13, 1869.

(II) Burleigh Roberts, fourth son and seventh child of George Taylor and Mary (Titcomb) Roberts, was born in Milan, February 17, 1851. He was brought up to a knowledge of farming and merchandising. After attaining his majority he bought the mercantile business his father had conducted, and carried it on for ten years, with success. In 1883 he removed to Lancaster and purchased an interest in the firm of Kent & Roberts, dealers in dry goods, and was engaged in that line until 1898. In politics he is a Republican. He was representative in the state legislature in 1879, and in 1897 was appointed to fill the unexpired term of registrar or probate of Coos county. Since 1898 he has given his time chiefly to the duties of this office, to which he has been elected at each successive election, and is now serving his fifth term. He was a director of the Lancaster National Bank several years, and is now its vice-president. He was one of the incorporators of the Siwooganock Guarantee Savings Bank, and has been one of its trustees for more than twenty years. He was one of the organizers of the Lancaster Water Company, and was general manager of the enterprise after it was taken over by the town. The town of Lancaster is noted throughout the state for its men of energy, thrift and ability, and Mr. Roberts, during his residence there, has maintained a place well toward the front rank, and may always be depended on to do his part toward carrying to a successful issue any enterprise of merit that the public good may demand. He is a good member of North Star Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Roberts married, October 31, 1877, Emma Weeks, born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, June 11, 1853, daughter of Judge William D. and Helen

(Fowler) Weeks, of Lancaster, New Hampshire. They have one child, Harry W., born November 17, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, at Kent's Hill Seminary, Readfield, Maine, and Gray's Commercial College at Portland. He is an accountant, and has spent five years on the Pacific Coast.

The Wilcox family is of Saxon origin, and was seated at Bury St.

Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, England, before the Norman Conquest. Sir John Dundal, in the "Visitation of the County of Suffolk," mentions fifteen generations of this family prior to 1600. This traces the family back to 1200. In the reign of King Edward III, Sir John Wilcox was entrusted with several important commands against the French, and had command of the cross-bowmen from Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex. John Wilcox, of Bury Priory, in Suffolk, an eminent Q. C., is a representative of the ancient family.

(I) William Wilcoxson, born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, came to America when thirty-four years old, in the ship "Planter," with a certificate from a minister at St. Albans. Mr. Wilcoxson was made a freeman of Massachusetts in 1636, moved to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639, was a representative from Hartford in 1647, and died in 1652. He was accompanied to this country by his wife Margaret aged twenty-four years, and their son John, aged two years.

(II) Joseph Wilcoxson, a son of William, the emigrant settler, settled in Killingworth, Connecticut. Previous to his removal thither there were born to himself and wife, Anna, children as follows: Joseph, born October 29, 1659; Thomas, November 13, 1661; and Samuel, 1663. The birth of his first child recorded in Killingworth was Hannah, born January 19, 1665; and the others born there were: Nathaniel, August 29, 1668; William, January 9, 1671; Margaret, 1673; and John, 1675. The latter was probably the father of Stephen.

The Wilcoxes who lived for several generations in Middlesex county and the country adjoining in Connecticut were a strong and thrifty people, and several of them acquired considerable estates of lands and other property. Among these provident representatives of the surname was one Stephen Wilcox, of Killingworth, the period of whose life began in the early part of the eighteenth century and who was numbered with the wealthiest men of Middlesex county. The best of his possessions was a good family of children, among whom were several sturdy sons who, like their ancestors, sought to branch out from the parental roof and make homes for themselves in some new region; but unlike many of their name of earlier generations, the sons of Stephen were well provided with means wherewith to begin life, when in 1766 they set out from old Killingworth for the then comparatively wilderness regions of New Hampshire to cast their fortunes with the pioneers of the town of Newport.

Early Newport history has it that during the summer and fall of 1765 six young men came from Killingworth, Connecticut, to that town, cleared and sowed with rye six acres of land each, and then returned to their homes in Connecticut for the winter. Jesse Wilcox, probably one of the older sons of Stephen, was of that company of six, and in June of the following year they all returned to the town, five being married and bringing families with them, and that two others were then added to their number, probably being Uriah and Phineas

Wilcox, brothers of Jesse. With them also was their sister Lydia, then wife of Stephen Hurd, one of the original eight, afterward progenitor of one of the best families of Newport and whose descendants reside in several of the counties of New Hampshire.

The year 1766 witnessed this eventful departure from Killingworth and the founding of a new settlement in New Hampshire. The name most prominent in all proceedings relating to the allotment of lands and the subsequent organization of the town was that of Wilcox, and the moderator of the first meeting of proprietors held in 1767 was Stephen Wilcox, the father, who had come to the town to settle his children on their lands, which he had provided for each of them from his abundant means. It was at the home of a Wilcox that this first meeting was held, and while Stephen, the father, presided over the deliberations of the meeting his son acted as clerk; and at the outbreak of the Revolution when the townsmen in meeting pledged their lives and property in the common defense, three Wilcoxes joined in the patriotic declaration and one of them was as officer of the first company raised in the town.

(IV) Stephen Wilcox, of Killingworth, Connecticut, is not understood as having been one of the settlers of Newport, although his interest in the welfare of his children undoubtedly impelled him to visit the town on other occasions than that mentioned. His name does not again appear in the records as having taken part in any proceedings relating to settlement or town organization. To each of his sons and his daughter who came to Newport in 1766 he gave three hundred acres of land.

(V) Uriah Wilcox, with his brothers Jesse and Phineas and his sister, Mrs. Samuel Hurd, came to New Hampshire from Killingworth, Connecticut, in the year 1766, and were among the earliest settlers in the town of Newport, Sullivan county. Jesse settled on the Unity road, developing there a fine farm which remained in his family for many years, while he himself became one of the most prominent men in the entire region. He was a thoroughly loyal friend of the American colonies during the Revolution, and one of the most active characters in all the measures for the defense of New Hampshire and its people during that trying period. He held the office of town clerk two years and that of selectman seven years. Phineas Wilcox settled on what afterward became known as the George H. Fairbanks farm, and Uriah made his "pitch" on the Goshen road; and he too became prominent in public affairs, holding several important public and local offices, and also was a conspicuous figure in Newport history during the period of the Revolution.

In June, 1776, Uriah Wilcox, as well as his brothers Jesse and Phineas, took part in the momentous meeting of the inhabitants of Newport in which they all pledged themselves (using their own words and solemn declaration) "to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United Colonies." In July following a military company was organized among the townsmen and Uriah Wilcox was chosen its ensign. In 1775 he was delegated with Benjamin Giles to represent the town of Newport at the provincial congress held at Walpole, and he also was a delegate to the convention which framed the first constitution of the state of New Hampshire. He represented his town in the general

assembly from 1794 to 1796, and afterwards in 1799, 1801, 1803-4, 1806, 1818 and 1820-21. He was selectman of the town first in 1778 and afterwards at different times for ten years, being several years chairman of the board. In 1826 he occupied a seat in the New Hampshire state senate.

In private and home life Uriah Wilcox was a farmer, thrifty and prosperous, and left to his children a fair competency in lands. He married (first), Hannah Wright, of Killingworth, Connecticut, and after her death he married Hannah Bartlett, of Unity, New Hampshire. By both marriages he had eleven children, viz.: Uriah, born March 18, 1779, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1804, went to Riceborough, where as a broker he acquired a fortune and at his death, being unmarried, left his property to his brothers and sisters in Newport. Hannah, born March 12, 1780, married Hon. David Allen. Hepsibah, born April 11, 1782, married Benjamin Kelsey. David, born April 10, 1785. Sarah, born December 5, 1786, married Colonel Benjamin Carr. John, born January 15, 1789, died November 9, 1872; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1816, and entered the ministry; married Lydia P., daughter of Joseph Sawyer, Sr. Joshua, born February 25, 1792, married Abigail, daughter of Joel Kelsey. Roxanna, born February 22, 1794, married Josiah Knowlton, of Hopkinton. Siloam, born January 11, 1790, married Experience, daughter of Asa Hurd. Joseph, born February 11, 1799. Betsey, born February 14, 1801, married Joseph Greenough, of Hopkinton.

(VI) Joseph, son of Uriah Wilcox, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, February 11, 1799. He lived many years on the old farm on the Goshen road and afterward located on the Unity road, where he remained until the time of his death. He was a substantial farmer, a man of excellent judgment and thoroughly honest, and for many years a deacon in the Congregational Church of Newport. He married, January 10, 1826, Nancy, youngest daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Munroe) Wilmarth (see Wilmarth), and granddaughter of John and Phebe (Briggs) Wilmarth, who were among the first settlers in Newport. Joseph and Nancy (Wilmarth) Wilcox had four children, viz.: Joseph E., born September 16, 1826, married Eunice Gregg and had eight children. Daniel W., born December 19, 1828, married Martha A. Chapin and had five children. George M., born December, 1834, died at sea. Henry A., born April 16, 1842, now living in Newport.

(VII) Henry Allen, youngest of the four sons of Joseph and Nancy (Wilmarth) Wilcox, was born in the town of Newport, New Hampshire, on what is now known as the Cutting place on the Unity road. He was given a good education, first in the town schools and afterward at Kimball Union Academy; and after leaving school began farming in his native town. When about thirty years old he had the misfortune to lose his right arm while engaged in taking sawdust from the village saw-mill, but notwithstanding that he has carried on his farming interests with good success, and even now can milk a cow almost as quickly as any other man. He has dealt somewhat extensively in stock and for several years held the town office of tax collector. On January 31, 1872, Mr. Wilcox married Marrian Moore, of Plainfield, Vermont, born September 10, 1838, daughter of Joseph and Laura (Newton) Moore, and granddaughter of Silas and Roxanna (Graves) Moore. Joseph and Laura (Newton) Moore had five children: Aylah, Cath-

erine (widow of John Croxford), Sarah (married Alexander Robinson), Marrian (Mrs. Wilcox) and Clark Moore.

The inhabitants of Great Britain speaking the language of the people of the United States find this country as attractive to emigrants as did the Briton of three hundred years ago. Hence the continual accessions to American population from the "Mother country." The Briton also becomes as useful a citizen as did his predecessor of Colonial days, and is always welcome.

(I) Richard Wilcox of Devonshire, England, was a soldier in the British army. On account of some difficulty growing out of his military service he came to America in 1817, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where he conducted a large brewery until his death. He married, while in England, Jane Serrage, of Devonshire, and they had six children, of whom two were born in America. Their names are: Thomas, William, Mary, John, Elizabeth and Samuel.

(II) John, third son and fourth child of Richard and Jane (Serrage) Wilcox, was born in England, January 10, 1810. He was educated in the Boston grammar school, and afterward learned the ship carpenter's trade, at which he worked in Boston until twenty years of age. Later he removed to Westbrook, Maine, where he worked at his trade a few years, and then moved to Portland, where he remained five years. In 1854 he returned to Boston, and worked there till his death in 1883. He married Jane Allen, of Freeport, Maine, born May 1, 1817, died in Concord, New Hampshire, 1901. They had six children: 1. William, born 1840. 2. Rozetta, 1843, died young. 3. Alfonso Allen, born December 3, 1847, married (first), Hattie Goodhue, of East Boston, and (second), ———. He resides in Esterville, Iowa, and is a retired clergyman. 4-5. George and John (twins), born August 7, 1850; the former is a carpenter in Holliston, Massachusetts. 6. Eveline, born November 10, 1858, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, died in Boston; married David Cutler, a street car conductor in Boston.

(III) John Henry Serrage, fourth son of John and Jane (Allen) Wilcox, was born in Portland, Maine, August 7, 1850, and when four years old was taken to Boston by his parents. After receiving his education in the common and grammar schools of Boston he operated an express wagon in Boston until 1873. In that year he moved to Concord, New Hampshire, and established the Millville express line, which he has since operated. This line carries passengers and goods between Concord and Millville, and all the business of this kind required by St. Paul's school is done by this line. In 1888 Mr. Wilcox bought six acres of land on the north side of Pleasant street, on which he built a set of buildings where he now resides. Mr. Wilcox is a member of Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Lodge No. 66, Pilgrim Fathers. In politics he is an independent. He attends the Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilcox is in comfortable circumstances as a result of his own energetic industry, guided by good judgment and common sense. He is attentive to business and has the confidence and esteem of the community where he is known. He married, November 25, 1883, Emma C. Ingalls, born August 6, 1850, in Concord, New Hampshire, daughter of Leavitt and Lydia Ingalls. Four children have been born of this marriage: Frances E., February 21, 1873, lives in New York; Edith C., November 5, 1876, resides in

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; John W., December 9, 1878, Auditor, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Emma E., February 11, 1890, at home.

This is one of the early English names, which has been formed by adding "son" to the name of the father. The general usage of surnames among the common people of England dates back to a comparatively short time from the present, and we find many of similar origin to this. The name Ralph is of very ancient usage, and is a Christian name, and was very often written in the early English spellings, of Relf, Rauf and many other forms. It was usually pronounced very broad, as if Rawf, and when the suffix "son" was added it was soon found convenient to omit the consonant "f," and it became very easily Rawson. In this form it has been traced back in England for a considerable period previous to the emigration of the Puritans. The records show a Richard Rawson as a canonist and jurist, who died in 1543. About 1580, General Blake, junior, of Little Baddow, county of Essex, England, married Anna, heir of Rawson. William Blake, a brother of this John, came to America in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. The principal features in the Rawson coat of arms are a castle stamped upon a shield, a design used to commemorate some noted capture made by the one who received this coat.

(I) The first in America, as far as has been ascertained, was Edward Rawson, who came to New England in the year 1630-7, and became an inhabitant of the town of Newbury, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Most of the people who settled in that section were from the counties of Hants and Wilkes, adjoining Dorsetshire. Rev. John Wilson, the first minister in Boston, was an uncle of Edward Rawson, his mother being Margaret, a sister of Rev. John Wilson. It is said that Edward Rawson was named for an ancestor Sir Edward Rawson, who lived in the reign of one of the Henries. Edward Rawson was a grantee of the town of Newbury, and was the first town clerk chosen April 19, 1638, and was annually re-elected until 1647. He was also chosen selectman and commissioner for the trial of small causes. He also served on various committees to lay out lands and transact other business for the town. He was one of the deputies to represent the town in the general court in 1638, and he must have possessed more than ordinary talent for business as well as large degree of public spirit. In 1639 he again represented the town at its third session, and at the May session was granted five hundred acres as an inducement for him to continue the manufacture of powder. In 1642 he was again deputy, and in 1644. In the latter year he received two hundred acres upon the Cochituate river, above Dover bounds. In 1645 he was again deputy, and at the close of the session the deputies passed the following vote: "That Edward Rawson is chosen & appointed clerk of the house of deputies for one whole yeere, to Enter of vote passed in both houses & thus also yt passe only by them into the book of Records." In 1646 he was deputy and clerk, and at the November session it was ordered by the deputies "yt Edward Rawson shall have twenty marks allowed him for his paines, out of ye next levy as secrt to ye house of deputies for two yeeres passed." In 1647-8 he continued to represent Newbury in the general court. In the latter year he received two grants of land, one of fifteen hundred acres jointly with Rev. John Wilson of Boston, and another of five hundred acres at Pequot.





Franklin A. Rowman

and with the latter he was granted five pounds on account of expenditures made in preparing for the manufacture of gun powder. In 1649 he was again representative, and was re-elected clerk, and on the twenty-second of May, 1650, he was chosen secretary of the colony. In 1649 he was one of a committee to "Plumb Island," and from his first election to secretary of the colony he was continuously re-elected for a period of thirty-six years until the usurpation of the government by Sir Edmund Andros, when he was displaced. Elliott remarks of him "that he was of respectable character as we may judge from his having this office so long, while there was an annual election." He owned and cultivated two farms and a meadow in that town, which bears the name of Rawson's meadow. After his removal to Boston his residence was on Rawson's Lane, where he was supposed to have died. This lane bore his name until about 1800, when it was changed to Bromfield street. He owned some acres of land here which bordered on the common, out of which he sold several house lots. His salary as secretary was only twenty pounds per annum at first, but was subsequently increased to £60. To this office was soon added that of recorder of the county of Suffolk, which he held many years. The records show several grants of land made to him at various times, for "extraordinary services." He and his wife were members of what was called the First Church of Boston, over which Rev. John Wilson was pastor. When divisions arose in this church, after the death of Mr. Wilson, Edward Rawson was one of the twenty-eight disaffected persons who dissolved connections with that society, and formed the third or old South Church in May, 1669. A corporation in England for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians in New England chose Edward Rawson as steward or agent "for the receiving and disposing of such goods and commodities" as should be sent to the united colonies, and this choice was confirmed by the commissioners of the colonies at New Haven, 1651. Edward Rawson is believed to be the author of a book published in 1691, entitled "The Revolution in New England Justified," and of other similar works. It is quite apparent that he was one of those who participated in the persecution of the Quakers. This seems to be the only blemish upon his fair fame and that he was an uncommonly useful and excellent man cannot be doubted.

According to the record written in his family Bible by his son, and which is still carefully preserved, Edward Rawson was born April 16, 1615, and died August 27, 1693. He was married, in England, to Rachel Perne, a granddaughter of John Hooker, whose wife was a Grindal, sister of Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Hooker, grandfather of Rachel Perne, was an uncle of the celebrated divine, Rev. Thomas Hooker, who founded the colony of Hartford, Connecticut. The first child of Edward Rawson, a daughter was married in England and remained there. The others were Edward, Rachel, David, Mary Perne, Susan, William, Rebecca (died young), Rebecca, Elizabeth, John and Grindal.

(II) William, third son and seventh child of Edward and Rachel (Perne) Rawson, was born May 21, 1651, in Newbury, and was educated for a mercantile life. He became a prominent merchant and importer of foreign goods. Up to the time of his marriage he resided with his father in Rawson Lane, now Bromfield street, Boston, where he kept a dry goods store. In 1689 he sold his estate and re-

moved with his family to Dorchester, where he resided upon a portion of "Newbury Farm" inherited by his wife. He afterwards purchased a tract of land in Braintree, which is now known as the ancient Rawson Farm. It is situated near Neponset Village and has been passed down from father to son to the fifth generation. The present house is on the same site where William Rawson built his homestead. Here he lived nearly forty years and died September 20, 1726, in his seventy-fifth year. He was married, in 1673, to Anne Glover, only daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith) Glover, of Dorchester. She died about 1730, aged seventy-four years. In twenty-five years they had twenty children, namely: Anne (died in infancy), Wilson, Margaret, Edward (died young), Edward (died young), Rachel, Dorothy (died young), William, David, Dorothy, Ebenezer (died young), Thankful, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Edward, Anne, Patience, Peletiah, Grindal and Mary.

(III) David, fifth son and ninth child of William and Anne (Glover) Rawson, was born December 13, 1683, in Boston, and lived on the farm which was occupied by his father near the Neponset bridge. He was a persevering business man, and distinguished for energy and industry and left to his heirs a valuable estate. His personal property was valued at two hundred and twelve pounds twelve shillings four pence. He died April 20, 1752, in the sixty-ninth year of his age and was buried at Quincy. He married Mary Gulliver, daughter of Captain John Gulliver, who survived him. Their children were: David, Jonathan, Elijah, Mary, Hannah, Silence, Anne, Elizabeth, Josiah, Jerusha, Lydia and Ebenezer.

(IV) Josiah, fourth son and ninth child of David and Mary (Glover) Rawson, was born January 31, 1727, in Braintree, and settled in Groton, Massachusetts, where he lived several years and removed thence to Warwick, in Franklin county, same state, where he died February 24, 1812. He was married August 28, 1750, to Hannah Bass, of Braintree, and their children were: Josiah, Simeon, Abigail, Mary, Anna B., Jonathan B., Lydia, Betsey, Lemuel, Emelia, Hannah and Secretary.

(V) Jonathan P., third son and sixth child of Josiah and Hannah (Bass) Rawson, was born 1761, probably in Warwick, Massachusetts, and settled in Alstead, New Hampshire. His wife was Lovinia Robinson, and they were the parents of Orren, Elmon, Jonathan and Alanson.

(VI) Jonathan (2), third son of Jonathan B. and Lovinia (Robinson) Rawson, was born August 22, 1798, in Alstead, New Hampshire, and resided in that town. He married Elizabeth Flint, and they were the parents of Arnold, George B., Harvey E., Alonzo, Henry C. Franklin A., Ellen E., Edmund A., Jonathan A., Martha L. and Julia E.

(VII) Franklin Alanson, sixth son of Jonathan (2) and Elizabeth (Flint) Rawson, was born May 25, 1835, in Alstead, New Hampshire, where he grew up. He first attended the common school at East Alstead, and was subsequently a student at Westminster, Vermont. Like his father and grandfather, he was reared in the tannery business and continued to engage in it in early life. In 1856 he went West, locating in Illinois, where he was engaged in the lumber business during the summer and fall for five years, during the winters of which he taught school and music. In 1861 he returned to New Hampshire, married in Newport, and went to Michigan to engage in lumbering, remaining for one year. For thirty-five years he was engaged in mercantile business, beginning with a grocery store in Wheeler block, Newport, and has gradually extended until

he is one of the most prominent business men of Newport, and is identified with nearly every enterprise that has come into the town. In 1887 he with others built a shoe factory in Newport, which employs a considerable part of the people and adds to the thrift and development of the village. For many years he has been treasurer of the Newport Power and Building Company. He has served several times on the board of selectmen and has held many other offices in the village of Newport. He has been very attractive in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as grand master of the grand lodge of the state. He is also prominent in the order of Free Masonry, and has acted as grand high priest of the grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Hampshire. He served also as district deputy grand lecturer and district deputy grand master of his district, and was for three years master of the local lodge. Since his retirement from active business in 1894 he has been engaged in caring for his investments in and about Newport. He was married, October 27, 1861, to Caroline Elizabeth Dean, who was born September 3, 1837, in Goffstown, New Hampshire. She is the eldest child of Solomon Dean, a manufacturer of flannels, and operator of mills in Newport, from before 1860 until after 1870, when he sold them to Abiathar Richards. In 1870 he employed fifteen hands, and consumed seventy-five thousand pounds of wool and cotton, producing one hundred and forty thousand yards of flannel. Solomon Dean was born September 5, 1815, and removed from Gilsum to Newport in an early day. He died in that town July 22, 1874. He was married December 30, 1835, to Augusta Caroline Roby, who was born April 25, 1817. Their children were: Caroline Elizabeth, and Marietta Emroy. The former is the wife of Franklin A. Rawson, as above stated; the latter is the wife of Sylvester S. Ingalls. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson have two children: Morton Otis, March 20, 1868, and Shirley Jonathan, March 9, 1870. Morton Otis has been since attaining his majority, in the hotel business and is now in Los Angeles, California; Shirley Jonathan married, February 6, 1899, Maud C. Jenness, of Conway, New Hampshire. They have had two children, one of whom Florence Alma, born at Rochester, March 23, 1900, died May 16, 1900. The other is Franklin Alanson Rawson, Jr., born at Rochester, August 15, 1902. Shirley J. Rawson is a hotel-keeper at Baldwinville, Massachusetts.

Most authorities agree that the name ROGERS of Roger or Rogers is derived from the word *Hrnod* in Frank, Brother in North German, and *Ruhm* in the modern German, meaning fame or glory. The Rogers family is one of the most ancient and numerous in this country; but the early records are very confusing. There were no less than eleven by the name of John Rogers among the seventeenth century immigrants. Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary," says that none of these, or in fact, any of the early settlers of the name, can establish a claim to descent from John Rogers, who suffered martyrdom at Smithfield in 1555, though many of them have traditions to that effect. Considering the number of the martyr's offspring it is surprising that more trace of them cannot be found. Among the many in this country by the name of John Rogers may be mentioned the president of Harvard College in 1683. Probably the earliest American Rogers was Thomas, who came over in the "Mayflower" with his son Joseph, and died early in 1621. It is possible that the present line may be descended from him, but the name of

William does not appear among the sons or grandsons of Thomas.

(I) William Rogers lived at Huntington, Long Island, about the middle of the seventeenth century. In the records of that town he is thought to be the son of Isaiah, but all efforts to trace Isaiah have proved fruitless. On July 30, 1656, Jonas Wood, William Rogers and Thomas Wilkes secured a deed from Asharoken and eight other Indians, transferring extensive tracts of "medoc, freshe and salte," on the north side of Long Island, "with all the arbige that is or shal bee heare after upon the woods" for "2 coates, fore shertes, seven quarts of licker and eleven ounces of powther." This deed was recorded in New York, October 15, 1666. William Rogers married Ann, whose maiden name is unknown, and they had seven children: Obadiah, John, Samuel, Mary, Jonathan, Noah and Hannah. The date of William's death is not known, but Mrs. Ann Rogers was a widow in 1669.

(II) Noah, fifth son and sixth child of William and Ann Rogers, was born in 1646. On April 8, 1673, he married Elizabeth Taintor, and they had eight children: Mary, John, Josiah, Thomas, Hezekiah, Noah, Elizabeth and Ann. Noah Rogers died in 1725.

(III) John, second child and eldest son of Noah and Elizabeth (Taintor) Rogers, was born November 6, 1677. On June 17, 1713, he married Lydia Bowers, and they had nine children: Lydia, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Daniel, Samuel and Stephen. John Rogers died about 1750 in Bramford, Connecticut.

(IV) Joseph, second son and sixth child of John and Lydia (Bowers) Rogers, was baptized April 29, 1725. On August 3, 1748, he married Susan Pardee, and they had five children: Jason, Joel, Abigail, Joseph and Malachi.

(V) Joseph (2), third son and fourth child of Joseph (1) and Susan (Pardee) Rogers, was born April 27, 1755, in Bramford, Connecticut. On December 25, 1779, he married Lois Hall, who was born September 25, 1757, in Wallingford, Connecticut. They had six children: Thaddeus, whose sketch follows; Benajah, Lemuel, Abigail, Lois H. and Joseph. Joseph (2) Rogers died April 19, 1833, at Claremont, New Hampshire, and his wife died at the same place, May 30, 1829.

(VI) Thaddeus, eldest child of Joseph (2) and Lois (Hall) Rogers, was born July 20, 1780, at Wallingford, Connecticut. He came to New Hampshire, perhaps with his father, and died before him. He married Philena Putnam, and they had nine children: Philena, Elisha, Mary A., Fanny, Melana, Lois, Adeline, Charles and Thomas. Thaddeus Rogers died at Piermont, New Hampshire, at the early age of forty-two.

(VII) Elisha, eldest son and second child of Thaddeus and Philena (Putnam) Rogers, was born August 31, 1807. On December 23, 1834, he married Mrs. Matilda Lull Hunt, who was born May 28, 1799. They had two children: Albert, whose sketch follows, and Matilda, who died in infancy. Elisha Rogers died March 8, 1883, at Piermont, New Hampshire, and his wife died there, November 7, 1878.

(VIII) Albert, only son and elder child of Elisha and Matilda (Lull) Hunt Rogers, was born March 30, 1836, at Piermont, New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of his native town, at Bradford, Vermont, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He was a prosperous farmer, and lived in Piermont up to 1893, when he removed to Haverhill Corner, where he spent the last nine years of his life, released from active labor,



James R. Smiley

While in Piermont he served as selectman, and was justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was a staunch Republican, and attended the Congregational Church. On March 29, 1866, Albert Rogers married Anna Elizabeth Underhill, the daughter of Stephen and Sarah Ann (Stephens) Underhill, who was born August 29, 1843, in Piermont. They had three children: Albert E., born September 6, 1867; Edward S., born September 28, 1868, both at Piermont; and Frank R., born May 17, 1879. On September 6, 1893, Albert E. Rogers married Lillian May Evans, and they live in Everett, Massachusetts. On June 29, 1894, Edward S. Rogers married Bessie Maud Evans, and they have one child, Edward Albert, born May 11, 1897. They also live in Everett, Massachusetts. Mr. Rogers died May 19, 1902, in Los Angeles, California.

The Smileys are among the numerous SMILEY Granite State families of Scotch-Irish origin, and in intellectual attainments and general usefulness they have been equal to their contemporaries of the same race. The family is a prolific one and has numerous representatives in the United States.

(I) Francis Smylie, descended from Scotch Covenanters, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689, about the close of the famous siege of that place. He married Agnes Wilson, supposed to be of Protestant Scotch-Irish family, and came in 1727 to America with his wife and three children: John, born 1720; Hugh, 1723; and William, 1727. He settled first in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where were born: Margaret, 1728; Agnes, 1730; David, 1732. Sixteen years later he moved to the adjoining territory, in New Hampshire, called Windham, afterwards so divided that he lived in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he died in 1763. Two years after his death his farm was sold to Alexander Park, whose daughter Mary married Hugh Smiley. They removed to Winslow, Maine, and became the ancestors of a large family of Smileys.

(II) Deacon William Smiley, son of Frances Smylie, was born in the north of Ireland in 1727, and came the same year with his parents to this country. Sometime after his marriage, in 1753, he went to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and was one of the first settlers in that town. He acquired possession of lot No. 13, range 8, located on the eastern border on Gilmore Pond (originally called Smiley Pond), and clearing a farm resided there for more than fifty years. This farm has been for many years without an occupant. Deacon Smiley was one of the organizers of the town government, serving on its first board of selectmen; was the first town clerk and treasurer; and the first representative to the legislature (1784) under the state constitution, which, as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1781, he assisted in formulating. He was also one of the original members of the first church organized in Jaffrey and acted as a deacon for many years. In 1810 he went to reside with his son in Springfield, Vermont, and died there March 24, 1813. He married Sarah Robinson, of Boston, who died in Springfield, Vermont, November 14, 1815, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They had a family of ten children, whose names were: John, Agnes, William, Francis, David (who died young), Sarah, James, David, Robinson and Hugh. Their two sons, David and Robinson, were the first natives of Jaffrey to become college graduates. The latter, a Congregational minister, settled in Springfield, Vermont.

(III) David Smiley, sixth son and eighth child

of Deacon William and Sarah (Robinson) Smiley, was born in Jaffrey, March 26, 1769. He was graduated from Harvard College, prepared himself for the legal profession, and opened the first law office in Jaffrey. Early in the last century he removed to Bristol and practiced law there several years, and thence to Plymouth, and was principal of the old Plymouth Academy. From Plymouth he went to Grafton, where he practiced law with success until his death, which occurred May 19, 1845. He married Mary Harkness, whose mother, Elizabeth (Putnam) Harkness, was a relative of General Israel Putnam. Of their five children only two lived to maturity: Mary Harkness Smiley, born July 5, 1806, became the wife of Deacon David Fosdick, October 9, 1834, and died June 25, 1864; and James Robinson Smiley.

(IV) James Robinson, son of David and Mary (Harkness) Smiley, was born in Bristol, June 17, 1808. He was fitted for college at the Kimball Union Academy, and in 1825 entered Dartmouth, but withdrew during his sophomore year in order to begin the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Reuben Muzzey, of Hanover. His progress was interrupted by ill health, but he finally resumed his studies under Dr. Robert Lane, of Sutton, and took his medical degree at Dartmouth in 1833. He was associated with Dr. Lane for the succeeding four years, during which time he gained much valuable professional experience, and in 1837 he located in Grafton, where with the exception of two short intervals spent elsewhere, he resided for nearly thirty years, building up and retaining during the whole of that period an extensive and lucrative general practice. Beside Grafton, his field of operation extended into the towns of Danbury, Springfield, Canaan, Orange and Alexandria. Earnestly devoted to his profession, he never ceased to be a student, seeking to discover the causes of every disease coming under his observation, and exercising in his treatment such care and judgment as to generally master them. Realizing the urgent necessity for a respite from his arduous labors in Grafton and vicinity, and responding to the desire of his preceptor, whose daughter Elizabeth he had married in 1837, Dr. Smiley removed to Sutton in 1866, and thenceforward devoted himself to the care of the practice and the estate of his father-in-law, whose activity and usefulness were fast nearing their end. He practiced his profession in connection with farming at Sutton for twenty years, or until the termination of his busy life, which occurred in that town October 15, 1886.

Prior to the formation of the Republican party, of which he was a staunch supporter, he voted with the Whigs, and his views upon all the important political issues of his day were both intelligent and pronounced. In early life he served as deputy-sheriff of Grafton county, and was for many years prominently identified with the state militia, retiring with the rank of colonel. He also served with unquestionable ability as superintendent of the public schools in Grafton. He was actively interested in the Sons of Temperance, having helped to organize a division of that order in Sutton; was a charter member of Sutton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; and a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. In 1856 he assisted in establishing the Christian Church at Grafton, and his profound interest in matters relative to the moral and religious welfare of the community were frequently emphasized with far-reaching effect. He was scholarly, accurate, faithful, unselfish, one of the kindest men that ever lived.

Dr. and Mrs. Smiley reared six children: Ade-

laide Lane, born October 10, 1837; Mary Elizabeth, born November 9, 1839, died September 9, 1856; Frances Farley, born July 8, 1841; Susan Ela, born August 11, 1843; Pamela Tarbell, born January 19, 1846; and Robert Lane, born April 10, 1849. All were born in Grafton. The daughters, who were all educated at Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, have been successful school teachers, notably Miss Adelaide L. Smiley, who has been twice called to Colby Academy, New London, as its lady principal, her two engagements there covering a period of nearly twenty years. Susan E. was married July 30, 1885, to Charles L. Pulsifer, and died in Lake Village, April 2, 1890. Pamela T. became the wife of Rev. Benjamin O. True, August 18, 1874, and resided for many years in Rochester, New York. Frances F. Smiley is residing at the old homestead in Sutton, as is also her brother, Robert L., who was formerly a well-known journalist. He married Harriet E. Keyser, February 29, 1892.

(IV) Paul, eldest son of Nathaniel LADD Ladd and his third wife, Mrs. Mercy Hilton, daughter of Kingsley Hall, of Exeter, New Hampshire, was born in that town March 6, 1719. He settled first in the neighboring township of Stratham, on a farm deeded him by his father, March 28, 1747. After a few years he removed to Epping, on the road to Nottingham Square, where he bought a place which afterwards became a part of the Nottingham town farm. Near the beginning of the French and Indian war of 1754 he thought it best on account of hostile Indians to move to a more thickly settled neighborhood, and so bought a farm on Red Oak Hill, in Epping. Mr. Ladd was a thrifty farmer in comfortable circumstances, with a good education for his day. He was a man of sound judgment, and was often consulted by his neighbors in time of trouble, and was held in high esteem by the townspeople generally. In religion he was a disciple of Whitefield, whose followers at that time were called "New Lights." This was during the period when the Congregational ministers all over New England were settled and supported by the town, and Mr. Ladd's refusal to pay his tax toward the prescribed form of public worship caused some trouble. In 1747 Paul Ladd married Martha Folsom, daughter of Nathaniel Folsom, of Exeter, and they had ten children: Paul, born February 26, 1749, died unmarried; Dudley, whose sketch follows; Elis, married John Folsom; Martha, died at the age of four; Mercy, died at eight years; Simeon, married Lizzie Hines; Martha, married Steven Smith; Nathaniel, married Polly Smith; Josiah, married Polly Gale; and Susannah, born October 26, 1768, died unmarried. Paul Ladd died in February, 1783, having nearly completed his sixty-fourth year; and his widow survived him nineteen years, dying July 17, 1804.

(V) Dudley, second son and child of Nathaniel and Martha (Folsom) Ladd, was born February 26, 1749, probably in Stratham, New Hampshire. His early life was spent in Epping with his parents, but he made his permanent home in Deerfield, where his descendants, numbering at least five generations, have lived ever since. Dudley Ladd was a man of intelligence and well known in his section of the state. He taught many terms of school, and served as deputy sheriff of Rockingham county for twenty years. About 1774 Dudley Ladd married Lydia, daughter of Daniel Haines, and three children were born of this union: John F., whose sketch follows; Mercy, born in 1783, who died unmarried; and

Lydia, born April 14, 1785, who married Benjamin Smith, of Epping. Dudley Ladd died July 3, 1818.

(VI) John Folsom, eldest child and only son of Dudley and Lydia (Haines) Ladd, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, April 19, 1775. On December 13, 1798, he married Dorothy Smith, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Brown) Smith, and of this union were born ten children: David, who died young; Lois, who married Mark Wadleigh; David, who married Harriet Hoit; Pulonia, who married Cyrus Mann, of Pembroke, New Hampshire; Dud-who married Harriet Hoit; Pulonia, who married John Dunham; John F. (2), mentioned below; Lucy, who died unmarried at the age of seventy-three; Sally, married (first) Luther Fuller; (second) Andrew Ladd; Harriet, who married William Treadwell, of Lowell. John Folsom Ladd died May 27, 1817, at the early age of forty-two, and his widow survived him thirty-five years, living till August 13, 1852.

(VII) John Folsom (2), fourth son and seventh child of John Folsom (1) and Dorothy (Smith) Ladd, was born August 10, 1810, at Deerfield, New Hampshire. He married Mary M. Rollins, daughter of Ebenezer and Betsey (Rollins) Rollins, and they had four children: Mahala E., born January 24, 1839; Alpheus J., born January 18, 1845, married Melissa Langley; George M., born March 14, 1848, married Ann A. Batchelder; and Mary A., mentioned below. (See Rollins, VII).

(VIII) Mary Adelaide, second daughter and youngest child of John F. (2) and Mary (Rollins) Ladd, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, June 20, 1854. On July 3, 1873, she married John Moody Hill, of Deerfield. (See Hill, II).

Within seven years after the incorporation of Wilton, New Hampshire, the ancestor of the first family of King settled in that town. As the most of his descendants for generations were females, many of his progeny bear other names than King.

(1) Richard King is described in a deed given at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, April 21, 1753, as "a cabinet maker & Joyner." He removed to Wilton in 1769, and bought of James Maxwell, lot No. 3, of the eighth range. He was an industrious man, and excellent mechanic, and turned out many pieces of furniture, specimens of which, antique and substantial, are still in existence. His foot lathes remained in his shop many years after his death. He was a pious man, of good habits and irreproachable character. His daughters were distinguished for their industry and household virtues, for beauty of person and amiability of disposition. He married (first), Lucy Butterfield, who died in Wilton, September 13, 1783, aged fifty years; second, Sarah Wooley, of Westford, Massachusetts, who died in 1808. His children, all by the first wife, were: Lucy, Mary, Betsey, Benning, and Sarah.

(11) Benning, only son of Richard and Lucy (Butterfield) King, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, and was brought by his parents to Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1769. He died October 14, 1845, aged seventy-eight. He was a prosperous farmer and of sterling character. He married, November 19, 1794, Abigail, daughter of Ashby Morgan. She died November 12, 1855, aged eighty-five. Her mother's family name was Greeley. She was called by one of her descendants "a paragon of excellence." At the age of seventy-three she became a member of the Baptist Church, being

baptized by immersion. The children of Benning and Abigail were: Samuel, Sarah, Abigail, Hannah, Clarissa, Mary, and Sanford.

(III) Colonel Samuel, eldest child of Benning and Abigail (Morgan) King, was born in Wilton, August 26, 1795, and died June 20, 1862, aged sixty-seven. He was a farmer, residing in Wilton, and was a man of great physical vigor, once mowing on a wager six acres of grass in one day between sunrise and sunset. He was widely known as an officer of the militia, and was commissioned July 1, 1829, colonel of the Twenty-second regiment of New Hampshire militia. He was also captain of a volunteer company called the "Miller Guards," which received a splendid standard from General James Miller. On two occasions, in 1840 and 1861, he offered his services to the country as a soldier. He was energetic, enthusiastic, and a man of generous impulses. He married first, September, 1816, Rebecca Parkhurst, who died June 9, 1817, aged twenty-four. He married second, January 27, 1820, Lydia Livermore, who was born in Wilton, May 20, 1792, and died March 4, 1871, aged seventy-eight. She was the daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kidder) Livermore (See Livermore, V). He had by the first wife, Rebecca Parkhurst, one child, Rebecca; and by the second wife, Lydia Livermore, six children: Elizabeth, John, George, Josephine, Henry L., and Mary W.

(IV) Mary W., youngest child of Colonel Samuel and Lydia (Livermore) King, was born in Wilton, February 4, 1838, and married, January 29, 1859, James Taft. (See Taft, II).

From 1634 to 1638 there arrived in New England no less than seven immigrants by the name of King. Two bore the name of Thomas and the others were: William, Robert, Richard, Mitchell and Edward. There is some reason for believing that the New Hampshire branch of the family now in hand, which was established by an early settler in Langdon, is the posterity of Thomas King, who was born in England in 1614, was a passenger from London in the ship "Blessing" and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he was admitted to the church in 1637-8. His son, Deacon Thomas, married Elizabeth Clap, daughter of Thomas Clap, of Dorchester, England, who settled in Scituate in 1633, and was the ancestor of Rev. Thomas Clap, president of Yale College from 1739 to 1766. John King, son of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth (Clap) King, was born at Scituate in 1677, and John King, Jr., son of John and Rebecca King, was born there in 1704.

(I) William King, the Langdon settler above referred to, came from Tolland, Connecticut, to that town as a pioneer and was prominently identified with the early development of that locality. His wife was Betsey Darby.

(II) Captain William (2), son of William (1) and Betsey (Darby) King, was born in Langdon and settled in Alstead, where he became a prosperous merchant. He was an able officer in the state militia, and participated to some extent in the anti-Masonic disturbance which took place early in the last century. For some time he struggled bravely against the ravages of pulmonary phthisis, which terminated fatally in 1851. He married Mary C. Ritchie, daughter of John Ritchie, an extensive farmer and the wealthiest resident of Londonderry in his day, who was accustomed during the winter season to transport his farm products by ox team to Boston for a market. She became the mother of

twelve children, six of whom are now living. Colonel Dana W., who will be referred to at greater length below; Dean W., M. D., of Boulder, Colorado, twin brother of the colonel; James, of whom there is no information at hand; Martha H., wife of James W. Chilcott, of Denver, Colorado; Clara, who became the wife of B. F. Clapp, of Nashua; and Emma W., who married James T. W. Drips, of Arvada, Colorado. (N. B. These children are not given in chronological order).

(III) Colonel Dana Willis, son of Captain William and Mary C. (Ritchie) King, was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, June 29, 1832. He attended the public schools of his native town, and at the age of nineteen years went to Boston, where he obtained a clerkship in a provision store. About a year later he was prevented from shipping on a whaling bark by the interference of his twin brother, and going to Detroit, Michigan, was employed in a grocery store in that city for a few months. Returning east, he went to reside with his parents in Nashua, and entered the employ of Josephus Baldwin, manufacturer of bobbins and shuttles. In 1854 he joined the exodus of young men bound from New England to the then newly settled states of Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin, and after spending two and a half years in the west he returned to Nashua, where he resumed mechanical employment in the repair shops of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Although not a mechanical genius he never-the-less developed considerable ability, and in cases of emergency made himself exceedingly valuable to his employers. The breaking out of the civil war in 1861, aroused his patriotism and at the same time kindled into life a capacity for the military service, which was a heritage, and enlisting in Company F, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, he served in the field with credit for a period of three months, returning home a corporal. Signifying his intention of re-enlisting, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, which was transported by water from Boston to Ship Island and attached to the Department of the Gulf under the command of General Benjamin F. Butler. He was quartered in New Orleans after its capture, and subsequently participated in nearly all of the engagements in which his regiment took part, including the capture of Port Hudson, which was captured on the third attempt, the first two having failed. General Banks then called for one thousand volunteers to take it. Colonel King was among the number who responded. It was captured at a tremendous cost to the Eighth New Hampshire, which was the first regiment to enter, and they pulled down the Confederate flag. For the part Colonel King took in this assault, the United States Senate, in 1906, voted him and others a medal of honor. For meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy he was promoted to the rank of captain, and at Port Hudson so many officers were either killed or disabled, that at one time he commanded several other companies in addition to his own. In the Red River expedition under General Banks his horse was shot from under him and on April 8, 1864, he was captured at the Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, by the enemy. His sufferings at Shreveport, Louisiana, and within the Confederate stockade at Tyler, Texas, from which he made his escape only to be recaptured and be subjected to more hardship, can be appreciated only by those of his comrades in misery, now alive. He was finally exchanged, and rejoining his regiment at Natchez, Mississippi, returned with it in November, 1865, in command of the veteran battalion, with the rank of lieutenant-

colonel, being the only remaining officer originally commissioned who was in line when the regiment left the state.

For the past thirty-eight years Colonel King has aided in no small measure in developing the resources of Nashua. In 1868 he was elected register of deeds for Hillsboro county and retained that office, through successive re-elections, until April 1, 1907, although the Republican party, of which he is a staunch supporter, has frequently suffered defeat. For many years he has been recognized as an expert in the examination of land titles and he still devotes much time to that occupation. He was chosen an alternate to the Republican national convention of 1888, was a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and although making no pretensions to being an orator, he is an interesting as well as a humorous speaker and has made upward of thirty-five memorial addresses in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In Masonry he has advanced to the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, being a member of Rising Sun Lodge, Meridian Sun Chapter, Israel Hunt Council and St. George Commandery, Knights Templars; he is also a member of John G. Foster Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Loyal Legion; the Massachusetts Association of Prisoners of War; and has served as treasurer of the New Hampshire Veterans Association from the time of its organization, 1877, to the present time. In his religious belief he is a Universalist. On the outer wall of his residence in Concord street is a reproduction of the Nineteenth Corps badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, cut in brown stone and blazoned in gold, which attests beyond question his paramount interest in that organization. September 2, 1857, Colonel King was united in marriage with Miss Jennie L. Carter, daughter of Joseph and Elmira (Blake) Carter, of Nashua. The children of this union are: William D., born August 17, 1858; and Winnifred May, born March 10, 1870. The latter was married June 14, 1893, to Levi A. Judkins, of Claremont; they have one child: Winnifred K., born October 12, 1895.

It is impossible at the present time to KING state how the first bearer of this surname acquired it. He may have taken it from his lofty bearing, or the place he occupied in the mock ceremonies of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, as for instance, Epiphany, when there was a great feast, and one of the company was elected king, the rest being according to the lots they drew, either ministers or maids of honor; or he may have been "King of Misrule," who initiated and conducted the merry doings of Christmastide; or the king who with his queen was enthroned in each English village on May morning.

(I) Thomas, son of Mitchell King, was born in Dunham, Province of Quebec, in 1831. He was educated in the common schools and learned blacksmithing, which trade he has followed all his life. He removed to the United States, and lived for a time in Worcester, Massachusetts, and later went to Troy, Vermont, where he now resides, and carries on the business of his trade. He married, Jane Rice, of Sheedon, and five children were born to them: Joseph F., Nelson, Jasper, Mabel, and Maud.

(II) Joseph Francis, eldest child of Thomas and Jane (Rice) King, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, May 3, 1872, and was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts and Vermont. He was employed by the Central Vermont railroad for a time, and then learned the blacksmith's trade. He followed that vocation at St. Albans, Vermont,

until 1902, and then removed to Meredith, New Hampshire, where he has since lived, and now has a large and prosperous business, being a skillful mechanic. He is a Republican and an attendant, but not a member of the Baptist Church. He married Mary Beardsley. They have six children: Ralph, Alice, Lawrence, Annette, Joseph, and Archie.

In the tide of sturdy emigrants who left England's shores to settle along the "stern and rockbound coast" of SARGENT New England in the early part of the seventeenth century, was the ancestor of the Sargents, who have thought more about the clearing away of the wilderness, the making of homes and farms, the erection of workshops and factories, the rearing of churches and schoolhouses, and the founding of a great free nation, than of keeping a record of their acts. A brief account of some of them is here given. The earliest record seeming to bear on the origin of the Sargent family of this article appears in the Abbey church at Bath, England, under date of November 22, 1602, where the record of the marriage of Richard Sargent and Katherine Steevens is set out, and it states further "Ano Dom. 1630, Jenning Walters and Joane Sargent were married April 15," and under "Baptisms," "Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Sargent, 28 day, 1603, October; 1606, June, William the Sonne of Richard Sargent the 28th; March, 1609, Joane the daughter of Richard Sargent was baptised the 26th." No further record of father or son is found there, and it is inferred that they may have gone to London and William shipped from there.

(I) One historian of the Sargent family says: "At first I was not inclined to believe this William was our ancestor, or from this part of England. But since learning that the father of William's first wife, 'Quarter Master John Perkins,' was at Agawam in August, 1631, a short time after arriving in America, and that he came from near Bath, England, it seems quite probable that if William was from there and with Captain Smith in 1614, when the latter landed at Agawam and wrote up its beauties and advantages, William may have returned and induced John Perkins and others to emigrate." The first record found of William is in the general court records of Massachusetts Colony in April, 1633, where a copy of an act appears to protect him and other grantees of land at Agawam, now Ipswich, Massachusetts, in their rights. The next record is that of his oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1639. It is shown by records and deeds that he was one of the first settlers at Wessacucuh, now Newbury, in 1635; at Winnacunnet, now Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638; at South Merrimac, now Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, and that "William Sargent, townsman and commissioner of Salisbury," had a tax rate December 25, 1650, of 7s. 4d. He was next located at Salisbury New Town, now Amesbury and Merrimack, in 1655, where he resided until his death in 1675. He is believed to have married Elizabeth Perkins about 1633, as she came with her parents to America in the ship "Lion," in the spring of 1631. She died before September 18, 1670, for William married at that time Joanna Rowell, who survived him and married Richard Carrier, of Amesbury. The children of William Sargent seem to have been as follows, but owing to lack and contradiction of records there is uncertainty about them: Mary, Elizabeth (died young), Thomas, William, Lydia, Elizabeth (died young), Sarah (died young), Sarah and

Elizabeth. (William and numerous descendants are noticed farther on in this article).

(II) Thomas, third child and eldest son of William and Elizabeth Sargent, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1643, died February 27, 1706, was a farmer, and resided on "Bear Hill." He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Amesbury before Major Robert Pike, December 20, 1677; held public office, and was quite a prominent man in civil affairs, and a lieutenant in the militia. His will was dated February 8, 1706, and probated at Salem, April 8, 1706. He married January 2, 1667, Rachel Barnes, born February 3, 1648, daughter of William Barnes of Amesbury and Salisbury. She died in 1719. Both were buried in the "Ferry Cemetery." Their children were: Thomas (died young), John (died young), Mary, Hannah, Thomas, Rachel, Jacob, William, Joseph, Judith (died young), Judith, and John. (Jacob and Joseph and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(III) Thomas (2), fifth child and third son of Thomas (1) and Rachel (Barnes) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, November 15, 1676, and died May 1, 1719. He resided in Amesbury, was a farmer, and held office. He married, December 17, 1702, Mary Stevens of Amesbury, born 1680; died May 24, 1766. They were buried in the "Center Cemetery." Their children were: Christopher, Moses, Stephen and Mehitabel. (Stephen and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(IV) Moses, second son and third child of Thomas and Mary Stevens Sargent, was born in Amesbury, August 21, 1707, and died July 24, 1756, at Amesbury, where he resided and was buried. He was a farmer. He married, August 14, 1727, Sarah Bagley, of Amesbury, where she was born in 1708, and died March 16, 1801. Their children were: Orlando, Mary, Sarah, Dorothy and Christopher, whose sketch follows.

(V) Christopher (1) Sargent was born in Amesbury, May 18, 1740, and died November 10, 1830. He was a tiller of the soil. He married, June 12, 1759, Anna, daughter of Robert —, of Amesbury, where she was born August 29, 1741, and died July 31, 1824. Their children were: Anna, Moses, Nicholas, Dorothy, Betsy, Christopher, Rhoda, Sarah, Stephen and Polly.

(VI) Christopher (2), sixth child and second son of Christopher (1) and Anna Sargent, was born in Amesbury, October 24, 1771, and died March 20, 1814. He was a farmer, and lived and died in Amesbury. He married, April 12, 1795, Jennie Patten, born April 24, 1775, died September 7, 1831. She was born, married, died and was buried in Amesbury. The children of this union were: Nicholas, Cyrus, Christopher, Jane, John B., Stephen, John P., and Benjamin F.

(VII) Cyrus, second son and child of Christopher (2) and Jennie (Patten) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, April 19, 1798. He removed to Merrimac, where he was a farmer. He married (first), September 25, 1825, Sarah C. Annis, Strafford, Vermont, born September 3, 1803, died October 20, 1841; and (second), January 16, 1850, Hannah M. Davis, South Lee, New Hampshire, where she was born, April 19, 1813, and died October 13, 1888. He died at Merrimac, July 19, 1886, aged ninety years. He had eleven children, nine by the first wife and two by the second, all born in Amesbury. His children were: Adeline, Christopher, Cyrus E., Joseph A., Sarah J., Julia A., Sarah A., Benjamin A., Lucius Clark, Mary A. and Anna.

(VIII) Cyrus Edwin, second son and third child of Cyrus and Sarah C. (Annis) Sargent, was

born in Amesbury, February 20, 1830, is a musician and resides in Boston. He married, 1854, Maria A. Houghton, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, born in Cambridge, August 13, 1857, died at Concord, April 9, 1893, and was buried at Lebanon. Their children were: Frederick E., Addie M., and Alice H.

(IX) Addie M. Sargent, born 1858, married, 1888, Edward N. Pearson, of Concord, New Hampshire. (See Pearson, VIII).

(IV) Stephen, third son and child of Thomas (2) and Mary (Stevens) Sargent, was born September 14, 1710, in Amesbury, and died October 2, 1773, in that town, where he always resided. He was a captain of troops in the French and Indian war, and is said to have prayed with his company while stationed at Crown Point, which was not approved by the higher officers. He married September 26, 1730, Judith Ordway, of Newbury, born 1712, died June 4, 1790. Their fourteen children were: Thomas, James, Stephen, Peter, Nathan, Judith (see Elliott Colby, V), Abner, Lois, Amasa, Moses (died young), Ezekiel, Moses, Mary and Ebenezer. (Amasa and Ezekiel and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(V) Abner, seventh child and sixth son of Stephen and Judith (Ordway) Sargent, born in Amesbury, August 18, 1741, died August, 1792, in Warner, New Hampshire. He was a farmer, and resided in Amesbury until 1780, and then removed to Warner, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, October 22, 1766, Sarah Rowell, of Amesbury. Their children were: Nathan, Elizabeth, Stephen, William R., Judith, Abner, Thomas, Lois, and Isaac. (William R. and Isaac and descendants receive further notice in this article).

(VI) Stephen, second son and third child of Abner and Sarah (Rowell) Sargent, was born March 23, 1772, in Amesbury, and settled soon after attaining his majority in Warner, New Hampshire. He died there October 24, 1850, aged eighty-seven years. He engaged in farming and was a successful and representative citizen. He was married January 23, 1804, in Warner, to Betsey Currier, who was born December 12, 1774, in that town, and died March 15, 1829. Following her death Mr. Sargent married Ruth (Colby) Clough, who was born February, 1793, in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, where she died January 19, 1881, and was buried. Their children, all born in Warner, were: Daniel C., Abner (died young), Abner, Sally, Thomas, Hannah, Jacob R., Theodate, Isaac and Charlotte S. The eldest lived in Warner and died in Webster. Jacob R. was a farmer in Warner, where he died. Isaac was a calico printer, and died in Pennsylvania, and was buried in Frankfort, of that state.

(VII) Abner (2), third son and child of Stephen and Betsey (Currier) Sargent, was born September 16, 1806, in Warner, and died there July 30, 1887, near the close of his eighty-first year. He was a farmer and also a merchant. He was married in March, 1835, at Springfield, New Hampshire, to Martha J. Morrill, of Boscawen, where she was born May 13, 1814. She died August 19, 1876, in Warner. Her sons were: Walter, and Frank Morrill. The last named was a farmer in Warner, where he died in 1892, leaving two daughters, Myrtie A. and Ethel M. The former is now the wife of Edward Brusseau, of Littleton, New Hampshire. Ethel is wife of Archie Walcott, a conductor on the Boston & Maine railroad.

(VIII) Walter, elder son of Abner and Martha J. (Morrill) Sargent, was born December 25, 1837, in Warner. When he was about two years of age

his father sold out his mercantile business in Warner and settled in that part of Boscawen which is now Webster, and here the son grew to manhood. His primary education was supplied by the district school, and he was subsequently a student at the Salisbury, Hopkinton, Franklin and Contoocook academies. In the meantime he was his father's assistant upon the farm and was early accustomed to habits of industry and thereby laid the foundation of a successful career. He taught school in winter for a number of years and also worked at carpentering, of which trade he had acquired a thorough knowledge. For several years he was engaged in the management of Captain Samuel Morrill's farm in Andover, and in 1867 he settled upon a farm in Warner, which is now his home, and is widely known as Elm farm. It is handsomely located about two miles from the village of Warner, on the road to Kearsarge mountain, and is a handsome and commodious residence, and is the home of many who seek rest and pleasure for the summer vacation, from many localities. At the time when Mr. Sargent took possession of this farm the buildings were in a low state of repair and inconveniently arranged and located, and he very soon began rebuilding in a thorough and systematic manner. His buildings are now models of convenience and comfort, and are especially adapted for their purposes. He has also added to the acreage of his farm so that it now covers about two hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Sargent is an intelligent and progressive farmer and believes in thorough cultivation and mixed agriculture. Besides producing excellent crops he maintains a fine dairy of thorough-bred cattle, chiefly Guernsey and Jersey strain and usually has regular customers. Although existing conditions require him sometimes to purchase grain, he considers it more advantageous to raise it, and is a successful producer of corn and other grains, which are fed and consumed upon the farm. He has also given considerable attention to rearing valuable colts, and is a breeder of the Delaine Merino sheep, his flock usually numbering from fifty to seventy-five, and the individuals show the advantages of thorough breeding and careful selection.

Mr. Sargent takes commendable interest in the progress of affairs both at home and abroad and keeps abreast of the times by reading and intercourse with his fellows. He has been a member of the Warner Grange since its organization in 1877, served as secretary of the Merrimac County Council, and was charter secretary of Merrimac County Pomona Grange. He retains his interest in Grange work, but on account of impaired hearing has been for recent years debarred from active participation in its councils. He was for several years secretary of the Kearsarge Agricultural and Mechanical Society. He has always been a friend and supporter of the free public schools and aided in the organization of the Symonds free high school of Warner. He has also served his townsmen as one of the board of selectmen. He was married, May 6, 1863, in Warner, to Addie C. Morrill, of Andover, daughter of Captain Samuel Morrill, of that town. She was born December 14, 1838, in Andover, and died in Warner September 26, 1873, and her body reposes in the cemetery in that town. Mr. Sargent was married (second) at Nashua, October 3, 1877, to Fanny A. Shaw, youngest daughter of Deacon Richard and Alice (Watson) Fellows, of Salisbury, and widow of James Shaw. She is a native of Salisbury, and her gracious manner and cheerful hospitality help to render the home of Mr. Sargent a home indeed to all who come to Elm Farm.

Mr. Sargent has two sons, children of the first wife, namely: 1. Frank H., born December 8, 1864, in Andover, now chief money order clerk in the money order department of the American Express Company at the Union Station of the Boston & Maine railroad, Boston; he married, September 29, 1887, Grace F. Colby, daughter of John P. and Sarah Colby, and their children are: Ruth F., born August 21, 1892; Walter Harriman, May, 1895; John Abner, October, 1896; Howard Morrill, November, 1898; Helen Andrews, November 1900. 2. George H., born in Warner, May 5, 1867, now on the editorial staff of the *Boston Transcript*. He married, August, 1889, Larrie Dietz, of Iowa City, Iowa; no children.

(VI) William Rowell, third son and fourth child of Abner and Sarah (Rowell) Sargent, was born March 23, 1772, in Warner, and died in that town June 27, 1846. He was a farmer. He was married, November 9, 1798, to Mary Colby, of Warner, who was born July 11, 1778, and died February 27, 1870 (see Colby). Their children were: Nathan, Stephen M., Melinda, William R., John C., Naomi B. and Abner.

(VII) Nathan, eldest child of William R. and Mary (Colby) Sargent, was born November 6, 1801, in Warner, and died there June 12, 1878, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a farmer all his life in Warner. He was married, September 29, 1825, in Warner, to Sally Currier, of that town, who was born September 15, 1801, and died September 28, 1827. He married (second), in September, 1830, Hephsebah Frazier, who was born 1801, and died April 17, 1878. There was one child of the first marriage and four of the second, namely: Nathan, Sally E., Naomi B., David F. and Maria F.

(VIII) Naomi B., third child and second daughter of Nathan Sargent and second child of Hephsebah (Frazier) Sargent, was born May 9, 1836, in Warner, and was married April 21, 1860, to Henry Jepson, of Bradford. (See Jepson, VI).

(VI) Isaac, tenth and youngest child of Abner and Sarah (Rowell) Sargent, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, November 21, 1786, and died December 6, 1825, from fracture of the skull. He resided in Boscawen (now Webster), where he was a farmer. He married, March 16, 1816, Rebecca M. Farnum, born December 10, 1795, died, April 19, 1882. She was born, married, died and was buried in Concord. Their children were: Sarah F., Ezekiel C., George J., Mary A., and Walter H., the subject of an extended notice in this article.

(VII) George Jackman, third child and second son of Isaac and Rebecca M. (Farnum) Sargent, was born in Boscawen, October 20, 1820, died in Concord, August 27, 1901. He received his education in the public schools and Franklin and Pembroke academies, and at the age of twenty-one began to learn the stonecutter's trade, which he soon mastered, and was advanced to the position of superintendent of stonecutters, under various employers. He was a very successful man in business, and in his later life retired and owned and occupied a handsome home on Penacook street, in Concord. He also owns several other pieces of residence property in the city. He was a Congregationalist in religion, and for many years was a member of the North Church. In politics he was a Republican, and held positions of honor and trust, while a resident of Quincy, Massachusetts. He was a person of fine ability, well informed, interested in public improvements, of pleasing address and highly respected. He married (first) at Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 21, 1867, Amanda M.



Georg Sanger



Walter H. Sargent

Bordman, born at Hebron, New Hampshire, January 1, 1832. She died at Concord, August 14, 1870, and he married (second) at Haverhill, New Hampshire, October 25, 1882, Lucy M. Marston, born in Benton, New Hampshire, September 6, 1855, daughter of Bartlett and Ann S. (Brown) Marston (see Marston, VII). By the first marriage of Mr. Sargent there was one daughter, Jessie G., born July 6, 1868. She married, May 6, 1891, Charles E. Smith, and died May 13, 1897, leaving four children: Freda M., Bertha Lucy, Kelsey Low and Jessie Sarah. By the second marriage there were three children: Lillian, George Jackman, and Beulah. The first died in infancy. The second is now a student at the New Hampshire State College. The youngest is an artist of much natural ability. Her paternal home is adorned with handsome specimens of her skill in pencil drawing.

(VII) Walter Harris, third son and fifth and youngest child of Isaac and Rebecca M. (Farnum) Sargent, was born in Boscawen, March 6, 1825, and died in Concord, November 24, 1895, aged seventy. He was educated in the common schools. For some years he was a partner with his brother, George J. Sargent, in quarrying and cutting stone in Quincy, Massachusetts, and later returned to Boscawen and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a speculator, and nearly all his life was interested in various enterprises. He dealt in farms, and at one time owned thirteen in Boscawen. He was a superior hunter, and before the rebellion was a captain in the state militia. He was a recruiting officer for the war of 1861, and was a second lieutenant in Company H, Fourteenth regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and later promoted to first lieutenant. He was taken prisoner and spent three months in Libby prison. He returned home in 1864, after serving three years. He was a member of William I. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Penacook, of which he was one time commander. He was a good farmer, an enterprising business man, a patriotic citizen, and a brave soldier. He married, October 5, 1852, Serena L. Farrington, of Norway, Maine, where she was born December 15, 1832, a daughter of John Farrington. She died July 25, 1883, at Bridgewater, where she was buried. Their children were: Ella Frances, born April 29, 1854, who married November 14, 1874, Charles Noyse, and died June 4, 1888; Arthur W., August 25, 1855, now living in Vancouver, British Columbia; Anna Judson, March 21, 1857, married April 20, 1876, S. Frost Hammond, of Bristol, this state; Flora May, October 11, 1866, married June 18, 1896, John L. A. Chellis, of Concord; Walter Herbert, next mentioned.

(VIII) Walter Herbert, youngest child of Walter H. and Serena L. (Farrington) Sargent, was born in Boscawen, February 26, 1868. He was educated in the common schools, New Hampton Institute, Tilton Seminary, and the State Normal School at Plymouth. After leaving school he established himself in the business of contractor and builder at Concord, where he has since been successfully engaged in that line. He has erected buildings in various parts of New England, among which are the college buildings at Durham, all but one of which he built; the Carnegie Library, Dover; the high school building at Woodstock, Vermont; the school-house in West Concord; the high school building in Lebanon; the Odd Fellows' Home, Concord; and the Catholic parochial school building in Concord. He makes crayon drawings (both portrait and landscape) an avocation, and in this line of art has met with success. He took the first

prize at the State Fair, Concord, 1905. He is a Republican, attends the Baptist Church, and is a member of Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Concord. He married, December 13, 1899, at Concord, Abbie Smart Adams, born in Concord, April 23, 1876, daughter of Frank and Georgiana (Holt) Adams, of Concord. He has a son by a former marriage, Irville W., born May 24, 1890.

(V) Amasa, seventh son and ninth child of Stephen and Judith (Ordway) Sargent, was born December 11, 1744, in Amesbury, and resided all his life in that town where he was engaged in agriculture and died there September 25, 1815. He was married (first) in 1770 to Mary Webster, who was the mother of two of his children. He married (second), October 18, 1774, Sarah, daughter of Robert and Anne (Coffin) Sargent, of West Newbury. She was born 1750, and died September 20, 1833, in Amesbury (now Merrimack). Robert Sargent was born October 10, 1716, in Amesbury, and died in that town January 28, 1808. He was married, January 22, 1741, to Anne Coffin, of West Newbury, who was born February 1, 1722, in Newbury, and died February 20, 1798, in that town. Robert Sargent was a farmer and a captain in the state militia. Sarah, his daughter, who became the wife of Amasa Sargent, was his fifth child and third daughter. He was a son of John Sargent, who was born May 18, 1692, in Amesbury, a son of Thomas Sargent (see Sargent, II). She was born August 23, 1692. John Sargent died May 19, 1762, at Amesbury, where he passed his life and was buried. He was a farmer, and held various town offices and was captain of the militia. His eldest son and second child was Robert, father of Amasa Sargent's second wife. Amasa's children were: Mary, Martha, Moses, John, Edmund, Stephen, Robert and Paine.

(VI) Moses, eldest son of Amasa Sargent, was born May 26, 1777, in Amesbury, Massachusetts (now Merrimack), and resided in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he was a shipwright and died September 7, 1855. He was married February 14, 1802, in Salisbury, to Anna Morrill, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Joy) Morrill, and granddaughter of Abraham and Anna (Clough) Morrill, of Amesbury. Abraham Morrill, last above named, was the son of Abraham Morrill and wife, Elizabeth Sargent (see Morrill, III and Sargent, II). Anna (Morrill) Sargent was born September 2, 1778. Her children were: Anna, Moses, Louisa, Thomas M., Sophia, John M. and Mary.

(VII) Moses (2), eldest son and second child of Moses (1) and Anna (Morrill) Sargent, was born December 16, 1803, in Salisbury, and resided for a time in that town. He was a manufacturer and was located at various times in different towns of New Hampshire. He was an active man and took some part in public affairs and held several offices. He died September 1, 1886, in Lakeport, New Hampshire. He was married (first), October 27, 1824, to Judith Hoyt, who was born in 1805, and died July 26, 1849. He was married (second) in February, 1850, to Mrs. Mary Huntington, who was born in 1811, and died December 2, 1854. Mr. Sargent married (third), February 22, 1854, Sarah Thing. His first wife was the mother of all of his children, namely: Mary, Stephen, Moses, John, David and Frank S.

(VIII) Frank Sanborn, youngest child of Moses (2) and Judith (Hoyt) Sargent, was born August 10, 1848, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was an infant when his parents removed to Lake Vil-

lage (now Lakeport). There he attended the public schools, including the high school, until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Belmont, New Hampshire, and took employment in the hosiery mills there. That he was a faithful and industrious worker is evidenced by the fact that he continued in the same establishment until May 18, 1904, when he retired from active labor and during this time he had risen through the gradations until he was overseer of the mill. Since his retirement he has resided with his son in Penacook, New Hampshire. He was married (first) January 8, 1875, to Annie V. Collins, of Meredith, New Hampshire. She died February 28, 1873, at Belmont. She left two sons, Elmer U., and Frank Bowen; the latter resides in Concord. Mr. Sargent was married (second), January 8, 1875, to Clara Thompson, of Belmont, who died in that town September 26, 1895. She was a daughter of Israel Thompson and was born in 1853. Her children were: Olin Thompson, Moses B. and Helen B.

(IX) Elmer Ulysses, eldest child of Frank Sanborn and Annie V. (Collins) Sargent, was born March 29, 1871, in Belmont, New Hampshire, and received his primary education in the district schools of that town. He graduated at Gilmanton Academy in 1890 and was three years a student at Tilton Seminary. In 1896 he entered Dartmouth College and graduated from the medical course in 1900. For some months thereafter he was engaged in the Boston hospitals for the purpose of preparing for active practice. In July, 1900 he settled in Penacook and opened an office and is now in the enjoyment of a large and growing practice. He is an earnest student and keeps abreast of the times, not only in his profession but in the various interests of life. He makes no effort to mingle in public affairs, but is a pronounced Republican in political principle. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married, September 3, 1902, to Martha Rolfe, of Penacook, daughter of Henry and Lydia Ellen (Gleason) Rolfe (see Rolfe, VIII). She was born November 4, 1874, in Penacook, and is the mother of one son, Eben Rolfe Sargent, born April 15, 1906.

(V) Ezekiel, ninth son and child of Stephen and Judith (Ordway) Sargent, was born March 12, 1748, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and died September 15, 1821, in that town. He was a farmer by occupation, and passed his life in Amesbury, where both he and his wife were buried, and where the children were born. His will was probated at Salem in 1821. He was married, September 29, 1784, in Amesbury, to Betsey Kelley, of that town, and their children were: Ezekiel, Stephen, Betsey, Sally, Hannah, Nathan, Abner, John K., Judith, beside a son and daughter, who died in infancy, younger than any of the above.

(VI) Stephen, second son and child of Ezekiel and Betsey (Kelley) Sargent, was born April 13, 1787, in Amesbury, and died December 17, 1853, in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. He resided for a time in Newport, New Hampshire, where his children were born. He was married February 13, 1814, to Sally Davis of Plaistow, New Hampshire, and they had two sons: Daniel Davis and Ezekiel D.

(VII) Daniel Davis, elder son of Stephen and Sally (Davis) Sargent, was born December 28, 1816, in Newport, New Hampshire, and resided in early life in Hopkinton. In 1862, he removed to Stoddard, where he was engaged in farming and died June 30, 1887. His body was deposited in the cemetery at Hopkinton. He was a very successful

farmer and was active in public affairs, serving several years as selectman and at one time was chairman of the board. He was also town treasurer, and for a number of years was treasurer of the Grange, holding that office at the time of his death. He was thoroughly respected and esteemed by all his acquaintances. He was married April 6, 1843, to Mary W. Chase, of Hopkinton, daughter of Joseph Chase, of that town. She was born July 2, 1822, and is still very active in her eighty-fourth year. Their children were: Emily C., Clara D., Mary J., Edmund H., Sarah M., and Hattie C.

(VIII) Edmund H., only son and fourth child of Daniel D. and Mary W. (Chase) Sargent, was born April 11, 1849, in Hopkinton, and was educated in that town and in Stoddard. He remained on the home farm until he attained his majority, and then learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for five years. He then became expert at the tinner's trade, and for eighteen years continued in that occupation. Later he removed to Newport, New Hampshire, where he worked two years for the Nourse Hardware Company. In 1893 he moved to Sunapee Harbor, and established himself in the hardware and tinning business in partnership with a Mr. Curtis, the style of the firm being Sargent & Curtis. They are the only dealers in this line in Sunapee, and carry an extensive line of hardware and employ a number of men throughout the year. Their business had been very successful, and is deserved because of their industry and sound business judgment. For a few years Mr. Sargent was a resident of Marlow, New Hampshire, and served as one of the board of selectmen of that town. He is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Marlow, and has passed through the principal chairs in that lodge, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge. Since he has been a resident of Sunapee, he has been active in promoting the welfare and progress of the town and is now serving his fifth year as chairman of the board of water commissioners. He was married to Mary S. Nelson, daughter of John Nelson, of Sutton, New Hampshire.

(III) Jacob, sixth child and third son of Thomas and Rachel (Barnes) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, October 1, 1678, and resided and died there May 7, 1754. His will was dated June 16, 1742, and probated at Salem in 1754. He was a farmer. He married (first), November 2, 1700, Gastret Davis, of Amesbury, who was born in 1676, and died June 27, 1745. Married (second), December 22, 1746, Elizabeth Baxter, widow of Daniel Hoyt. His children, all by his first wife and born in Amesbury, were: Sarah, Rachel, Thomas, Annie, Alice, Hannah, Benjamin and Peter.

(IV) Thomas, third child and eldest son of Jacob and Gastret (Davis) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, March 18, 1706, and died there in 1778. He was a farmer and spent his life in Amesbury. He married (first), March 26, 1728, in Amesbury, Priscilla Weed, of that town, who was born in 1707 and died October 12, 1750. Married (second), April 15, 1756, widow Rebecca (Rogers) Blaisdell, of Amesbury. He had the following named children by his two wives: Thomas, Jacob, Hannah, Judith, Ephraim, Isaac, Asa, Moses, Dorcas and Phineas.

(V) Moses, eldest child of Thomas and Rebecca (Rogers) (Blaisdell) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, January 12, 1757, and died in Warren, Vermont, August 11, 1839, aged eighty-two. He was a farmer, and moved to Hartland, Vermont, in the spring of 1789, then to Windsor in 1793, and to

Warren in 1804. He enlisted in the Revolution from Amesbury, May, 1775, for eight months in Captain Currier's company; in July, 1776, for six months in Captain Brown's company; in July, 1777, for two months, and in July, 1778, for three months in Captain Eaton's company. All these enlistments were in Amesbury. He enlisted from Weare in July, 1779, for three months in Captain Dearing's company; March, 1780, for nine months in Captain Cheney's company; July, for three months in Captain Kidder's company; and October, 1781, for two months in Captain Hall's company, making a total of three years. He was a pensioner, and the history of Weare states that he was a corporal and received a bounty. He was one of the first settlers of Warren, represented the town and held office almost continuously for many years. He married, February 22, 1779, Sarah Crane, of Weare, New Hampshire, who was born February 6, 1761, and died October 30, 1820, in Warren, Vermont. He married (second), about 1821, Widow Ruth Burroughs, of Roxbury. His children, all by his first wife, were born, three in Weare and the others in Windsor. Six children who died in infancy, one not given, and the others were: Phineas, Sarah, Stephen, Moses, Polly and Thomas.

(VI) Polly, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Crane) Sargent, was born in Windsor, Vermont, October 12, 1793, and died in May, 1880, aged eighty-seven. She married, October 11, 1811, Justine Jacobs, a clergyman of Warren, and resided in Chester, Wisconsin. (See Jacobs, I).

(III) Joseph (1), sixth son and ninth child of Thomas (1) and Rachel (Barnes) Sargent, born in Amesbury, June 2, 1687, died May 16, 1733, and was buried at Amesbury. He resided on Bear Hill and was a farmer by occupation. He married (first), November 17, 1715, Elizabeth Carr, of Newbury, born 1693. She died December 28, 1729, and he married (second), April 8, 1731, Widow Sarah Currier, who survived him and administered on his estate. The children, all by the first wife, were: Judith, Elizabeth, Rachel, Catherine, Joseph and Sears.

(IV) Joseph (2), eldest son and fifth child of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Carr) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, May 22, 1725, died in 1804. He was a farmer and resided in Amesbury; he also owned land in South Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1760. He married, November 25, 1746, Miriam Flanders, of South Hampton, born 1720, died 1804. Their children were: Elizabeth (died young), Kattren, Joseph, Levi, Elizabeth, Zebulon, Joshua, Jacob and Miriam.

(V) Jacob (3), eldest son and third child of Joseph (2) and Miriam (Flanders) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, August 20, 1751, and died January 5, 1841. He removed to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and later resided in Warner where he was engaged in tilling the soil. He married, August 12, 1773, Judith Harvey, of Amesbury, where she was born September 28, 1755. She died October 24, 1831. Both died and were buried in Warner. Their children were: Levi, John, Joseph, David, Zebulon, Ambrose C., Caleb, Judith, Clark, Sarah and Miriam.

(VI) Joseph (4), third son and child of Joseph (3) and Judith (Harvey) Sargent, born in Warner, November 7, 1781, died January 9, 1845. He resided all his life in his native town and was buried there. He married Sarah Flanders, of Hopkinton, born 1778, died May 9, 1848. They had three children: Harvey, James F. and Judith.

(VII) James Flanders, second son and child of

Joseph (4) and Sarah (Flanders) Sargent, was born in Hopkinton, July 4, 1810, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, July 6, 1864. After obtaining his literary education he began the study of medicine with Dr. Moses Long, of Warner, graduated at Dartmouth, and commenced practice in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1834. Subsequently for several years he enjoyed a successful practice at Contoocook, and at a later day a like practice at Concord where he went in 1847. He married Flora Grokin, born 1812, died 1888. Their children were: Ruth F., Mary C., Joseph Pelatiah and James S.

(VIII) Ruth F., eldest child of Dr. James F. and Flora (Grokin) Sargent, died in July, 1905; married George W. Dustin. (See Dustin).

(II) William (2), second son and fourth child of William (1) and Elizabeth (Perkins) Sargent, was born November 2, 1645, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and resided in Amesbury, where he was a farmer and held official positions. According to the Newbury records his birth occurred January 2, 1646, but this difference is due to the varying system of keeping dates in those days. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Amesbury, December 20, 1677. He was married, September 23, 1668, to Mary Colby, of Amesbury. The time of his death is approximated by the record of probating his estate, March 31, 1712. His children were: William, Philip, Charles, an unnamed infant son, and Jacob. (Mention of Charles and Jacob and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Philip, second son of William (2) and Mary (Colby) Sargent, was born August 12, 1672, in Amesbury, in which town he resided and engaged in agriculture, and died 1742. He was married, December 7, 1693, to Mary Tewksbury, of the same town, and their children were as follows: Charles, David, Jonathan, Martha, Philip, Mary, Dorothy, Ruth, Joanna and Betsey. (An account of Jonathan and Philip and descendants forms part of this article).

(IV) Charles, eldest child of Philip and Mary (Tewksbury) Sargent was born October 10, 1694, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and was a farmer residing in that town. His will was probated at Salem, October 21, 1754, and names his wife and children. He was married, December 11, 1718, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Hephsebah Heath, of that town. She died October, 1754, surviving her husband by a few days. He died in September. Their children were: Zebediah, Miriam, Cutting, Charles, Aaron, Ruth, David, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(V) Aaron, fourth son and fifth child of Charles and Hephsebah (Heath) Sargent, was born February 13, 1726, in Amesbury, and died in Canterbury, New Hampshire, in 1797. He was a farmer in that town and was buried there. There all his children were born, two by the first marriage and five by the second. No record of his first marriage has been found. He married (second) November 16, 1757, Submit Estabrook, of Haverhill. His children were: Samuel, Aaron, Zebediah, Elijah, Sally and Comfort. The second son was a soldier in the French and Indian war and was carried to Canada as a prisoner. He returned home subsequently and served in the Revolutionary war and died while in the army.

(VI) Samuel, eldest child of Aaron Sargent, was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, and resided all his life in that town, where he was a farmer. He married Miriam Tucker, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and their children were: Ezra, Aaron, Samuel, Dominecus, Lydia, Charles, Sally, Nancy, John and Myra.

(VII) Samuel (2), third son and child of Samuel (1) and Miriam (Tucker) Sargent, was born March 21, 1777, in Canterbury, and died there May 9, 1855. He was a farmer, residing all his life in that town. Mr. Sargent was an old line Democrat in politics, but paid little attention to church matters, and took no part in public affairs. He was married August, 1801, in Canterbury, to Betsey Stevens, a native of that town. She was born December 8, 1783, and died June 5, 1862, surviving her husband more than seven years. Following is a brief mention of their children: Abiah, the eldest, married Gideon L. Sargent of Canterbury and Lakeport, and died in the latter place. Lucinda became the wife of Andrew Stevens, a farmer of Loudon, New Hampshire. Sarah married William H. Gage, a lumber man of Boscawen, and died in 1892, in that town. Samuel was a farmer in Canterbury, and died there in 1882, leaving two daughters. Mary married William Batchelder, a farmer of Loudon. William Forrest receives mention below. Elizabeth married John C. Gage, a miller of Penacook.

(VIII) William Forrest, second son and sixth child of Samuel (2) and Betsey (Stevens) Sargent, was born July 4, 1817, in Canterbury, where he resided throughout his life, engaged in farming, and died November 17, 1878. He was married, April 19, 1847, to Aphiah A. Young, of Canterbury. She was born February 10, 1823, and still survives him. Mr. Sargent was a man of domestic tastes and took no part in public affairs. He was fond of his home and family, and paid no attention to religious matters in a public way. He was a Democrat in politics, and was an honest and upright citizen. His family included two sons, William Young and Charles John.

(IX) William Young, elder son of William F. and Aphiah (Young) Sargent, was born April 19, 1851, in Canterbury, where he now resides and is engaged in farming. He was married October 20, 1878, to Alnira J. Ayers, of Canterbury, who was born in that town August 2, 1855, daughter of Charles and Helen (Garrish) Ayres, and have no living children.

(IX) Charles John, younger son of William F. and Aphiah (Young) Sargent, was born October 7, 1858, on his father's farm in Canterbury, and resides on the paternal homestead of his grandfather and great grandfather. Mr. Sargent's health has never been very robust and he has confined his attention to the affairs of the home farm, which requires all of his strength. Like his forefathers, he adheres to the Democratic party in politics, but he has taken no part in public affairs and has never sought or desired any office. He is engaged chiefly in dairy farming, and is moderately successful. He was never married.

(IV) Jonathan, third son and child of Philip and Mary (Tewksbury) Sargent, was born March 18, 1698, in Amesbury, where he grew up and passed his life, being a farmer. His will was probated at Salem in 1755, which indicates that as the year of his death. The Christian name of his wife was Jemima, and their children were: Susanna, Jonathan, Philip, Sterling and Hannah.

(V) Sterling, third son and fourth child of Jonathan and Jemima Sargent, was born May 25, 1731, in Amesbury, and lived until after his children were born in Plaistow, New Hampshire. He was an early resident of Allenstown, New Hampshire, where he died about 1790, his will being probated at Exeter in that year. He was a successful farmer, and his progeny is still numerous in the vicinity of

his last home. He was married (first), to Lydia Coffin, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who was born August 6, 1729, and died before 1785. His second marriage occurred September 24, 1785, the bride being Mehitable Davis, of Amesbury. His third marriage took place at Pembroke, New Hampshire, February 14, 1788, to Mary Andrews. His children, all born of the first marriage, were: Simeon, Jonathan, Molly, Jemima and Philip. (Mention of Jonathan and Philip with descendants appears later in this article.)

(VI) Simeon, eldest child of Sterling and Lydia (Coffin) Sargent, was born October 16, 1752, in Plaistow, New Hampshire, and settled in Bow, same state, where he had a large farm, and built the house now occupied by his great-grandson. He was an industrious and prosperous farmer, and cleared land on one of the highest elevations of the town. He was married in Pembroke, February 5, 1782, to Martha Buntin, of Allenstown. She was born November 15, 1759, in Amesbury, and died 1854, in Bow, having survived her husband about twenty-seven years. He passed away March 30, 1827. Of their children two were born in Amesbury, and the others in Bow, namely: Jane, Anna, James, Jemima, Philip, Andrew B., Simeon C., William, Sally (died at two years), Martha and Sally. (Mention of Andrew appears in this article.)

(VII) James, eldest son and third child of Simeon and Martha (Buntin) Sargent, was born December 10, 1786, in Bow, and died January 9, 1871, at Solon, Iowa. He was a farmer in Bow until 1854, when he retired and removed to Solon, Iowa. He married Betsey Sewart, of Dunbarton, who was born January 1797, in that town and died October 15, 1854, at Solon, Iowa, where both she and her husband were buried. His children were: Cyrus, Larkin, Mary, Martha A. and James.

(VIII) Mary, eldest daughter and third child of James and Betsey (Stewart) Sargent, was born May 25, 1820, and was married in 1837, to Benjamin Page. (See Page VIII).

(VII) Andrew Buntin, third son and sixth child of Simeon and Martha (Buntin) Sargent, was born January 31, 1793, in Bow, and succeeded his father on the homestead, where he lived all his life, a successful farmer. He was married in Bow, September 30, 1819, to Betsey Alexander, daughter of Samuel Alexander, of that town, where she was born November 2, 1798, and died August 9, 1872, in her seventy-fourth year. Mr. Sargent passed away well along in his seventy-sixth year, September 28, 1868. Their children were: Elvina, Sarah, Emeline, Samuel A., Simeon, Enoch A., Lucy J., Sewell, Philip J. and Charlotte F.

(VIII) Samuel Alexander, eldest son and fourth child of Andrew B. and Betsey (Alexander) Sargent, was born September 1, 1826, on the family homestead in Bow, where he made his home through life. He attended the local district school, and learned the trade of stonemason when a young man. He spent most of the summer months during his active life in building operations or in the quarries at Concord and Suncook. In the meantime his younger brother cultivated the homestead farm, which Samuel owned. The latter was a supporter of the gospel, embracing the faith of the Methodist Church, and was a Democrat in politics. For many years he served as selectman of the town. He was married April 30, 1863, to Adeline B. Holt, who was born April 4, 1835, in Wilton, New Hampshire, a daughter of Abner Holt of that town. She died February 27, 1880, and was survived seven years by



Harry G. Sargent.

her husband, who passed away March 8, 1887. The location of their children is shown as follows: Mary, born March 30, 1865, is the wife of Gardner W. Flagg, residing in Melrose, Massachusetts; Fred, April 16, 1867, resides in Concord, this state; Samuel is the subject of the following paragraph; Addie, November 13, 1873, makes her home on the homestead.

(IX) Samuel, second son and third child of Samuel A. and Adeline B. (Holt) Sargent, was born March 2, 1869, on the homestead of his great-grandfather in Bow, where he continues to reside. He continued in the local schools and at Pembroke Academy until he was eighteen years old, and subsequently spent six years as a stone cutter on granite in Concord. Since 1895 he has cultivated the home farm, producing large quantities of fruit. He has grown in a single season four hundred bushels of peaches, and also produces cherries, plums and apples in quantity. Among the benefits received from his progenitors is the use of a fine farm barn, forty by one hundred and four feet in ground dimension, with basement under all. In days past the farm was largely devoted to the production of hay and the keeping of cattle, making this barn necessary, and it was finished in the time of his grandfather. Mr. Sargent is industrious, like his predecessors on the farm, and aims to keep in touch with the forces of modern progress. He is a member of Bow Grange, and of Friendship Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order Odd Fellows, of Hooksett, in which he has passed the principal chairs. Besides the farm, he is the owner of several tenements in Concord. He adheres to the political teachings of his father, but keeps aloof from the public service, preferring the quiet of his own fireside to the broils of political life. Mr. Sargent was married June 5, 1895, to Miss Florence Maria Wheeler, of Bow, who was born February 24, 1873, in Concord. She is a daughter of Cyrus Colby Wheeler of Bow. (See Wheeler, second family, III). Her children were born as follows: Florence Marguerite, October 6, 1896; Philip James, December 25, 1898; Mary Faustina, March 3, 1900; and Arthur Wheeler, December 29, 1903.

(VI) Jonathan, second son and child of Sterling and Lydia (Coffin) Sargent, was born probably at Allenstown about 1755, and died at Chichester in 1839. He was engaged in farming. He married, (first), Molly, daughter of Daniel Lucas, one of the first settlers of Buckstreet, and (second), Mary Bryant. The children all by the first marriage were: Thomas, Sterling, Lydia, Jonathan, Mehitable and Eliza.

(VII) Thomas, eldest child of Jonathan and Polly (Lucas) Sargent, was born in Pembroke, October 9, 1780, and died in Pembroke, November 15, 1847. He was a carpenter by trade. He married, October, 1810, at Saratoga, New York, Abigail Hutchins, of New London, born February 26, 1793, died January 30, 1887. Their children were: Martha A., Belinda, Lucy, Isaac C., Thomas L. and Catherine L.

(VIII) Catherine Lueretia, sixth child and fourth daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Hutchins) Sargent, was born in Saratoga, New York, May 3, 1827, and died November 15, 1902, in Pembroke. She married, August 20, 1847, Trueworthy Ladd Fowler, of Pembroke, and they had five children as follows: Martin, Charles M., Henry T., Adin G. and Blanche L.

(IX) Blanche Lilla Fowler, daughter of Trueworthy L. and Catherine L. (Sargent) Fowler, was

born in Pembroke, February 29, 1860, and married David F. Dudley. (See Dudley IX.)

(IV) Philip, fifth child of Philip and Mary (Tewksbury) Sargent, was born at Amesbury, April 7, 1703. He married, July 23, 1724, Martha Hadley. Their children were: Martha, Margaret, Philip, Abel, Samuel, Dorothy, Noah, Sarah and Jesse.

(V) Abel, second son of Philip and Martha (Hadley) Sargent, was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, September 10, 1734. He married Sarah Hadley, who died July, 1829, at Thornton, New Hampshire. He was a farmer and resided at Dunbarton. They had ten children: Sarah, Margaret, Polly, Martha, Betsey, Dorothy, Philip, Susan, Joseph and Samuel.

(VI) Joseph, second son and ninth child of Abel and Sarah (Hadley) Sargent, was born at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, May 2, 1782. He married, (first), Mary Miller, who died in 1827, at Thornton. In the following year, May 28, he married, (second), Fanny A. Merrill (whose maiden name was Bancroft). She was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, June 30, 1780, and died April 7, 1878. Mr. Sargent was a farmer at Thornton, where he spent most of his life. He was buried there, as was all his children but the first. The names of his children were: Susan, John M., Joseph, Martha P., Robert M., Mark P., Mary M., Samuel M. and Charles R.

(VII) Samuel Merrill, fifth son of Joseph and Fanny (Merrill) Sargent, was born at Thornton, March 11, 1831. He married, June 14, 1857, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, Cyrene M. Mitchell, a native of Charlestown, born February 10, 1837. He resided at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, until 1861, resided at Hooksett for a time, and then moved to Concord. He was engaged as a locomotive engineer and in farming for many years, and then went into the express business. He died September 3, 1899. His wife died February 26, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent were the parents of four children, of whom three are now living: Harry G., further mentioned below; William Page (died October 27, 1900); Eliza A., who married Perley O. Farrar; and Mary G., married William H. Reed.

(VIII) Harry Gene, son of Samuel Merrill and Cyrene M. (Mitchell) Sargent, was born at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, September 30, 1859. He married, December 14, 1881, Elizabeth Dudley, a native of Concord, born April 5, 1857. (See Dudley VIII.) Of this marriage there is one daughter, Margaret D., born June 10, 1883.

Mr. Sargent received his public school education in the schools of Concord, graduating from the high school in 1878, and then entered the office of W. T. and H. F. Norris as a law student. He next attended the Boston University Law School a year, and then returned to Concord and completed his legal education under the direction of the late Hon. John Y. Mugridge, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1881. For twelve years he practiced alone, and laid the foundation for that professional success which has since attended him and the firm with which he has been identified. In 1893 he formed a partnership with Henry F. Hollis under the firm name of Sargent & Hollis, and three years later Edward C. Niles became a member of the firm, known as Sargent, Hollis & Niles. In 1898 Mr. Hollis withdrew, and in 1900 A. P. Morrill, Esq., was admitted, the firm then being Sargent, Niles & Morrill. January 1, 1904, James W. Remick, at that time a member of the supreme court of New

Hampshire, resigned from the bench, and the firm of Sargent, Remick & Niles was formed, which continued until August 1, 1907, when Mr. Remick withdrew. Robert W. Upton then became associated with the present firm of Sargent & Niles.

Mr. Sargent was elected county solicitor for Merrimack county in 1885, and served two years. In 1887 he was city solicitor of Concord, and held that position by successive re-elections until 1901. Mr. Sargent's ability as an attorney has brought him an extensive practice, reaching beyond the courts of the state, into various jurisdictions of the federal courts, and before legislative committees and tribunals. In 1891 he was associated with Wayne McVeigh, late attorney general of the United States, as counsel for Austin Corbin in an important railroad controversy before the legislature of New Hampshire, and his arguments both before the legislative committees and later before the full bench of the supreme court, to which the legislature had referred the matter, were powerful. In the litigation involving the title to the summit of Mount Washington, Mr. Sargent was of counsel for Coe and Pingree, and appeared before the legislature of New Hampshire, and also before the state and United States courts with great success.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Sargent, much against his desire, accepted his party's nomination for mayor of Concord. The city then being in the hands of his political opponents, the campaign was an arduous and spirited one. Mr. Sargent was elected, and assumed the duties of his office in January, 1901, serving two years. As chief magistrate of the city he was exceptionally powerful and progressive. Under his vigorous guidance the city undertook its greatest public work since the institution of the municipal water works, in the erection of a new city building. This enterprise, although meeting a want long felt and widely recognized, was vigorously opposed by many of the most substantial and influential men of the city, and had a weaker hand than Mr. Sargent's guided the project, it probably would have failed. But with quiet persistence he met the argument of the opponents of the improvement, both before the city government and before the courts, where the questions were carried upon legal grounds, and won substantial recognition of the justice and legality of his position. The present handsome municipal building is a monument to his able and persistent work for a much needed public improvement. Mr. Sargent served as judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier-general on the staff of Governor Bachelder, 1903-04. He is a trustee of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of New Hampshire. He was formerly president of the Snowshoe and Wonalancet Clubs. Upon the occasion of the celebration of the Webster Centennial (1901), Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his standing as a lawyer and a citizen.

(VI) Philip (See New Hampshire state papers, Vol. 13, p. 64-166, for war record), fifth son and youngest child of Stedling and Lydia (Coffin) Sargent, was born at Plaistow, March 21, 1765, and died at Allenstown, February 21, 1820. He was a farmer. He married, September 22, 1793, Sally Perrin, born in Pembroke, April 2, 1773, died May 18, 1840. They had one child, Sterling.

(VII) Sterling, only child of Philip and Sally (Perrin) Sargent, was born March 20, 1794, in Allenstown, New Hampshire, and died June 4, 1868, in Allenstown, where he was a prosperous farmer

and brickmaker. Among the improvements he made was the erection in 1843 of a substantial dwelling house in Allenstown, (village of Suncook). He was a Democrat, and represented Allenstown two terms in the legislature, and also served as selectman. He was a drum major in the war of 1812, and served at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a member of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. December 29, 1814, he married Sally, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Buntin) Gault. (See Gault III.) She was born May 7, 1796, and died May 10, 1863. Following is a brief account of their children: Hiram, the eldest, died of yellow fever in Texas. Matthew died at the age of thirty years in Pembroke. Philip is mentioned at length in this article. Sally married, (first), Francis George Hirsch, and (second), Rev. Henry H. Hartwell, and died May 19, 1897, in Allenstown. William Gault died when two years old, and a second of the same name lived to the age of five months. Elsie Kimball became the wife of Henry W. Furbush, of Westborough, Massachusetts, and died at Heading Camp Ground, September 1, 1886. Mary Haseltine is the widow of William F. Head (See Head VI), residing in Hooksett. Warren is mentioned below. Abbie married Natt Bartlett Emery, of Pembroke.

(VIII) Philip, third son and child of Sterling and Sally (Gault) Sargent, was born in Allenstown, August 16, 1822, and died in the same town, April 15, 1898. He began his education in the common schools and completed his studies at the Pembroke Gymnasium. He assisted his father for a time, later becoming a partner in the business and being associated with him for a number of years. For a time he carried on brickmaking alone; and later in partnership with his brother Warren, he conducted a thriving and profitable business for thirty years. In 1891 he retired from active pursuits. He was a man of substance and intelligence, and had influence for good among the people of his community. He was a Democrat, but not active in politics or desirous of office. He was persuaded to accept the nomination for representative to the legislature in 1878, and, being elected, served with ability one term. He married, December 31, 1849, Phebe A. Williams, daughter of Charles K. and Abbie (Emery) Williams. She was born in Pembroke, June 1, 1829, and died February 26, 1903. They had one child, Ellen F., born in Allenstown, October 5, 1850, who married April 26, 1900, Charles H. Ames, of Rockland, Maine. She lives at Allenstown, and occupies the homestead of her parents.

(VIII) Warren, sixth son of Sterling and Sally (Gault) Sargent, was born in Allenstown, September 1, 1837, and was educated in the town schools and at Pembroke Academy. He is the owner of the eighty acre farm his father settled on, and occupies the house on the main street in Allenstown, which his father built in 1843. He has been a tiller of the soil and a brickmaker all his life; but of late years has been less active than formerly in both vocations. Mr. Sargent is a Democrat, and filled the office of selectman in 1860, and representative in the legislature in 1892. He is a member of Pembroke Grange, No. 111, Patrons of Husbandry, Pembroke. He married, (first), April 2, 1868, Fannie E. Knowles, born in Dover in 1847, who died in Allenstown January 9, 1866, and, (second), June 9, 1866, Florence L. (Staples), widow of George W. Brown, daughter of James and Julia A. (Stone) Staples, born in Danversport, Massachusetts, November 13, 1852. Both of Mrs. Sargent's parents

were born in Champlin, Maine, the father in 1821, died in Danversport, in 1864; and the mother in May, 1825, is now living in Allenstown, aged eighty years.

(III) Charles, third son and child of William (2) and Mary (Colby) Sargent, born at Amesbury, January 31, 1674, died August 6, 1737, at Amesbury, was a farmer, and resided in the "West Parish" of his native town. He married Hannah Foot, and they had six children: Elizabeth, Timothy, Hannah, Samuel, Elias and Bethsheba. (Mention of Elias follows in this article).

(IV) Timothy, second child and oldest son of Charles and Hannah (Foot) Sargent, born at Amesbury, March 11, 1698, died 1769, at Amesbury, where he was a farmer and had always resided. He married, November 12, 1720, Mary Williams, of Newbury, and they were the parents of nine children: Enoch, Henry, Timothy, Mary, Sarah, Charles, Thomas, Eliphalet and Samuel. (Timothy and descendants receive extended notice in this article).

(V) Enoch, eldest son and child of Timothy and Mary (Williams) Sargent, was born at Amesbury, June 18, 1721. He was a farmer, and settled about 1776, at Sunapee, New Hampshire, where he died and was buried. He married, February 6, 1746, Sarah Hoyt, of Amesbury, born August 26, 1725. They had these children: Mary, Eliphalet, Sarah (died young), Enoch, Sarah, Michael, Charles (died young), Timothy, Winthrop, Moses and Charles. (Moses and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VI) Enoch (2), fourth child and second son of Enoch (1) and Sarah (Hoyt) Sargent, born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, December 11, 1751, was a farmer, and lived at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, and is named as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He married Molly Wells, of Londonderry. Their seven children were: Wells, died young; Enoch, died at the age of thirty unmarried; Wells, Moses, Polly, Deborah and Abigail.

(VII) Wells, third son and child of Enoch (2) and Molly (Wells) Sargent, was born in Dunbarton, July 13, 1793, and died January 16, 1860, in Springfield, New Hampshire. He was a farmer and resided at different times at Dunbarton, Lebanon and Springfield. He married Naomi P. Hammond, of Dunbarton, born September 18, 1802, died September 27, 1884. They were the parents of nine children: Hulda H., Enoch, Mary J., Hannah E., Wells, David H., Eli H., Naomi P. and Elmira A.

(VIII) Hannah E., fourth child and third daughter of Wells and Naomi P. (Hammond) Sargent, was born at Dunbarton, June 14, 1830. She married January 6, 1853, Mathew H. Johnson, a mechanic, and resides at Concord. Their children are: Wells H., Jessie E., Rose E., Alpheus, Elsie L. and Henry H.

(IX) Rose E. Johnson, third child and second daughter of Mathew H. and Hannah E. Johnson, was born in Concord, 1858. She married Fales P. Virgin. (See Virgin VI).

(X) Moses, seventh son and tenth child of Enoch (1) and Sarah (Hoyt) Sargent, was born September 28, 1770, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, lived in Sunapee, New Hampshire, from early childhood, and died there April 26, 1854. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived a quiet and exemplary life. He married Betsey Sargent, of Salisbury, fifth child and daughter of Abel and Sarah (Hadley) Sargent. (See Sargent V). She was born May 29, 1773, probably in Dunbarton, and died May 4, 1843, at her home in Sunapee. Their chil-

dren were: Judith, Betsey, Dorothy, Moses, Aaron, Charles, Hiram, Rebecca, Winthrop, Philip, Calister and Elbridge.

(XI) Hiram, fourth son and seventh child of Moses and Betsey (Sargent) Sargent, was born November 23, 1803, in Sunapee, New Hampshire, and died in that town November 13, 1881. He was a farmer and representative citizen of the town and filled various local offices; and lived nearly all his life in Sunapee. He was married in 1834, to Sarah Elliott, of Boscawen, who was born November 22, 1812, in that town, and died February 20, 1892, in Sunapee. All their children except the first were born in Sunapee, namely: Edward P., Sylvester B., Sophronia, Rebecca, Sumner H., Ellen M., Emma C., Abbie Arthur E., Sullivan P. and Lewis P.

(XII) Sophronia A., second daughter and fourth child of Hiram and Sarah (Elliott) Sargent, was born May 13, 1839, in Sunapee, and was married November 23, 1858, to John Z. Bartlett. (See Bartlett VIII).

(XIII) Captain Timothy (2), third son and child of Timothy (1) and Mary (Williams) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, March 26, 1725. He served as an officer in the Colonial militia, holding the rank of captain, and was accidentally drowned in the Bay of Fundy during the French and Indian war, which resulted in the capture of Louisburg and other important points by the British and Colonial forces. On January 26, 1740, he married Hannah Sargent, born in Amesbury, July 9, 1732, daughter of Thomas and Priscilla (Weed) Sargent, and life her husband a lineal descendant of William Sargent, the immigrant. Hannah died December 22, 1802. Of this union there were four sons, namely: Phineas, Samuel, Valentine and Timothy.

(XIV) Valentine, third son of Captain Timothy and Hannah (Sargent) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, March 11, 1754. When a young man he went to Dover, New Hampshire, where he enlisted in Colonel Reed's regiment for service in the Revolutionary war and he was detailed to the personal service of the commander. He afterward engaged in farming at Londonderry, whence he removed to Hill, later to Farmington and still later to Tuftsboro. His death occurred in Dover, June 4, 1820. He married, first, in 1787, Hannah Clendening. Married, second, Mrs. Temperance Mason (neé Brown). His children were: Robert, Hannah, Hosea, Jonathan, John B., Abigail, Mary, Sarah and Eben. The first child was born in Londonderry and the others were born in Hill, Farmington and Tuftsboro.

(XV) Hosea, second son and third child of Valentine Sargent, was born in either Hill or Tuftsboro, May 12, 1796. Prior to his majority he served a year in the United States navy and participated in the engagement at Plattsburgh during the War of 1812-15. He subsequently engaged in farming at Hill, and his death, which was untimely, occurred at Dunbarton, January 17, 1834. In 1817 he married his cousin, Roxanna Sargent, born December 21, 1769, daughter of Phineas (previously mentioned) and Hannah (Colby) Sargent, of Hill and therefore a descendant in the seventh generation of William Sargent, the immigrant. Phineas Sargent, who erected the third dwelling-house in Hill, married for his first wife Rebecca Wills, and for his second wife Hannah Colby, and is said to have been the father of twenty-five children. Hosea and Roxanna (Sargent) Sargent, were the parents of four children, namely: Phineas, George W., Franklin and Albert.

(XVI) Albert, youngest son of Hosea and Rox-

anna (Sargent) Sargent. was born in Hill, June 9, 1825. For many years he was engaged in farming and lumbering, and at one time resided in Merrimack. The greater part of his life, however, has been spent in Nashua, and he is still a resident of that city. His first wife was before marriage Angeline Colman, and his second wife, whom he married in 1883, was Abby Fenderson. His children, all of his first union, are: Laura E., who became the wife of John McClure, of Nashua; Alice, died in childhood; Henry, died when a young man; Arthur E., who will be again referred to; and Alice, wife of Olin P. Lucier, of Nashua.

(IX) Arthur Edward, second son and fourth child of Albert and Angeline (Colman) Sargent, was born in Nashua, July 13, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen years entered the employ of the Nashua Manufacturing Company as an apprentice in the cloth room. He has ever since continued in the service of that corporation, having attained the responsible position of an overseer, and is therefore well acquainted with the textile industry. In politics he supports the Republican party, but confines his interest solely to the exercise of his elective privileges, never having aspired to public office. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Malta. Mr. Sargent married Alice Blake, daughter of James and Rosella (Pelkey) Blake, of Peru, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have two children, James H. and Alena U.

(IV) Elias, third son and fifth child of Charles and Hannah (Foot) Sargent, was born August 10, 1797, in Amesbury, where he resided through life. He was married there September 21, 1727, to Anna Hadley, of Amesbury. His children were: Elias, Trueworthy, Hannah, Anna, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles, Mary, Basheba and John.

(V) Trueworthy, second son and child of Elias and Anna (Hadley) Sargent, was born September 14, 1729, in Amesbury, and resided in Londonderry and Goffstown, New Hampshire. He was in Londonderry in 1776, at which time he signed the association test there. In 1812 he was a resident of Goffstown. He was married November 22, 1750, in Amesbury, to Hopestill Weed, of that town, where she was born March 11, 1732.

(VI) Susanna, second daughter and fifth child of Trueworthy and Hopestill (Weed) Sargent, was born May 2, 1750, in Amesbury, and was married November 15, 1792, in Goffstown by Rev. Cornelius Waters to William Leach. (See Leach VII.)

(III) Jacob, fifth son and child of William (2) and Mary (Colby) Sargent, born in Amesbury, March 13, 1687, died April 6, 1749, in Chester, New Hampshire, moved to Chester in 1726, and was one of the first settlers there. He was a farmer, held office and was an officer in the state militia. He married December 7, 1710, Judith Harvey, of Amesbury, who died in Chester, June, 1740. Their children were: Winthrop, Jacob, Judith, Sarah, Theophilus, Elizabeth, Tabitha and John (the last named is further mentioned in this article).

(IV) Winthrop, eldest child of Jacob and Judith (Harvey) Sargent, born in Amesbury, October 28, 1711, died December 7, 1787, in Chester, where he was a farmer and held office. He married, June 13, 1738, Phebe Healey, of Chester, born 1716, died November 4, 1806. Their children were: Jessie, Moses, John, Abraham, Phebe, Judith and Sarah.

(V) Abraham, third son and fourth child of Winthrop and Phebe (Healey) Sargent, born in Chester, February 28, 1748, died in Chester, March 1822. Like his father before him he was a farmer.

He married, July 4, 1769, Lydia Richardson, of Chester, born 1750, died February 6, 1840. Their children were named: Mary, Lydia, Abraham, Margaret, Susanna, Hulda, Benjamin, Betsey, Thomas, Martha and John L., who is next mentioned.

(VI) John L., fourth son and youngest child of Abraham and Lydia (Richardson) Sargent, was born January 6, 1793, in Chester, and died May 17, 1840. He was educated for a physician, and became a highly skilled healer, practicing in London and Tamworth, this state. He was married, December 31, 1815, to Sarah Wilkins, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Wilkins, of Concord. (See Wilkins, IV). Their children were: Sarah Hall, Charles Woodman and Frances A. B. The elder daughter became the wife of Parker Pillsbury, and died in Concord. The son was many years employed in mercantile business, was cashier of the Pawtuckaway Bank of Epping, this state, and later an officer of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, of Concord. The younger daughter is the widow of George A. Blanchard, residing in Concord. (See Blanchard, VII).

(IV) John, youngest child of Jacob and Judith (Harvey) Sargent, was born about 1727, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and died November 14, 1797, in Candia. He settled in Chester, in that part which was subsequently set off as the town of Candia, and was an active citizen, filling several town offices, and a successful farmer. His will was probated in 1797 at Exeter. He was married in Chester, April 29, 1753, to Susannah Harriman, of that town. She died February 13, 1807, having survived her husband more than five years. The births of part of his children are recorded in Chester and others in Candia and it is probable that all were born in the same house. They were: Dorothy, Hannah, John, Jacob, Sarah and James.

(V) Dorothy, eldest child of John and Susannah (Harriman) Sargent, was born March 22, 1754, in Candia, and became the wife of Thomas Emery, of London, and died in that town, March 15, 1838. (See Emery, VI).

(Second Family.)

The name of Sargent may have been derived from the ancient Latin term *servientes armorum*, a military application, or perhaps from *servians ad legem*—sergeant of the law. The English equivalent for *servians* (sergent, or sergeant) first appeared in the reign of Henry the Third. The first of the name in England probably accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and it has since undergone many changes in its orthography, some thirty-two in all, commencing with Sariant and ending with Sargent. Ten or eleven of this name immigrated from England between the years 1633 and 1684.

(I) Hugh Sargent (Sariant in the records), of Courteenhall, in the county of Northampton, born about the year 1530 and died in 1506, married Margaret Gifford, daughter of Nicholas and Agnes (Masters) Gifford, of the Abbey of St. James, which was a western suburb of the town of Northampton. The Giffords were also of Norman origin. His children were: Elizabeth, Anne, Nicholas, Roger, Mary, John, Jane, Alice, Richard, Thomas, George, Magdeline, Robert, Michael and Dorothy.

(II) Roger, fourth child and second son of Hugh and Margaret (Gifford) Sargent, was born in Courteenhall, about 1502. He was junior bailiff in 1616-17, and mayor of Northampton in 1626. His death occurred in 1640, and his will, which is char-



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acteristic of that period, denoted him to have been a gentleman of noble instincts and a zealous Christian. January 3, 1589-90, he married Ellen Makernes, who died in October, 1645, and they were the parents of Daniel, Sarah, Anna, Samuel, Joseph, Dorothy, William, a son who died in infancy, John, Mary and Elizabeth.

(III) William, fourth son and seventh child of Roger and Ellen (Makernes) Sargent, was baptized June 20, 1602. He was made a freeman in Northampton, July 20, 1626, and was senior bailiff in 1632-33. The christian name of his first wife was Hannah; she died in 1632. The christian name of his second wife was Marie; she probably died in 1637. For his third wife he married Sarah Minshall, widow of William Minshall, of Whit Church, county of Salop, gent., and earlier of Bunroy in Cheshire. With his third wife and two daughters by his first marriage he came to New England in 1638, was admitted to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 10, 1639, and his wife joined the following Sunday. He became a freeman of the Massachusetts colony in 1639, and went to reside at Mystic side (now Malden), where he was a lay preacher from 1648 to 1650, and in 1657 removed to Barnstable. In 1658 he was made a freeman of the Plymouth colony and is said to have succeeded the Rev. John L. Lothrop as pastor in Barnstable, but his succession was probably not immediate. He died in Barnstable, December 16, 1682, and his wife died January 12, 1688-89. His children were Elizabeth and Hannah (of his first union) John, Ruth and Samuel, who were of his third marriage and were born on this side of the ocean.

(IV) John, eldest child of William and Sarah Sargent, was baptized in Charlestown, December 8, 1638. He accompanied his parents to Barnstable, but returned to Malden about the year 1669, and subsequently served as a selectman there for six years. He died in Malden, September 9, 1716, and his gravestone is still standing in Bell Rock cemetery. His first wife, whom he married March 19, 1662, was Deborah Hillier, born in Yarmouth, October 30, 1643, died April 20, 1669, daughter of Hugh Hillier. September 3, 1660, he married Mary Bense, who died in February, 1671. His third wife was Lydia Chipman, born in Barnstable, December 25, 1654, daughter of John Chipman, and she died March 2, 1730. The children of his first marriage were: Joseph, John, Mary and Jabez, all of whom were born in Barnstable. Those of his third marriage were: Hannah, Jonathan, William, Lydia, Deborah, Ruth, Samuel, Ebenezer, Hope, Mehitable and Sarah, all of whom were born in Malden. (N. B. At this point a break occurs in the line of descent now being traced, and although every available record relative to the Sargent family has been carefully examined, the writer is unable to determine with accuracy the connecting generations between John and Jonathan, the father of Benjamin, the Revolutionary soldier, who was undoubtedly John's great grandson).

(V) Jonathan Sargent went from Bradford, Massachusetts, to Hillsboro, New Hampshire, about the year 1770. The dates of his birth and death are unknown to the writer, as is also the maiden name of his wife.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Jonathan Sargent, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, March 27, 1760, and when ten years old went to Hillsboro with his parents, who died shortly afterwards. In 1775 he enlisted as a private in the Continental army and devoted six years of his life to the cause of national independence, serving a greater part of that

time under General Washington, and surviving the memorable winter encampment at Valley Forge. According to the Revolutionary Rolls he first enlisted in Captain Huckin's Hopkinton company of Colonel Stickney's regiment; was later in the fourth company of the Third Regiment; was from January 1, 1780, to January 1, 1781, in Captain Daniel Livermore's company of the Third New Hampshire Regiment under Colonel Scammel; and later in 1781 was a corporal in Captain Nathaniel Head's company of Colonel Reynold's regiment. It also appears in these records that he lost the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty cents by the depreciation of his pay prior to January 1, 1780.

After the close of the war Benjamin Sargent settled in Hopkinton with a view of following some of the ordinary occupations in life, but destiny ruled it otherwise, as he subsequently experienced one of those singular spiritual metamorphoses which are generally conceded to be the direct result of a divine inspiration, and receiving the rite of baptism by immersion when about thirty-one years old, he united with the Baptist Church. Deciding to enter the ministry, he availed himself of every opportunity within his reach to prepare himself for the work, and was approbated to preach the gospel in accordance with the Calvinistic doctrine. Having labored in different places for a few years, he was on October 11, 1797, ordained an itinerant in Bow, where he collected in the short space of three and one-half years a sufficient number of converts to establish a well-organized church. March 10, 1801, he removed to Pittsfield where he began his labors in the Congregational Church, but an unusually earnest religious revival, which took place a few months later, enabled him to organize a Baptist society, and being in full fellowship with both churches he subsequently induced them to worship as one body. Although decidedly Calvinistic in his doctrine, he succeeded admirably in avoiding all factional or controversial discords, and for the remainder of his life continued to perform the duties of a pastor for both denominations with perfect harmony and unabated zeal. The church in which he preached occupied the site of the present Pittsfield town hall, and within its sanctuary many souls that had hitherto walked aimlessly in the darkness were led from their wanderings into the perpetual light of a spiritual transformation through his unceasing labors in their behalf. On Sunday, March 15, 1818, he arose in his usual good health and conducted the morning worship with his accustomed vigor and earnestness. Proceeding with the afternoon service, he read the fifth portion of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm, after which he addressed the Throne of Grace with great freedom, and then read the sixty-first hymn from the first book. He had just begun his sermon when the final summons came in the form of an apoplectic stroke which proved fatal, and although he left unfinished his last discourse on earth, it may be truthfully said in the language expressed by St. Paul in his parting letter to his friend and co-laborer, Timothy, that he had fought a good fight, finished his course and kept the faith. At the age of about twenty-five years he married Eunice Lindell, who bore him seven children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, survived him. The latter became the wife of Frederick Sanborn, and her son, Major General John B. Sanborn commanded all of the federal forces west of the Mississippi river during the Civil war.

(VII) Moses L., son of Rev. Benjamin and Eunice (Lindell) Sargent, was born in Bow, May 12, 1793. He was a cabinetmaker and resided in

Pittsfield for the greater part of his life, which terminated at the age of seventy-six. Their children were: Mary Thorndike, Martha and Charles H. Sargent.

(IX) Charles H., son of Moses L. and Sarah (Thorndike) Sargent, was born in Pittsfield, September 15, 1825. Learning the trade of shoemaker he followed it for some years in connection with farming and at one time was overseer of a department in the Pittsfield cotton mill. As a Republican he figured quite conspicuously in local civic affairs, and was a member of the board of selectmen at the time of his death, which occurred February 1, 1872, at the age of forty-seven years. He was highly esteemed for the interest he had manifested in all matters relative to the town, and his citizenship was of a type well worthy of emulation. He married Almira Ring, daughter of Theodore and Betsey (Maxfield) Ring, of Loudon, New Hampshire, the former of whom died September 1, 1873. Her grandfather, John Maxfield, who was a Revolutionary soldier, married Rhoda French, and Betsey, mother of Mrs. Sargent, was their third child. Theodore and Betsey (Maxfield) Ring were the parents of two children: Betsey, who married Benjamin Foss; and Almira, who is now the widow of Charles H. Sargent. Mrs. Sargent, who is still residing at the homestead in Pittsfield, and is now eighty-three years old, retains perfect control of her mental faculties, including an excellent memory, and she is a devout member of the Free Will Baptist Church. She has had six children, namely: Sarah, deceased; Lena A., residing at the homestead; Charles E., Ph. D. (Yale), married Nettie Shepherd (now deceased), of Toronto, Ontario, and he is now a teacher in the high school in New Haven, Connecticut; Anna M., wife of Henry F. Davis, of Haverhill, Massachusetts; Clara I., died in infancy; Frank H., referred to at length in the succeeding paragraph.

(X) Frank H. Sargent, M. D., sixth child and youngest son of Charles H. and Almira (Ring) Sargent, was born in Pittsfield, October 31, 1861. The untimely death of his father, which occurred when young Sargent was but ten years old, made it absolutely necessary for him to forego the pleasures and amusements of boyhood in order to take charge of the home farm under the guidance of his mother, and he accomplished his difficult task in a most creditable manner. He acquired his early education in the public schools and at the Pittsfield Academy. His professional preparations were begun at the Maine Medical School, (a department of Bowdoin College), continued at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in medicine in 1889, and completed at the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York City. Inaugurating his professional career in Pittsfield, he readily secured the confidence and support of his fellow-townsmen, and in addition to a large and profitable general practice he is specializing with gratifying success in the treatment of patients suffering from the effects of an over-indulgence in the use of liquor, tobacco and narcotic drugs, having made a special study of treatment applicable to their needs during his collegiate course.

Sargent Hall, a sanitarium conducted by Dr. Sargent for patients suffering from the above named diseases, is the property formerly known as "Mountain View Farm." It is delightfully situated on elevated ground, amid beautiful scenery, in the town of Pittsfield, which ranks among the most enterprising and thrifty towns in the state. Its elevated position, clear, pure air and admirable water supply render it noteworthy as a health resort.

From Catamount Mountain, one mile distant, looking east, one can see ships in Portsmouth harbor and to the north Mount Washington looms into view. Location and environments, it is claimed by Dr. Sargent, play a very important part in the treatment and cure of inebriety, and these were considered in the selection of "Mountain View Farm" for a sanitarium. Dr. Sargent claims his treatment to be thoroughly scientific in principle. It is based on the fact that alcoholic and narcotic inebriety are the results of a diseased condition of the nervous system, rather than the outgrowth of vicious habit. The wholesome influence of associations and surroundings is depended upon to contribute, along with the special medical treatment pursued, to a thorough and complete recovery, which in most cases as shown by the records of his treatment, may be assured.

Dr. Sargent is also engaged quite extensively in agricultural pursuits at the homestead, which he has greatly enlarged by purchasing many acres of adjacent land and he is now the owner of one of the most productive farms in the Suncook Valley. In 1894 he purchased the Hill property, at the corner of Carroll and Depot streets, in the center of the village, which he remodeled for business purposes, and in the following year he erected another business block upon the adjoining land. Dr. Sargent is fully cognizant of the fact that large cities offer a much broader field for professional advancement, and his long-cherished desire to take advantage of it still continues unabated, but feeling the necessity of personally providing for the comfort and happiness of his aged mother, he willingly holds his professional ambitions in abeyance. In politics he acts as an independent Republican, following no "boss." His fraternal affiliations are confined to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he has occupied all of the important chairs in Suncook Lodge, No. 10.

Dr. Sargent married, July 25, 1897, Miss Nellie Winslow, daughter of S. J. and Margaret (Dennison) Winslow, the former of whom is a prominent financier and business man of Pittsfield, New Hampshire.

The ancestry of the Brewster BREWSTER family in America dates from the life and time of Elder William Brewster, the organizer and head of the Plymouth Pilgrims of 1620.

The name of Brewster appears among the old families in the reign of Edward III, as ranking among the "English landed gentry." John Brewster was witness to a deed in the parish of Henstead, in Suffolk, in the year 1375, and not long after, in the reign of Richard II, a John Brewster was presented to the rectory of Godwich, in the county of Norfolk. This Norfolk branch became connected by marriage with the distinguished houses of DeNarburgh, Spelman, Gleane and Coke, of Nolkham; and, in the county of Suffolk, Robert Brewster, of Muford, possessed also lands in Henstead, and it is stated that William Brewster, of Henstead, and Robert Brewster, of Rushmore, died possessed of these estates prior to 1482.

From this Suffolk connection a branch became established at Castle Hedingham, in Essex, and formed connection with several knightly families. Our William Brewster was probably of this connection, but of his immediate ancestry and place of birth no record has been discovered. It is supposed that Scrooby, a Nottinghamshire village, was his birthplace, whither he went after leaving a re-



F. H. SARGENT

sponsible position in the service of Mr. William Davison, who was one of Queen Elizabeth's ambassadors, and afterwards one of her principal secretaries of state.

(I) William Brewster was born about the year 1560, and was well educated at Cambridge, from whence he entered the public service as above mentioned. He lived at Scrooby some fifteen or twenty years, and held the office of post of Scrooby for about fourteen years, occupying the manor house pertaining to the Archbishop of York, and associating with "the good gentlemen of those parts." Here was gathered the little band that afterwards constituted the Plymouth Pilgrims. Mr. Brewster became a non-conformist, and in 1607 was imprisoned at Boston, Lincolnshire. He was liberated with great expense and difficulty, and went to Leyden with a company of sympathizers, and, sharing their troubles. After losing most of his possessions, including valuable and choice books, through the treachery of a ship's captain who had engaged to transport the company from England, he supported himself by teaching English, and in 1620 was with them on their pilgrimage in the "Mayflower" and continued with them as their Elder, preaching frequently, but not administering the sacraments. He was loyal to the home government, and reluctantly accepted the fact that his conscientious scruples required his separation from the established church. Until his death, April 16, 1644, he was the acknowledged leader of the Plymouth dispensation, and was greatly venerated. He had, by his wife Mary, three sons: Jonathan, Love and Wrestling; and two daughters: Patience, who married Thomas Prince, in 1624, afterwards governor of Plymouth; and Fear, who married Isaac Allerton, first assistant to the governor. (Mention of Wrestling and descendants follows in this article).

(II) Jonathan, eldest son of Elder William Brewster, was born at Scrooby in the county of Notts, on the road to Doncaster in Yorkshire, from which it is only twelve or thirteen miles distant, in a manor belonging to the Archbishop of York, under which his grandfather was tenant under a long lease. His education was obtained only from his father, either in England or in the twelve years' residence in Holland, where he was left by his father to take care of two sisters with his own family. He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621, without his sisters. In June, 1636, he had command of the Plymouth trading house on the Connecticut river, and gave notice to John Winthrop, governor of the fort at Saybrook, of the evil designs of the Pequots. He removed to Duxbury, which in 1639 he represented in the general court, the earliest assembly of deputies in that colony. From Duxbury he removed to New London, Connecticut, before 1640, where he was selectman. In 1656 he formed the design of returning with his family to England, but remained in New London, where he died before September, 1659. By his wife Lucretia he had William, Mary, Jonathan, Benjamin, Grace, Ruth, Hannah, and perhaps Elizabeth.

(III) Mary, second child and eldest daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia Brewster, was born probably in Holland. She married, November 12, 1645, John Turner, of Scituate. (See Turner II).

(II) Concerning Wrestling Brewster, accounts differ; but a record is extant that he married, in 1630, Emla Story, and had a son (III) John; and there are further indications that he held real estate in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. And here begins the local record of the Portsmouth Brewsters.

(III) John (2), the son of John (1), held

land and an official position here. His descendants were, successively: (IV) Samuel, (V) David, (VI) Samuel (2), and (VII) Charles Warren Brewster, which brings us down to the generations now living (1907).*

(VII) Samuel (2) Brewster had five children: George Gains, Harriott, Charles Warren, John Samuel and William Henry. The latter was a publisher of the *Newburyport Herald*, and subsequently treasurer and business manager of the *Boston Traveller*. But the interest of the Portsmouth family centers around the name of Charles Warren Brewster. He was born September 13, 1802, had a good common school education, and entered the office of the *Portsmouth Oracle* on February 26, 1818. He married May 13, 1828, Mary, daughter of Ward and Hannah (Seavey) Gilman. Those of their children who became of age were: Lewis Waterbury, Charles Gilman (died 1880), Mary Gilman (died 1894), and Helen Augusta Gilman.

(VIII) Lewis W. married August 14, 1855, Nancy Brown Greene, of Hampton Falls. Their children were Edith and Edwin Francis (both died in infancy), and Arthur Gilman.

Arthur G. married April 15, 1800, Angeline Eunice Fletcher, and has one daughter, Marie Fletcher Brewster.

Charles G. married, September 8, 1864, Mary A. Hill, of Bangor, Maine. Their children are: Alice Langdon (a teacher at New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton); Charles Warren (2), (treasurer of Piscataqua Savings Bank, Portsmouth); and Edith Gilman.

Charles Warren (2) married, October 19, 1904, Martha Elizabeth Tredick, and has one son, Charles Tredick Brewster.

Charles Warren Brewster was destined to devote his life's work to the newspaper with which he began life in 1818. The *Oracle* became *The Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics* in 1821, and was soon after that date Mr. Brewster became a partner with T. H. Miller in its publication. In 1833 Mr. Brewster took entire charge until in 1853, he was joined by his son, Lewis W. Upon the death of Charles W., August 4, 1868, Lewis W. became the sole proprietor, and conducted the *Portsmouth Journal* until May 3, 1903, assisted by his son, Arthur G., for a number of years. The *Journal* was then in the one hundred and tenth year of its age, merged with the *New Hampshire Gazette*. Thus for eighty-five years the name of Brewster was associated with the office of publication of the *Oracle* and *Journal*, and as we refer to the files of the past seventy years we have some feeling of family pride that the character and principles of Charles W. Brewster have been so set forth by his zealous and active labors, as well as by his precepts and example.

Charles W. Brewster has been prominent in Portsmouth not only as an editor, but as a citizen, a philanthropist, a christian, and particularly as a historian. With a mind well stored with local lore, and wielding a facile pen, he took much pleasure and satisfaction in historical sketches which appeared from week to week in the *Portsmouth Journal*, and were so pleasantly received by the public that in 1850 he compiled them into a volume of three hundred and seventy-five octavo pages, entitling it "Rambles About Portsmouth." It found a quick market, and became at once a very popular work. He continued to prepare the "Rambles" for his paper, and collated, just prior to his death, the

* Much of the above information comes from "The Life and Time of William Brewster," by Rev. Ashbel Steele, A. M.

copy for a second volume, which was published by Lewis W. Brewster, in 1869, followed soon by a second edition of the first volume. By these works he has well earned the title of "Historian of Portsmouth," their interest as well-told stories being no less than their great historical value; and they have been so recognized by historians and literary men of the highest standing. They are invaluable from the fact that they were penned just at the period when otherwise their data would have passed into oblivion, and they are now everywhere considered the only standard history of Portsmouth, and are so received. Their publication was providential, and Charles W. Brewster appeared to be just the man (in fact the only man) to do it. The work greatly honors the man and will be a lasting memorial of him. He well deserves the honor—for he was a good man, true and upright, and held in high esteem for other qualities than those which came to public notice. His worthy and useful life well supplies the main portion of the history of the Brewster family in Portsmouth, and the remainder of that family are satisfied that it should be so.

LEWIS W. BREWSTER.

BATCHELDER

This name has been continuously identified with New Hampshire from the earliest Colonial period. Among the first towns settled in the state was Hampton, and this name appears among the first settlers there. It has been found with many spellings, and its representatives now use more than one. The great majority employ the spelling used at the heading of this article, and therefore, that form is used. An attempt has been made to conform to the various spellings of various branches at various times. The members of this family have been conspicuous for their pertinacity of endeavor, for their moral lives and intellectual acumen. Many have occupied somewhat humble positions, but all have been good citizens. Some have achieved distinction, and representatives of the name in the present day have upheld its credit and standing.

(I) Rev. Stephen Bachiler, a leading non-conformist, who settled in the town of Hampton, New Hampshire, was born in England in 1561, matriculated at St. John's College in 1581, and in 1586, at the age of twenty-six, was presented by Lord de la Warr to the living of Wherwell (Horrell), a pretty village in Hampshire, on the river Test. In 1605 Mr. Bachiler was "deprived" of his benefice, presumably for Calvinistic opinions, and by order of the commission appointed by James I to investigate religious opinions. Soon after leaving Wherwell, Mr. Bachiler settled in Newton Stacy, the nearest hamlet on the east, where the records show he purchased land and sold it from 1622 to 1631. He sailed in the "William and Francis," March 9, 1632, landing at Boston, June 5, of that year. Mr. Bachiler proceeded to Lynn, Massachusetts, then called Saugus, where his daughter Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, resided. Here he commenced the exercise of his administration on Sunday, June 8, 1632, without installation, having formed a church of those who desired to join the six or seven persons he brought with him, who are said to have been members of the church with him in England. He remained in Lynn until February, 1636, when he removed to Ipswich. He then removed to Yarmouth, six miles beyond Sandwich. His next removal was to Newbury, where on the 6th of July, 1638, the town made him a grant of land, and on the 7th of October, 1638, the general court of Massachusetts

granted Mr. Stephen Bachiler and his company, who had petitioned therefor, liberty to begin a plantation at Winnicunnet, now called Hampton, New Hampshire. On Tuesday, October 16, 1638, the settlement was begun. On the 7th of June, 1639, Winnicunnet was made a town, and further, about the same time the said plantation (upon Mr. Bachiler's request made known to the Court) was named Hampton. There he resided until about 1647, at which time he lived in Portsmouth. He returned to England about 1654, and died at Hockney, a village and parish in Middlesex then two miles from London, in 1660.*

Rev. Stephen Bachiler was married three times. His first wife, whose name is not known, died in England. He married (second), in England, Helen ———, born 1583, died 1642. His third marriage, about 1648, was to Mary ———. All the known children of Rev. Stephen Bachiler were born in England, and married in Hampshire, or the neighboring counties in England, and were:

(II) 1. Nathaniel, born 1590; married Hester Mercer, Southampton; their children were: Stephen, Anna, Francis, Nathaniel and Benjamin.

2. Deborah, born 1592; married John Wing; they came to America with her father, Rev. Stephen Bachiler, in 1632; their children were three sons who came with their parents from England—Daniel, John and Stephen.

3. Stephen, born 1594.

4. Theodate, born 1596; married Christopher Hussey; she died October 20, 1649, at Hampton, New Hampshire; their children were: Stephen, born about 1630; Joseph; John, baptized at Lynn, 1635; Mary, born at Newbury, April 2, 1638; Theodate, born at Hampton, New Hampshire, August 23, 1640; Huldah, born about 1643, died 1740, mentioned later in this article.

5. Samuel, born 1596; was in Holland as a chaplain in 1620.

6. Ann, born 1601; married about 1619, John Sanborn. He was baptized in 1600, and was one of the Hampshire Sanbornes; their three sons (John, William and Stephen) came to America in 1632, with their grandfather, Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and they were the founders of the Sanborn family in America.

(III) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Hester (Mercer) Bachiler, was born in 1630. He married December 10, 1656, Deborah, daughter of John Smith, of Martha's Vineyard. She died March 8, 1675. He married, (second), October 31, 1676, Mrs. Mary (Carter) Wyman, daughter of Rev. Thomas Carter, and widow of John Wyman, of Woburn. She was born July 24, 1648, and died in 1688; she was cousin of his first wife. He married, (third), October 23, 1680, Elizabeth B. Knill, widow of John. She survived him. He was always a resident of Hampton, and held many offices of trust and honor in town and church. He was for some

* "The tradition is that Mr. Bachiler was a man of remarkable personal presence, and was particularly noticeable on account of his wonderful eyes; they were dark and deep set, under broad arches, and could throw lightning glances upon occasion. For more than a century the Bachiler eye has been proverbial and in Essex county, Massachusetts, the striking feature has been steadily maintained. The resemblance between the Whittiers and Daniel Webster was long ago observed by those who were unaware of relationship. Though unlike in many respects, there appeared to be a marked similarity in their broad and massive brows, swarthy complexion and expressive eyes. The characteristic of the eyes were in the looks of inscrutable depth, the power of the shooting out sudden sudden gleams, and the power of tender and lovable expression as well. It is now known that not only Whittier, Webster, but W. Pitt Fessenden, Caleb Cushing, William B. Green and other prominent men inherited their fine features, penetrating eyes and gravity of manner from the same ancestor, Rev. Stephen Bachiler." From the Life of John G. Whittier."



William J. Baskelder

time constable, and nine years was selectman. He died suddenly January 2, 1710. His children were: Deborah, born October 12, 1657; Nathaniel, December 24, 1659; Ruth, May 9, 1662; Esther, December 26, 1664; Abigail, December 28, 1667; Jane, January 8, 1670; Stephen, July 31, 1672, (died in infancy); Benjamin, born September 10, 1673; Stephen, March 8, 1675; Mercy, December 11, 1677; Mary, born September 18, 1679; died in infancy; Samuel, born January 10, 1681; Jonathan, 1683; Thomas, 1685. Joseph, August 9, 1687. Mary, October 17, 1688, died in infancy (Stephen and Benjamin and descendants receive mention in this article).

(IV) Deacon Nathaniel (3), eldest son of Nathaniel and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, December 24, 1659, and died in 1745. He married about 1685, Elizabeth Foss, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, born 1666, died 1746. He was one of the assessors of Hampton Falls in 1719-20, and selectman in 1722. He was one of the original proprietors of Chester, New Hampshire. His children were: Deborah; Nathaniel; John; Josiah; Jethro; Elizabeth; Nathan; Phineas, and Ebenezer. (Jethro and Nathan and descendants are mentioned in a succeeding portion of this article).

(V) Deacon Josiah, son of Deacon Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder, was born in Hampton (that part of now North Hampton) New Hampshire, July 1, 1695, died October 9, 1759. He married in 1722, Sarah Page, of North Hampton, daughter of Francis Page; she was born October 18, 1668, and died May, 1781. He settled on the homestead at Hampton Falls, and later removed to Chichester, New Hampshire. His children were: Josiah, born November 20, 1725, died in August, 1748; Elisha, February 10, 1727; Sarah, April 26, 1728; Nathaniel, October 28, 1730; Reuben, July 30, 1733; David, June 13, 1736. (Reuben and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(VI) Deacon Elisha, second son of Deacon Josiah and Sarah (Page) Batchelder, was born at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, February 10, 1727, died February 26, 1813. He married, April 18, 1751, Theodate Smith, of North Hampton, daughter of Benjamin. She was born April 20, 1730, and died May 25, 1807. He resides at Hawke (now Danville), New Hampshire. His children were: Josiah, born March 6, 1752; Sarah, August 10, 1754; Zebulon, born April 21, 1757, died in infancy; Mary, born November 11, 1759; Dolly, November 17, 1762; Nathan, May 15, 1765; Huldah, November 4, 1767; Elizabeth, August 5, 1770; Elisha, May 22, 1773.

(VII) Captain Josiah, son of Deacon Elisha and Theodate (Smith) Batchelder, was born March 6, 1752, at Hawke (now Danville), New Hampshire. He left his native town in 1782 and settled at Andover, New Hampshire, on Batchelder Hill (named for him) where he cleared and cultivated the farm now occupied by his great-grandson, Hon. Nahum Josiah Batchelder. This is one of the few farms in the town which has been kept in the direct descendants of the first settler without ever having been disposed by deed. Captain Batchelder was a man of great physical strength and energy and force of character, and reared his family of five children to the attainment of the best moral and intellectual advantages of the place and time. He was captain in the old town militia. He was the first in his line to omit the "t" from the family name, giving it its present form of Batchelder. He married in Salisbury, Massachusetts, about 1774, Sarah Adams, of Salisbury. She was born September 26, 1754,

and died April 16, 1838. He died May 11, 1812, and was buried in the Taunton Hill Cemetery. Their children were: Reuben, born January 28, 1770; died August 25, 1787. Sarah, born December 16, 1777; married Timothy Weare. Nancy, born March 26, 1783. Reuben, born September 24, 1784; married Harriet Kellog. Betsey, born July 4, 1794. Josiah, born April 22, 1790, married Sarah Knowles.

(VIII) Deacon Josiah, son of Captain Josiah and Sarah (Adams) Batchelder, was born on the homestead at East Andover, New Hampshire, April 22, 1790. He remained on the homestead and succeeded his father in the ownership of the farm, which he continually improved. He was an industrious, prudent and liberal man. He was for many years a deacon of the Free Baptist Church, and contributed liberally of his means to the support of the ministry and in aid of the missionary educational and benevolent institutions. He was generously hospitable and his house was always open to the ministers of all denominations. In politics he was a Whig, then a Republican, on the formation of that party. He married at Northfield, New Hampshire, March 24, 1819, Sarah Knowles, born April 11, 1780, died August 29, 1859; he died April 15, 1866. They were the parents of children: Martha Ann, born April 29, 1820; married June 1, 1843. John H. Rowell. William Adams, born July 4, 1823. Mary Elizabeth, born November 12, 1829; married November 4, 1851, George E. Emery, resided in Lynn, Massachusetts.

(IX) William Adams, the only son of Deacon Josiah and Sarah (Knowles) Batchelder, was born on the old homestead in East Andover, New Hampshire, July 4, 1823. He was educated in the common schools and New London Academy at New London, New Hampshire. He assisted his father on the old homestead farm, and in time succeeded to the ownership and successfully conducted farming during his active life. He was a man who took active part in every measure to benefit his town and state, and served as superintendent of schools. He was a member of the Free Baptist Church. In politics he was a Republican from the formation of that party. He was a member of King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Andover, and of the local lodge of Odd Fellows. He married at Manchester, New Hampshire, February 19, 1852, Adeline Elizabeth, daughter of Abram and Anna (Fitfield) Shaw; she was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, October 5, 1829, and was educated in the common schools and Pembroke Academy; she died January 17, 1896, her husband surviving her and dying December 30, 1902. They were the parents of four children: Nahum Josiah, born September 3, 1854. Lizzie Cornelia, born April 5, 1856, died July 15, 1880. Bertha Sarah, born December 18, 1859; married January 1, 1884, Dr. Charles F. Flanders, and they reside in Manchester, New Hampshire; children are: Dalton, Robert and David. Mrs. Flanders died December 26, 1890. Mary Emery, born August 12, 1861; she married October 10, 1895, Daniel Emerson; they have one child and reside in Lynn, Massachusetts.

(X) Hon. Nahum Josiah, only son and eldest child of William Adams and Adeline Elizabeth (Shaw) Batchelder, was born September 3, 1854, on the old Batchelder homestead at East Andover, in the town of Andover, New Hampshire. This property which was cleared from the wilderness by his ancestor, Captain Josiah Batchelder, is now in the ownership of Mr. Batchelder, and is known as "Highland Farm." The location is about a mile and a quarter from the railroad station at East An-

dover, and is one of the most beautiful in Merrimack county, overlooking the silvery waters of Highland Lake, and commanding a delightful view in many directions, embracing some magnificent mountain scenery in which Kearsarge, Ragged, Monadnock, and Ossipee mountains are prominent features. The farm originally contained two hundred and fifty acres, but has been increased by recently purchased additions to eight hundred acres. The residence is a typical New England farm house.

Mr. Batchelder was educated in the public schools, at Franklin Academy, and at the New Hampton Institute. After a short experience in teaching he applied himself energetically to practical agriculture. He was for a time quite extensively engaged in market gardening. Subsequently he gave his attention to choice dairying, and with much success, supplying some of the leading hotels in the state with "gilt edge" butter. He identified himself with the Patrons of Husbandry early in its history in New Hampshire, was for four years master of the local grange, and for eight years secretary of the State Grange, until elected master in 1891, and served twelve years in that position. As secretary he accomplished great progress, and as master carried forward the work with unprecedented success. He was the charter lecturer of Merrimack County Pomona Grange, and secretary of the New Hampshire Grange State Fair Association from its organization in 1886, with the exception of one year, until January, 1896, when he declined a re-election, and to his systematic and indefatigable labors the remarkable success of the association has been largely due. Among the members of the National Grange Mr. Batchelder holds high rank, and his influence is strongly felt. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the session of that body in 1892 for this state, and for New England again at Worcester, Massachusetts, in November, 1895, when his ability and influence were duly recognized by his selection as a member of the executive committee of that great organization. In November, 1905, Mr. Batchelder was elected master of the National Grange.

As Commissioner of Immigration, to which office he was appointed by Governor Odell, and whose duties have since been merged with those of secretary of the Board of Agriculture, he has done much to bring about the re-occupation of the abandoned farms of the state, and as a member of the State Cattle Commission he has been active and alert in checking the inroads of disease. He has taken an active part as a speaker at the institute meetings of the board, discussing dairying and other topics in an entertaining and instructive manner. His genial addresses at Grange field meetings and other large gatherings have gained him a wide reputation as an eloquent and interesting speaker; while his annual reports as secretary of the Board of Agriculture, his addresses as master of the State Grange, and his frequent contributions to the press upon agricultural and grange topics, stamp him as a ready and forcible writer. In December, 1907, he was appointed a trustee of the State College at Durham. Mr. Batchelder has been a persistent and efficient advocate of good roads, and it was with pleasure he witnessed the enactment by the legislature of 1905 of an act appropriating annually from the State treasury the sum of \$125,000 for six years. A large majority of the cities and towns of the State at once voted to accept the aid proffered under this act. Mr. Batchelder has always been a Republican in politics, and an ardent supporter of

the principles of the party. He was nominated by his party and elected governor of the state of New Hampshire, in November, 1902, for a term of two years beginning January 1, 1903, and serving his state with credit and honor. During his administration as governor extensive improvements were made at the State Agricultural College located at Durham, by which the attendance was doubled.

Mr. Batchelder was united in marriage June 30, 1887, with Mary A. Putney, daughter of Henry Putney. She was born October 11, 1856, in Dunbarton, this state. They had children: Ruth, born May 22, 1891; and Henry Putney, born March 17, 1895.

Mr. Batchelder in all positions to which he has been called, has had for his aim the improvement of the conditions of the citizens of the commonwealth, and a leader in all movements for the physical and moral betterment of mankind. In 1891 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College.

(VI) Reuben, fifth child and fourth son of Deacon Josiah and Sarah (Page) Batchelder, was born July 30, 1733, in Hampton, and died February 5, 1776. He settled in Danville, New Hampshire, where the greater part of his adult life was spent. He married, in 1758, Miriam Fifield, of Hampton Falls, who was born in 1740, and died in 1816, aged seventy-six; she married (second), February 26, 1777, Joseph Clifford Sanborn, son of Abraham, and grandson of Deacon Tristram and Margaret (Taylor) Sanborn. They had six children: Mark, David, Anna, Merriam, Phineas, and Jonathan.

(VII) Mark, eldest child of Reuben and Miriam (Fifield) Batchelder, was born in Danville, June 16, 1759, and died in August, 1845, in Andover, where he had resided the principal part of his life. He married, in March, 1788, Abigail Rano, of Andover, who was born in 1758, and died in April, 1833, aged seventy-five. Their children were: Hannah, Merriam, Abigail, Jonathan, Reuben, Samuel, Nancy, Mark, Nathaniel (died young), John (died young), John and Nathaniel.

(VIII) Jonathan, fourth child and eldest son of Mark and Abigail (Rano) Batchelder, was born in Danville, in June, 1795, and died in Orange, April 30, 1842, aged forty-seven. He was a farmer, and resided first at Danville, and afterward in Hudson. He married Sarah Tucker, who was born in 1795, and died April 6, 1859, aged sixty-four. Their children were: Mark, Sarah, Reuben, Abby Jane, and Mary A.

(IX) Mark, eldest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Tucker) Batchelder, was born June 1, 1821. He resided in Hudson, and was a farmer and stone-cutter. He married (first), March 17, 1842, Joanna Steele, who was born February 2, 1821, and died January 20, 1849. He married (second), December 13, 1849, Lydia Steele, who was born June 22, 1829. By the first wife he had one child, Alfaretah T., who died young. By the second wife there were nine children: Abbie, Ella D., Lydia Lou, Alfaretah Joan, Mark Onslow, Carrie Ann, Ethen E., Lunette E., Herbert Lincoln, and Charles Henry.

(X) Carrie Ann, fifth child of Mark and Lydia (Steele) Batchelder, was born in Hudson, October 22, 1858, and married Harlan Gregg. (See Gregg, VII).

(V) Jethro, fifth child and fourth son of Deacon Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Bachelor, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, January 2, 1668, and died in May, 1723, aged twenty-five years. He resided in Hampton Falls and Exeter. The administration of his estate was granted to his



A. B. Batchelder

widow, June 5, 1723, he dying intestate. He married, May 15, 1721, Dorothy Sanborn, who was born October 27, 1698, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn. After his death she married, October 13, 1736, Abraham Moulton. She died September 11, 1757, aged fifty-nine years. The children of Jethro and Dorothy were: Abraham, and Jethro, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Jethro (2), the younger of the two sons of Jethro (1) and Dorothy (Sanborn) Bachiler, was born in 1723. He resided in Loudon, and with his brother Abraham built the mills in Loudon. His widow Abigail married (second), Daniel Lane. She was a member of the first church in Raymond, 1701, and was the largest woman in town. She died August 28, 1818. The children of Jethro and Abigail were: Jethro, David, Libbe, William, Abram, Nathaniel, Daniel, and Abel.

(VII) Libbe, third son and child of Jethro and Abigail Batchelder, was born and reared in Loudon, where he married Love Blaisdell. Their children were: Nabby, Peter, Dolly, Polly, Susan, Manley, Betsey, Sally, and Harriet.

(VIII) Susan, fifth child and fourth daughter of Libbe and Love (Blaisdell) Batchelder, born in Loudon, March 8, 1799, married, November 12, 1812, Isaac Virgin, and resided in Concord. (See Virgin, IV).

(V) Deacon Nathan, fifth son of Deacon Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder, fifth in direct line of descent from Stephen Bachiler of Hampton, New Hampshire, the emigrant ancestor (see Bachiler, I) was born July 2, 1700, at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, where he married, February 25, 1724, Mary Tilton, daughter of Captain Joseph Tilton. His will is dated November 15, 1755 (query: March 17, 1755?). His residence is given as Hampton Falls, and East Kingston. His children were: Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, Joseph, Molly, Nathan and Sarah.

(VI) Nathan (2), third son and seventh child of Deacon Nathan (1) and Mary (Tilton) Batchelder, was born at East Kingston, May 31, 1743. He married, October 29, 1769, Mary Greeley, born January 26, 1848, died March 10, 1829. He was a resident of East Kingston and Loudon, and was by occupation a farmer. His death occurred in the last named town, December 9, 1815. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children: Andrew, David, Nathan, Nathan (2), Mary, Joseph, Nancy, Susan, Susan (2), Fanny and Enoch.

(VII) Nathan (3), fourth son of Nathan (2) and Mary (Greeley) Batchelder, was born at East Kingston, March 21, 1772. He married at Loudon, Mary Jones, date unknown. She died in Loudon in 1829, and he died in the same town June 6, 1815. Their children were: Andrew, Samuel, Hiram, Mary and Harris.

(VIII) Samuel, second son of Nathan (3) and Mary (Jones) Batchelder, was born at Chichester, June 30, 1806. He married there in 1830, Eliza J. True, born February 1, 1812, died March 22, 1873. Mr. Batchelder was a farmer by occupation and lived in the town of Loudon. His death occurred February 20, 1862. Eight children were born of this marriage.

(IX) John T. Batchelder went to Boston when a young man, and was in the employ of Hallet & Davis, piano manufacturers, for some time. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the First Regiment, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery as a private, served until the close of the war, and was mustered out as a first lieutenant. He returned to New Hampshire and was in the employ of C. C.

Webster, grocer, at Concord, for less than a year. December 8, 1866, he entered into partnership with N. S. Batchelder, an old friend and distant relative of his father, who was conducting a retail grocery store, and continued in this business until his death. He was a Republican, and served one term as alderman. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and attended the Old South Church, but was not a church member. He was a thorough business man and had many friends. He never married, but made his home with his brother, Abraham B., between whom and himself very cordial relations always existed.

(IX) Anna E. Batchelder married Solon Gale, and lived in Somerville, Massachusetts.

(IX) Mary F. Batchelder married Solomon G. Gale, who enlisted as a private, August 15, 1862, in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into service September 24, 1862, was appointed sergeant January 20, 1864, and died of disease September 28, 1864, at Washington, District of Columbia. She married (second), Abner Snell.

(IX) Alvah H. Batchelder married Lurena Holt, and lives in Oakland, California. He has charge of the store of Holt Brothers, extensive dealers in carriage stock of all kinds.

(IX) Justin S. Batchelder enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, August 18, 1862, and was killed May 3, 1863, at Providence Church Road.

(IX) Albert L. Batchelder enlisted in Company E, First Regiment, New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, September 1, 1864, and served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 15, 1865. He contracted disease in the line of duty, from which he died in September, 1871.

(IX) Abraham Byron Batchelder, seventh child and youngest son of Samuel and Eliza (True) Batchelder, was born in Loudon, November 22, 1849, and had the usual experience of a farmer boy until he was fourteen years old, when his father died, and after that he had many of the cares that fall to older persons. At the age of sixteen he came to Concord and went into the employ of N. S. Batchelder & Company as a clerk. In 1873 John T. and A. B. Batchelder bought out the interest of N. S. Batchelder and continued the business of the old firm as Batchelder & Co. This relation lasted for almost a third of a century, or until the death of John T. Batchelder, July 6, 1904, since which time the business has been continued by A. B. Batchelder, but still under the name of Batchelder & Co. In Concord, September 27, 1876, Mr. Batchelder married Harriet E. Davis, of Concord, daughter of C. W. and Helen (Boynton) Davis, born September 10, 1855, in Concord. Mr. Batchelder votes the Republican ticket, and attends the Unitarian Church. He is too busy to hold office or keep up membership in societies and clubs, but is a genial companion and a successful business man.

(IX) Ada I. Batchelder, born September 20, 1852, married Fred P. Virgin of Concord (see Virgin, VI).

(IV) Stephen, fourth son and ninth child of Nathaniel (2) and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder, was born March 8, 1675, in Hampton, New Hampshire, and his mother died the same day. When about twenty years of age Stephen Batchelder enlisted in the colonial militia and served in many of the engagements with the Indians, about 1694. In the previous year the Indians had signed articles of "submission and agreement" and the people had had a year of respite from savage warfare, but the

next blow inflicted in the vicinity of Hampton was of great severity. A large body of Indians fell suddenly and unexpectedly upon the settlement at Oyster River, and took three garrisons, burned thirteen houses, and killed or carried into captivity ninety-four persons. Less than two years after the treaty a body of Indians made an attack upon a place two miles from Hampton called Portsmouth Plains. On this occasion two persons were killed and one was scalped and left for dead but recovered. Five houses at that point were burned and the Indians escaped. In these and similar engagements, Stephen Batchelder had ample experience in frontier work. It was of such stuff and other such experiences that our ancestors were bred and developed. He always resided in Haverhill. He was married August 25, 1698, to Mary Dearborn, who was born May 6, 1678, a daughter of "Good Old John." Their children were: Stephen, Mary (died in infancy), Mary, Nathaniel, Simon and Jeremiah. (The last named and descendants receive mention in this article).

(V) John, eldest child of Stephen (2) and Mary (Dearborn) Batchelder, was born in Hampton August 24, 1699, and died April 18, 1770. He settled near Little Boar's Head, in Hampton. He married, March 18, 1725, Elizabeth Moulton, who was born September 10, 1699, daughter of Josiah Moulton. Their children were: Nathaniel, Mary, John, Elizabeth, James, Huldah, Peter, Increase, Betty, and Josiah.

(VI) James, fifth child and third son of John and Elizabeth (Moulton) Batchelder, was born in Hampton, May 5, 1733, and died February 6, 1810. He resided on the ancestral acres at Little Boar's Head. He married Mehitable Dalton, who was born August 30, 1730 and died December 22, 1819, aged eighty-nine. Her father was Timothy Dalton. The children of this union were: John, Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth and Stephen.

(VII) John (2), eldest child of James and Mehitable (Dalton) Batchelder, was born on the old homestead in Hampton, in October, 1757, and resided and died in Hampton, August 6, 1835. He married, November 30, 1780, Mary Cotton, who was born in 1702, and died April 3, 1807, daughter of Thomas Cotton. They had twelve children: Abigail Dalton, Sarah Broughton, Mary, Sally, Ann Sherburne, Charlotte, James, Patty, Jeremiah, Asenath, Thomas Cotton, and John Taylor Gilman.

(VIII) Jeremiah, ninth child and second son of John (2) and Mary (Cotton) Batchelder, was born in North Hampton, July 24, 1800, and died September 17, 1879. He resided in his native town. He married there, September 10, 1822, Caroline C. Chesley, born December 15, 1803, died December 15, 1881. Their ten children were: Hannah, Benjamin D., Headrick D., John, Jeremiah, Thomas, Eliza C., John, Caroline C., and Charles E.

(IX) Benjamin Dalton, second child and eldest son of Jeremiah and Caroline C. (Chesley) Batchelder, was born in North Hampton, July 8, 1826, and died there February 17, 1907, aged eighty-one. He was a farmer and resided in North Hampton. He married Martha Mary Lord, born August 20, 1827, daughter of Nathan and Mary Lord, of Rye. Her grandfather, Daniel Lord, was born September 25, 1737, and died December 13, 1882. He married, March 24, 1825, Sarah Blake Goss, who was born September 13, 1737. Nathan Lord, their son, was born December 25, 1773, and died July 16, 1852. He married Mary _____, who was born September 3, 1777, and died February 22, 1820. Their children were: Daniel, Mark, William, Olive (died

young), George, Sarah Ann, Paulina, Moses, Almira, Temple, Mary, Eunice, Hannah, Eliza, Olive, and Martha. Benjamin D. and Martha (Lord) Batchelder had one child, Nellie W., who was born February 1, 1855, and married in 1875, Edward J. Taylor, of North Hampton. (See Taylor). The only child of this marriage was Edwin L. Taylor, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(V) Jeremiah, seventh and youngest child of Stephen and Mary (Dearborn) Batchelder, was born February 28, 1712, in Hampton and resided in Kensington, New Hampshire, where he died December 20, 1704. He was married March 7, 1739, to Theodate Hobbs who was born 1710, and died April 8, 1792. Their children were: Jeremiah, Theodate, Huldah, Mary and Stephen.

(VI) Jeremiah (2), eldest child of Jeremiah (1) and Theodate (Hobbs) Batchelder, was born September 19, 1740, in Kensington, New Hampshire, where he resided through life and died February 1, 1818. He was known by the title Colonel. He was married August 22, 1765, to Sarah Page, who died December 24, 1824. They had only one child.

(VII) Jeremiah (3), only child of Jeremiah (2) and Sarah (Page) Batchelder, was born in 1772, in Kensington, and resided in Allenstown, and Deerfield, New Hampshire. He died in the latter town, March 21, 1859. He was married in Brentwood to Betsey Robinson, born 1773, died October 1, 1855. Their children were: Squires, Josiah, James, Daniel, Mary, Sally, Elizabeth, David, Jeremiah and Peter.

(VIII) Josiah, second son and child of Jeremiah (3) and Betsey (Robinson) Batchelder, was born and resided in Deerfield, New Hampshire. He married Olive Phillbrook, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Sherburne) Phillbrook (see Phillbrook, V). He resided in Deerfield, where he was a farmer.

(IX) Jonathan Phillbrook, son of Josiah and Olive (Phillbrook) Batchelder, was born February 9, 1806, in Deerfield, where he grew up. He was one of a family of thirteen children, and was early compelled to contribute to his own support. After receiving a very meager educational training in the common schools he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade and became an expert. After attaining manhood he engaged in the manufacture of barrels and mackerel kits in Deerfield. In his day everything was made by hand, and it was the industry and perseverance of the individual which created his success and prosperity. Mr. Batchelder enjoyed most robust health and lived to the age of eighty-six years, dying August 25, 1893, at the home of his son in Concord. For forty years before completing his eighty-sixth year he had not spent a day in bed. He was an extremely temperate man, and never used liquor or tobacco, and was never known to utter a vulgar or profane word. After living a short time in Lowell he removed to Concord, New Hampshire and for thirty-eight years was employed by the railroad, as a switchman and, in his older and less active days, as a watchman. During the last ten years of his life he resided with his son, who is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Mr. Batchelder was a member of the Advent Church of Concord, and lived a most exemplary and quiet life. Formerly a Whig, he became an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party upon the organization of that body, but never desired any public station for himself. He was married about 1833, to Mary Elizabeth Worthen, a native of Bow, daughter of Richard and Lydia (Wheeler) Worthen, the former of Amesbury, Massachusetts. Lydia Wheeler was a daughter of Jacob and Eliza-

beth (Dix) Wheeler (see Wheeler, VI). Mary E. (Worthen) Batchelder died in 1885. She was the mother of eight children. The eldest, Clara Ann, died in infancy. Freeman Dix, the second, died June 21, 1906, at Santa Monica, California. Mary O. died unmarried in 1864. Frank J. is the subject of the next paragraph. Charles F. resides in Concord. Clara E., wife of H. L. Hall, lives in Somerville, Massachusetts. Henry C. is a citizen of Providence, Rhode Island, and Lydia A. is the wife of Edward G. Cane, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(X) Frank Jefferson, second son of Jonathan P. and Mary E. (Worthen) Batchelder, was born March 26, 1841, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and was educated in the public schools of Concord up to the age of twelve years. His education, however, did not stop there, as he has always been a reader and a close observer of men and events, and is among the well informed citizens of Concord, where all of his life has been passed. In January, 1853, he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade to Cyrus Barton, who was then publisher of the *State Capital Reporter*, and he was a most faithful student of his calling and became an expert printer. By saving his earnings he was enabled to spend two terms at New Hampton Academy, and this time was employed to the best possible advantage, because he realized the need and value of educational training. Returning to Concord he entered the *Patriot* office, where he continued five years as a compositor, and then entered the employ of Morrill & Silsby and became a job printer. He was subsequently engaged for twelve years as foreman of the *Monitor* printing office, and in 1872 established a job printing plant of his own in partnership with Frank D. Woodbury. His first office was over the National Capital State Bank and he was subsequently in the First National Bank building. In 1882 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Batchelder continuing his business. Since 1887 his plant has been established on Warren street. In that year he purchased the block adjoining the bank building, and subsequently became manager of two other blocks in that street, in one of which the printing office is now located. In March, 1903, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his apprenticeship as a printer by building and caring for more fires than those in his charge on the first day of his apprenticeship. At that time he was required to keep going three wood fires in the printing office where he was employed, and it is easy to conjecture that during the winter months he spent more time in feeding fuel to the flames than in learning the art preservative. Mr. Batchelder is still in vigorous health, and is a most genial man and pleasant companion. He is an attendant of the First Baptist Church of Concord. He has given little time to public affairs but has endeavored to perform the duty of a good citizen and has served the city as a member of the City Council four years, during two years (1887-8) of which time he was president of the Council. For eight years he was a trustee of Blossom Hill cemetery and from 1887 to 1908, he served as commissioner of cemeteries, and gave much time to the service of the community without compensation. He was married May 13, 1865, to Annie M. Bullock, who was born December 3, 1844, in Concord, daughter of Gilbert and Mary M. (Hoyt) Bullock, the former a native of Grafton and the latter of Concord. She was a daughter of James and Nancy (Abbott) Hoyt of Horse Hill, Concord. Gilbert Bullock was for thirty-eight years a merchant in Concord and died June 4, 1880,

at the age of seventy-three years. He was a man of noble character, highly regarded by the people of Concord. His wife passed away February 9, 1900, aged eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder lost a daughter, born June 9, 1868, who lived only three months. They have a son, Frank Gilbert, born May 13, 1866, who succeeded his father in the printing business. He married Lena Roberts, a native of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and has one son, Clarence, born July 9, 1895.

(IV) Benjamin, third son and eighth child of Nathaniel (2) and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder, was born September 19, 1673, in Hampton, and died January 12, 1718, at Hampton Falls, where he was a farmer. He served with his brother, Stephen, in many of the campaigns against the Indians about Hampton. Often he was a soldier, and at other times a scout or messenger. He suffered many hardships and braved numerous dangers at Oyster River, Exeter, Hampton, and at Fort William and Mary. He was probably a member of Daniel Tilton's garrison in Hampton. In 1707 he was in the company of Lieutenant Joseph Swett, in the expedition against Port Royal. He married, December 25, 1696, Susanna Page, born December 20, 1674, daughter of Deacon Francis Page. She married (second), January 13, 1730, John Cram, born April 6, 1665. The twelve children of Benjamin and Susanna were: Francis (died young), Joseph, Josiah, Esther, Meribah, Page, Benjamin, David, Francis, Susanna, Theophilus and Mary.

(V) Susannah, youngest child of Benjamin and Susanna (Page) Batchelder, was born at Hampton, May 28, 1713. She was a woman of marked ability and great strength of character, robust in form, with black hair, dark complexion, and a piercing black eye. She married, July 20, 1738, Ebenezer Webster, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, October 10, 1715. (See Webster, IV).

(III) Huldah, youngest child of Christopher and Theodate (Batchelder) Hussey, married Lieutenant John Smith, who died in 1708. He was a brother of Deborah Smith, first wife of Nathaniel Batchelder (2). His father was John Smith of Martha's Vineyard. Christopher Hussey (1595-1686) was a son of John Hussey and Mary Wood. The last named died in 1660.

(IV) Captain John, son of Lieutenant John and Huldah (Hussey) Smith, was born 1660, and died 1752. His wife, Abigail Shaw, born 1671, died 1717, was a daughter of Benjamin and Esther (Richardson) Shaw. Benjamin Shaw was a son of Roger Shaw, died 1661, and his wife Anne. Esther Richardson was born 1645, and died 1736.

(V) Benjamin, son of Captain John and Abigail (Shaw) Smith, was born 1697, and married Mary Hobbs, born 1704, died 1747. She was a daughter of Morris Hobbs (3) (1680-1730) and ——— Batchelder, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Carter) Batchelder (see Batchelder, III). Morris Hobbs (3) was a son of Morris (2) and Sarah (Sweet) Hobbs, the former born 1652, died 1740, and the latter 1650-1717. Morris Hobbs (2) was a son of Morris (1) and Sarah (Eastow) Hobbs, born and died 1615-1706, and died 1686, respectively. Sarah Eastow's father, William Eastow, died 1655. Sarah Sweet was a daughter of Captain Benjamin Swett (1626-1677) and Esther Weare (1620-1718). They were children of John Swett and Nathaniel Weare of Newbury, Massachusetts.

(VI) Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Hobbs) Smith, was born 1728, married General Jonathan Moulton, and died 1775. General Moulton (1720-1787) was a son of Jacob Moulton (1688-

1751) and Sarah Smith (1695-1739). Jacob Moulton was a son of Lieutenant John and Lydia (Taylor) Moulton, born 1638 and 1746, and died 1705 and 1729, respectively. Lieutenant John, was a son of John Moulton (1599-1650) and his wife, Anne (1600-1668). Lydia Taylor (1646-1729) was a daughter of Anthony Taylor (1607-1687) and Phillipa (or Phillis), died 1683.

(VII) Nancy (Anna) Moulton (1763-1830) became the wife of John Marston (see Marston, VI). (Second Family.)

There are several families of this name in America not alluded as far as any records now attainable would indicate. The family of which this article treats is known as the "Massachusetts Batchellers." The spelling found in early records has been changed by most of the present descendants.

(I) The first of whom any record is now found was Daniel Batcheller, who lived and died near Canterbury, England. He had four sons: Joseph, Henry, Joshua and John. The last two of these settled in America.

(II) John Bachelor was born in England, 1610, and came to America in 1636, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, November 13, 1640. Soon after he was admitted an inhabitant at Salem, he was granted twenty acres of land, to which was subsequently added sixty acres. He was admitted to the church, June 23, 1639. His will was dated ninth month, 1673, and disposes of considerable tracts of land with orchard and buildings and the inventory of his estate footed two hundred and thirty pounds and six pence. His first wife's name was Mary and his second wife was Elizabeth Herrick, daughter of Joseph Herrick (see Herrick, II). He died September 13, 1675. His children were: John (died young), Joseph, Anna, Mary, Abigail, Hannah and John.

(III) John (2), youngest son of John (I) Bachelor, was born June 23, 1650, in Salem, Massachusetts, and died in Beverly, same colony, August 6, 1684. He was a cooper by trade, and resided in that part of Salem which was set off as the town of Beverly. He had a grant of land in "Rails Syde" in 1639, which was not far from Birch Plains, the home of the Herricks. All his children were baptized in the First Church in Beverly, Massachusetts. He was married, August 14, 1673, to Mary Herrick, daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Dodge) Herrick, and granddaughter of Henry Herrick, a pioneer of that family in Salem. Her father, Zachariah Herrick, was born in 1630. She was born October 10, 1654, and died August 19, 1684. They were the parents of six children, namely: Ebenezer, John, Jonathan, Josiah, Mary and Elizabeth. The first five died in infancy. (Mention of the second, with descendants, appears in this article.) The inventory of his estate footed seven hundred ninety-three pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence, and shows him to have been possessed of considerable real estate.

(IV) Ebenezer, eldest child of John (2) and Mary (Herrick) Batchelder, was born in 1674, in Beverly, and died in Wenham, Massachusetts, August 24, 1747. The last mention of him in Beverly relates to his birth, and it is probable that he settled in Wenham on or before attaining his majority. He was one of the minute men from Wenham, and served over six weeks in the War of the Revolution, previous to 1777. No record of his marriage appears, but the baptismal name of his wife is known to have

been Sarah. Their children were: Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Samuel and Sarah.

(V) Ebenezer (2), eldest child of Ebenezer (1) and Sarah Batchelder, was born November 24, 1710, in Wenham, and died there March 13, 1781. He was married, October 9, 1740, to Jerusha Kimball, and their children were: Anna, Mary, Lydia, Jerusha, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, John and Samuel.

(V) Captain John Batchelder, seventh child and second son of Ebenezer and Jerusha (Kimball) Batchelder, was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, August 16, 1755, and died December 18, 1848, aged ninety-three. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and for services there he was granted a pension. He was a farmer and settled in that part of Amherst, now Mont Vernon, in 1779, and lived the remainder of his life in that town. He married, March 17, 1780, Elizabeth Batchelder (his cousin), who was born in 1759, and died April 5, 1815, aged fifty-six. Their children were: Edmund, John, Israel, Betsey, Nancy, Lydia, Relief, Perley, Amos, Cyrene.

(VI) Betsey, fourth child and eldest daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Batchelder, was born in Mont Vernon, January 19, 1785, and died April 20, 1842, aged fifty-seven. She married John Haseltine (see Haseltine, I).

(IV) John (3), second son and child of John (2) and Mary (Herrick) Batchelder, was born April 26, 1675, in Salem, Massachusetts, and died 1747, in Beverly. His will disposes of lands and a large amount of property. It is presumable that he was a farmer. Among other items disposed of were a gun and rapier, a weaver's loom, weaving gear, flax combs and stillyards. He was married April 22, 1696, to Bethiah Woodbury, daughter of Humphrey and Ann (Window) Woodbury, and granddaughter of John Woodbury (see Woodbury). She was born 1672, but the date of her death cannot be discovered. John Batchelder married (second) Sarah Rea sometimes written Ray. His children were: John, Zachariah, Nathaniel, Daniel, Joshua, Joseph, Sarah, Bethiah, William and Samuel.

(V) Daniel, fourth son of John (3) Batchelder, was baptized March 16, 1707, in Beverly, Massachusetts, and resided in that town where he died in August, 1751. He was married (intentions published January 19, 1729,) to Abigail Putnam, who died about 1746. He was married (second) in the following year, the name of his second wife being Hannah. His children were: Abigail, Hannah (died young), Zachariah, Mehitabel, Hannah and Frank.

(VI) Zachariah, eldest son and third child of Daniel and Abigail (Putnam) Batchelder, was born May 18, 1730, in Beverly, Massachusetts, and resided in that town. He was married, April 27, 1755, to Mehitabel Meacham, of Beverly, and their children were: Mehitabel and Zachariah.

(VII) Zachariah (2), only son of Zachariah (1) and Mehitabel (Meacham) Batchelder, was born August 12, 1762, in Beverly, Massachusetts, and settled in Sunapee, New Hampshire, about 1795, and died there October 1, 1850. He first settled in the east part of the town and the spot is still marked by rose bushes which have been growing over ninety years. In a small house built by John Trask both Trask and Batchelder lived while clearing their farms. Their places were about one mile apart and were located in the dense wilderness. Zachariah Batchelder had a farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres north of what is known as the Sunapee road. In Beverly he had followed shoemaking, but

after coming to Sunapee his attention was given to farming and he was successful. The homestead is now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. B. R. Sleeper. The buildings were burned down in 1894, and all the relics were destroyed. It is one of the most slightly farms in Sunapee and is now supplied with entirely new buildings. Zachariah Batchelder was an old-line Whig, and he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. He was an active and influential man in the town and served as selectman. He was married (first), February 23, 1785, to Mary Trow, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Trow, who were married February 25, 1758. Mary (Trow) Batchelder died in 1790, without issue, and Zachariah was married (second), October 16, 1791, at Beverly, to Polly Knowlton, who was born in 1770, and died April 25, 1847, in Sunapee. His children were: Zachariah, Ebenezer, Daniel, Mehitabel, Mary, John, Nancy, Sarah, Calvin, David, Ruth, Hepzibah, Freeman and Nathaniel.

(VIII) Nathaniel, youngest child of Zachariah (2) and Polly (Knowlton) Batchelder, was born December 11, 1804, in Sunapee. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and also engaged in farming. His entire life was passed in Sunapee, where he died December 19, 1891. His education was supplied by the common schools and he remained on the parental homestead. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church at Newport. They are buried in the family lot in Maple street cemetery in that town. Mr. Batchelder was a man of quiet taste and did not care to participate in public life, though he was well settled in his political principles and like his father was a Whig. He was married, February 13, 1829, to Sarah Trask, who was born October 28, 1803, and died May 1, 1895. Their children were: Ellen, Nathaniel, Mary Redington, Henry, Alfred and Zachariah.

(IX) Mary Redington, second daughter and third child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Trask) Batchelder, was born November 17, 1839, and was married May 10, 1863, to B. R. Sleeper, and resides in Newport, New Hampshire. Sarah (Trask) Batchelder is descended from an old Beverly family. The Trask homestead is still standing in North Beverly. John Trask, above referred to as a pioneer of Sunapee, lived and died upon the farm which he cleared, and it was subsequently occupied by his son John and grandson Augustus K. Trask. His father was a Revolutionary soldier and went from Beverly to participate in the battle of Bennington. John Trask was offered thirty thousand dollars for his Sunapee farm but refused it, and never permitted the trees in front of his residence to be cut down. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, the fifth of these, Sarah, becoming the wife of Nathaniel Batchelder as above noted.

(IX) Henry, deceased, second son and fourth child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Trask) Batchelder, was born January 17, 1842, in Sunapee, where he resided until his death, May 23, 1907. He remained with his father on the farm several years, and entered the services of the Boston and Lowell railroad about 1873 and continued with its successors, the Boston & Maine. For thirty-three years he was station agent at Wendell, and postmaster five or six years, and during this time had only four vacations. This station handles a large amount of freight, and Mr. Batchelder was one of the most popular men in town. He saw the development of the section from a lonely, rural district to a busy and thrifty village. He continued with his family to reside on the old homestead until the buildings

were destroyed by fire as previously noted. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, located a quarter of a mile south of the station on a direct road between Sunapee, Newbury and Bradford. He resided on this farm which is now cultivated by his son-in-law, and gave his time and attention to his duties as station agent. His sister above mentioned is the only survivor of his father's family. Mr. Batchelder was a member of Garnet Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Sunapee. He was married December 25, 1878, to Fanny T. Angell, daughter of Mervin A. and Lomira A. (Gunnison) Angell. The last named was a daughter of Samuel Gunnison (see Gunnison). Mrs. Batchelder was a granddaughter of Welcome Angell, an early resident of Sunapee. Her children were: Nathaniel A., died young. Alice M., born May 10, 1882, a graduate of the Newport high school, and wife of W. E. Dow, of Sunapee, and their children are: Marion L., Mervin and Dexter. Ethel, married John Paul, and resides on homestead. Lizzie, a graduate of Newport high school, is now teaching in public school at Sunapee. Alfred, attends the Newport high school. Leland Henry, attends the Newport high school. Mrs. Batchelder died March 3, 1905.

This name is of Scotch origin, and MALEHAM is undoubtedly a corruption of Malcolm. The present form is very unusual, and seems to be confined to Wakefield, New Hampshire, where the family has held an honored position for several generations, and has sent offshoots to different parts of the country.

(I) Joseph Maleham, the first American ancestor, came to this country from England or Scotland during the latter half of the eighteenth century. He brought with him two sisters, one of whom married a Wentworth and the other a Lang. It is possible that one of these sisters may have been the Mary Malcomb, or Malcham, of Exeter, who, according to the Wentworth Genealogy, married Stephen Wentworth, September 2, 1761. These Wentworths lived at Rochester, New Hampshire, where they kept an inn, at which Governor John Wentworth invariably stopped on his journeys between Portsmouth and Wolfborough. The first knowledge we have of Joseph Maleham is in connection with the early settlement of Wakefield, New Hampshire, just before the revolution. As most of the pioneers of this town came from Dover, Exeter, Hampton or Portsmouth, it is probable that he lived in that region for a short time, but no record of him has been found in any of the seacoast towns. He was evidently a man of prominence and standing in the new settlement, for at the first town-meeting in Wakefield in 1775 he was chosen first selectman, and he was also first lieutenant of the militia during the same year. He served in the revolution, and at the battle of Bennington his scalp was ploughed by a shot, but he continued fighting. When told that if the bullet had gone half an inch lower it would have killed him, he replied with cheerful optimism that if it had struck half an inch higher it would not have hit him at all. On September 22, 1785, Joseph Maleham married Frederica Lang. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Asa Piper, the first and only minister settled by the town, and the Malehams were the first couple that he married. It was a great day for old Wakefield, for on that date the first church was organized, the first minister (Mr. Piper) was ordained, and he began the duties of his pastorate, which continued without interruption

until his death, forty-nine years later. It is said that Frederica Lang was the second wife of Joseph Maleham, but if that is true his first wife may have died before he came to Wakefield, as no record of her or of her children, if such existed, can be found. Joseph and Frederica (Lang) Maleham had five children: William, Judith, Joseph (2) whose sketch follows, Olive and Ann. William, the eldest son, married Meribah Tibbetts, and they had three children: John, Joseph and Susan. Judith Maleham, the eldest daughter, died unmarried. Olive and Ann Maleham married brothers. Olive married Joseph Triggs, and they had two children: Joseph and George, neither of whom married. Ann Maleham married William Triggs, and they had three children: John, Mercy and Ann.

(II) Joseph (2), second son and third child of Joseph (1) and Frederica (Lang) Maleham, was born in 1790, probably in Wakefield, New Hampshire, where he spent his life. He was a prosperous farmer, and was noted for his independence and sturdy character. Joseph (2) Maleham married Rachel Horne, daughter of Daniel Horne, who was born in 1794. They had eight children: Daniel, William Ayers, mentioned below; Charity P., Harriet A., Charlotte A., Emily Eveline, Elizabeth Ann and Joseph H. Daniel Maleham, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Fenton, and had four children: Joseph, Fanny, Charles and William. Charity Place Maleham married Alfred Barlow Sanborn, and had one child, Joseph Harrison, killed in the Civil war. Harriet Adeline Maleham married George Nute. Charlotte Ann Maleham married Albert L. Dow and had two children: Helen Augusta and John Albert. Emily Eveline Maleham married George W. Chamberlin and had seven children: Celia Augusta, Lucy Harriet, George Edwin, Ralph O., George Deibert, Henry Eugene and Lucy Eveline. Elizabeth Ann Maleham married Alonzo Roberts and had two children: Nellie and Charles A. Joseph (2) Maleham, the father, lived to the advanced age of ninety-four, dying in 1884.

(III) William Ayers, second son and child of

Joseph (2) and Rachel (Horne) Maleham, was born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, January 2, 1818. He attended the public schools and became noted as an expert mathematician. He was a man of rare moral attainments and an exceptional father. He was a Republican in politics, and served as selectman for several years, and also as deputy sheriff. He attended the Congregational Church, and like his ancestors, held a respectful place in the community, and always promoted the interests of the common weal. On February 20, 1884, William Ayers Maleham married at Brookfield, New Hampshire, Nancy Warner Pike, daughter of Robert and Rosanna (Hanson) Pike, who was born October 25, 1821. They had eight children: 1. Sarah Charity, whose sketch follows. 2. Nancy Adrian, born December 25, 1846, deceased; married John F. Cook; children: Frances Maleham, Edgar W., and Frederick H. 3. Charlotte J., born May 24, 1849; married James W. Garvin, of Sanbornville; children: Bertha M., Clara M., James Philip, Samuel Francis, Mary A., Charlotte R. 4. William Herbert, born June 10, 1852; married Sarah Farnham; children: Mary, married William Boyd, one child, Alice; Charles. 5. Clara Hazeltine, born May 4, 1854; died 1874; unmarried. 6. Lucy Pike, born March, 1857; married Fred Tibbetts; two sons: Willis and Benjamin. 7. Harriet McCrillis, born July 5, 1859; married Alonzo Remick; children: Rachel, Helen and Mark. 8. Alice Haven, born February 4, 1862; married, 1885, Rev. James C. Flanders, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman; children: Annie L., Philip, Mildred, Dorothy and Robert. William Ayers Maleham died October 14, 1896, and his wife died April 25, 1891.

(IV) Sarah Charity, eldest child of William Ayers and Nancy W. (Pike) Maleham, was born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, April 21, 1845, and is now living at Sanbornville, the railroad village of her native town. She is a woman of culture and refinement, and is admired by all who know her for her amiable disposition and her zeal in the work of the Episcopal Church.



